SECTION PROPERTY AND ASSESSMENT

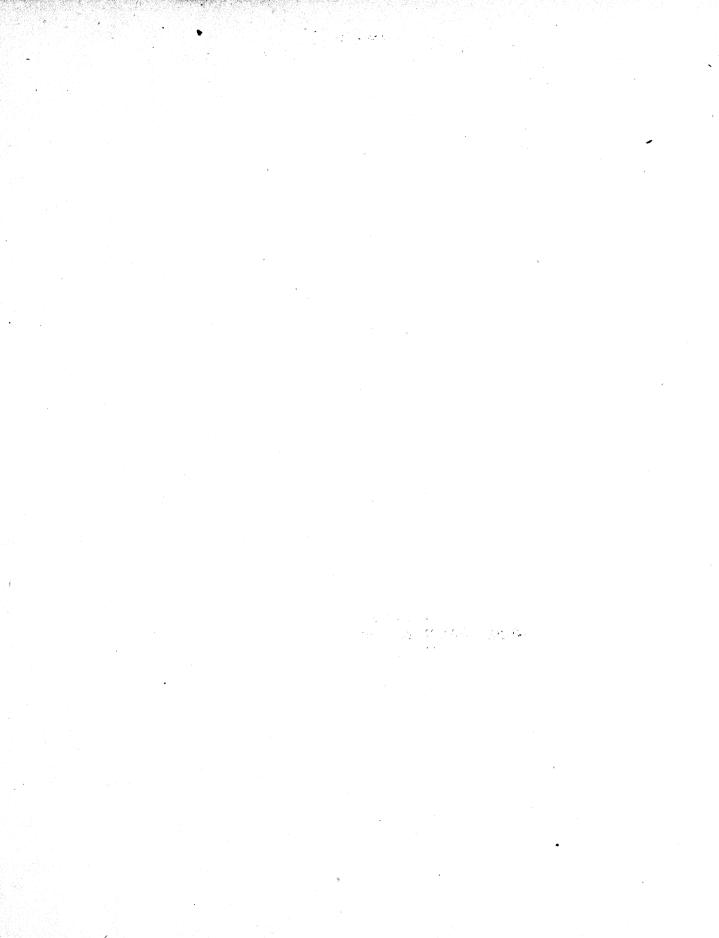
OSCEOLA COUNTY



MICHIGAN



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CONTAINING

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

WHADRAWR

Prominent and keppesentative Citizens of the County,

TOGETHER WITH PORTRAITS AND BYOGRAPHIES OF ALL THE GOVERNORS OF MICHIGAN
AND OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALSO CONTAINING A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

CHICAGO:

CHAPMAN BROTHERS.

1884

Thrs. a.W. Sard Nev 4-4-38



TE HAVE completed our labors in writing and compiling the PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPH-ICAL ALBUM OF OSCEOLA COUNTY, and wish, in presenting it to its patrons, to speak briefly of the importance of local works of this nature. It is certainly the duty of the present to commemorate the past, to perpetuate the names of the pioneers, to furnish a record of their early settlement, and to relate the story of their progress. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age, and this solemn duty which men of the present time owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity

demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. In local history is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties, and to waft down the river of time a safe vessel in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this region from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the noble men who in their prime entered the wild forests of Osceola and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, are passing to their graves. The number remaining who can relate the history of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that an actual necessity exists for the collection and preservation of historical matter without delay, before the settlers of the wilderness are cut down by time. Not only is it of the greatest importance to render history of pioneer times full and accurate, but it is also essen-

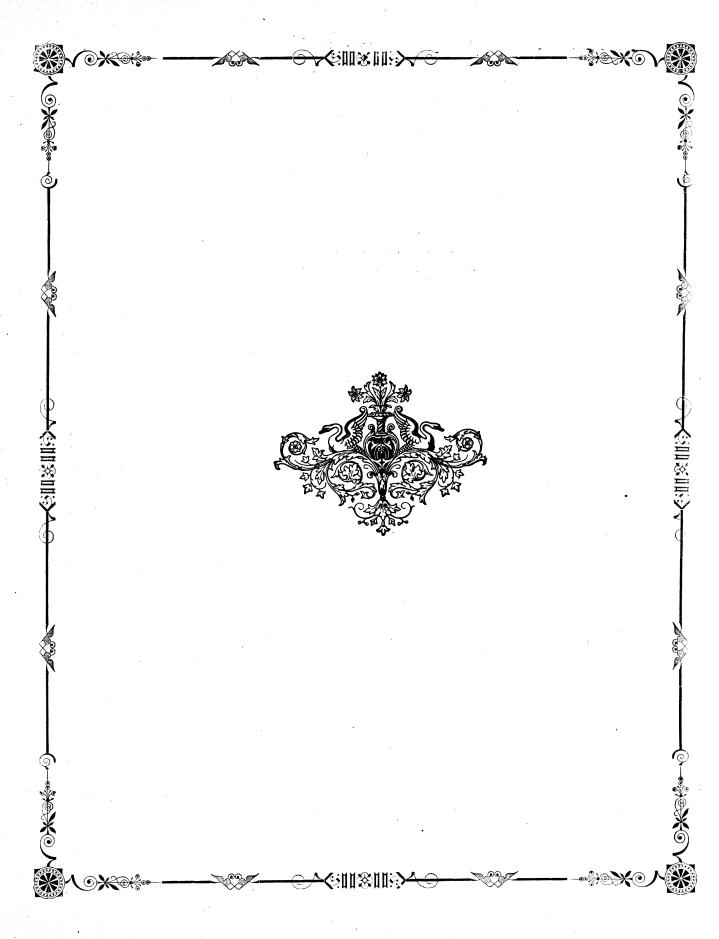
tial that the history of the county, from its settlement to the present day, should be treated through its various phases, so that a record, complete and impartial, may be handed down to the future. The present, the age of progress, is reviewed, standing out in bold relief over the quiet, unostentatious olden times; it is a brilliant record, which is destined to live in the future; the good works of men, their magnificent enterprises, their lives, whether commercial or military, do not sink into oblivion, but, on the contrary, grow brighter with age, and contribute to build up a record which carries with it precedents and principles that will be advanced and observed when the acts of soulless men will be forgotten, and their very names hidden in obscurity.

In the preparation of the personal sketches contained in this volume, unusual care and pains were taken to have them accurate, even in the smallest detail. Indeed, nothing was passed lightly over or treated indifferently, and we flatter ourselves that it is one of the most accurate works of its nature ever published.

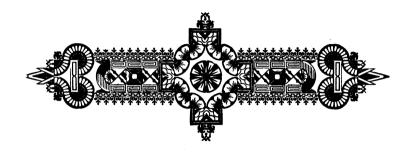
As one of the most interesting features of this work, we present the portraits of numerous representative citizens. It has been our aim to have the prominent men of to-day, as well as the pioneers, represented in this department; and we congratulate ourselves on the uniformly high character of the gentlemen whose portraits we present. They are in the strictest sense representative men, and are selected from all the callings and professions worthy to be represented. There are others, it is true, who claim equal prominence with those presented, but of course it was impossible for us to give portraits of all the leading men and pioneers of the county. We are under great obligation to many of the noble and generous people of Osceola County for kindly and material assistance in the preparation of this Album.

CHAPMAN BROTHERS.

CHICAGO, February, 1885.





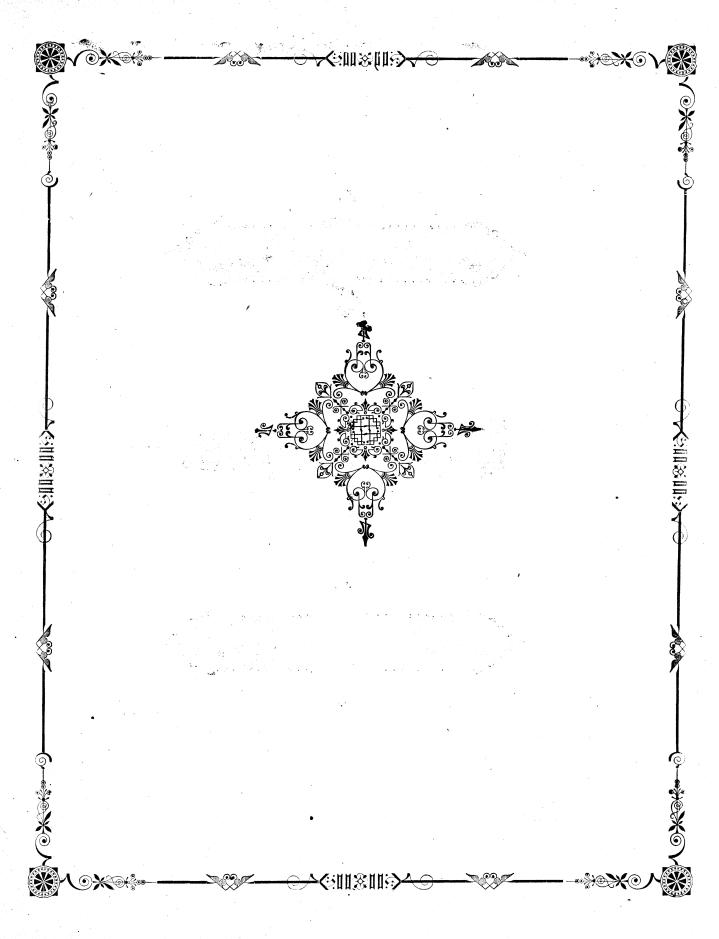


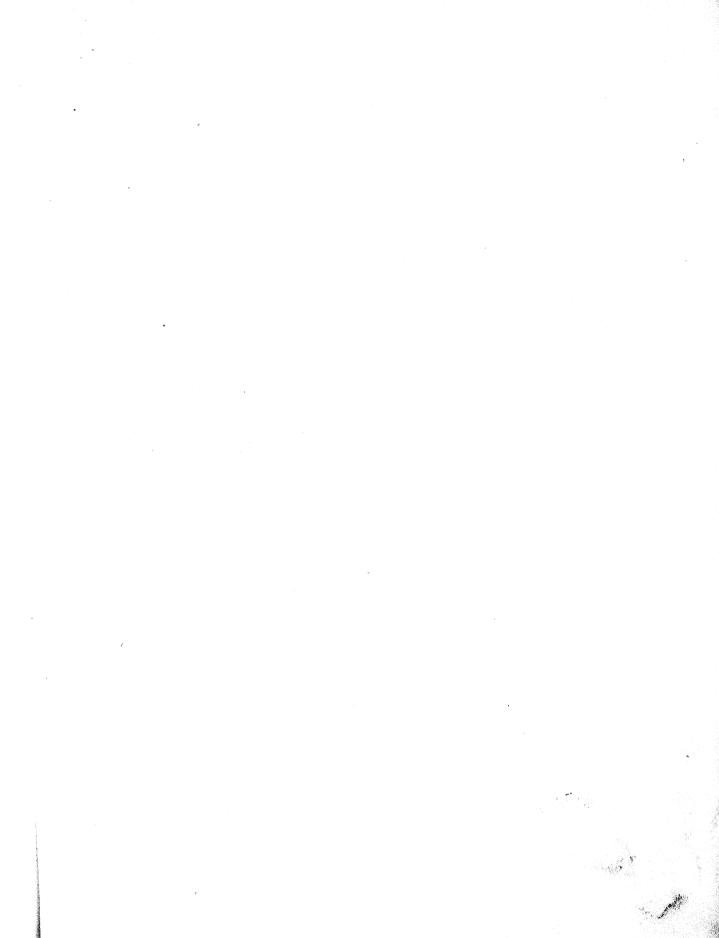
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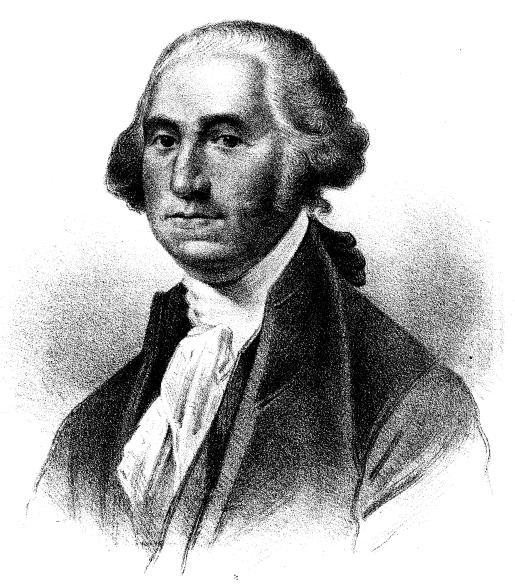


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Happington.



HE Father of our Country was born in Westmorland Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1732. His parents were Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. The family to which he belonged has not been satisfactorily traced in England. His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated to Virginia about 1657, and became a prosperous planter. He had two sons,

Lawrence and John. The former married Mildred Warner and had three children, John, Augustine and Mildred. Augustine, the father of George, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, two of whom, Lawrence and Augustine, reached maturity. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charler and Mildred.

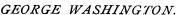
Augustine Washington, the father of George, died in 1743, leaving a large landed property. To his eldest son, Lawrence, he bequeathed an estate on the Patomac, afterwards known as Mount Vernon, and to George he left the parental residence. George received only such education as the neighborhood schools afforded, save for a short time after he left school, when he received private instruction in mathematics. His spelling was rather defective.

Remarkable stories are told of his great physical strength and development at an early age. He was an acknowledged leader among his companions, and was early noted for that nobleness of character, fairness and veracity which characterized his whole life.

When George was 14 years old he had a desire to go to sea, and a midshipman's warrant was secured for him, but through the opposition of his mother the idea was abandoned. Two years later he was appointed surveyor to the immense estate of Lord Fairfax. In this business he spent three years in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, though only 19 years of age, he was appointed adjutant with the rank of major in the Virginia militia, then being trained for active service against the French and Indians. Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies with his brother Lawrence, who went there to restore his health. They soon returned, and in the summer of 1752 Lawrence died, leaving a large fortune to an infant daughter who did not long survive him. On her demise the estate of Mount Vernon was given to George.

Upon the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie, as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, in 1752, the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four military districts, of which the northern was assigned to Washington as adjutant general. Shortly after this a very perilous mission was assigned him and accepted, which others had refused. This was to proceed to the French post near Lake Erie in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The distance to be traversed was between 500 and 600 miles. Winter was at hand, and the journey was to be made without military escort, through a territory occupied by Indians. The

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trip was a perilous one, and several times he came near losing his life, yet he returned in safety and furnished a full and useful report of his expedition. A regiment of 300 men was raised in Virginia and put in command of Col. Joshua Fry, and Major Washington was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Active war was then begun against the French and Indians, in which Washington took a most important part. In the memorable event of July 9, 1755, known as Braddock's defeat, Washington was almost the only officer of distinction who escaped from the calamities of the day with life and honor. The other aids of Braddock were disabled early in the action, and Washington alone was left in that capacity on the field. In a letter to his brother he says: "I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet I escaped unhurt, though death was leveling my companions An Indian sharpshooter said he was on every side." not born to be killed by a bullet, for he had taken direct aim at him seventeen times, and failed to hit

After having been five years in the military service, and vainly sought promotion in the royal army, he took advantage of the fall of Fort Duquesne and the expulsion of the French from the valley of the Ohio, to resign his commission. Soon after he entered the Legislature, where, although not a leader, he took an active and important part. January 17, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, the wealthy widow of John Parke Custis.

When the British Parliament had closed the port of Boston, the cry went up throughout the provinces that "The cause of Boston is the cause of us all." It was then, at the suggestion of Virginia, that a Congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties. peaceably if possible. To this Congress Col. Washington was sent as a delegate. On May 10, 1775, the Congress re-assembled, when the hostile intentions of England were plainly apparent. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the first acts of this Congress was the election of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This high and responsible office was conferred upon Washington, who was still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but upon the express condition that he receive no salary. He would keep an exact account of expenses and expect Congress to pay them and nothing more. It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of Washington, to whom the fortunes and liberties of the people of this country were so long confided. The war was conducted by him under every possible disadvantage, and while his forces often met with reverses, yet he overcame every obstacle, and after seven years of heroic devotion and matchless skill he gained liberty for the greatest nation of earth. On Dec. 23, 1783, Washington, in a parting address of surpassing beauty, resigned his

commission as commander-in-chief of the army to to the Continental Congress sitting at Annapolis. He retired immediately to Mount Vernon and resumed his occupation as a farmer and planter, shunning all connection with public life.

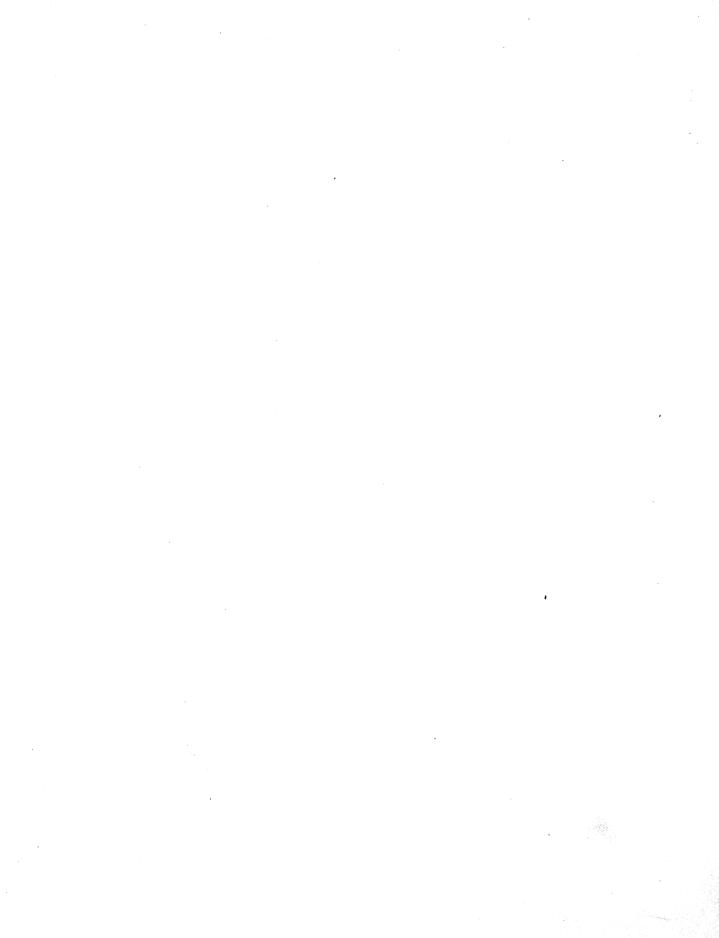
In February,1789, Washington was unanimously elected President. In his presidential career he was subject to the peculiar trials incidental to a new government; trials from lack of confidence on the part of other governments; trials from want of harmony between the different sections of our own country; trials from the impoverished condition of the country, owing to the war and want of credit; trials from the beginnings of party strife. He was no partisan. His clear judgment could discern the golden mean; and while perhaps this alone kept our government from sinking at the very outset, it left him exposed to attacks from both sides, which were often bitter and very annoying.

At the expiration of his first term he was unanimously re-elected. At the end of this term many were anxious that he be re-elected, but he absolutely refused a third nomination. On the fourth of March, 1797, at the expiration of his second term as President, he returned to his home, hoping to pass there his few remaining years free from the annoyances of public life. Later in the year, however, his repose seemed likely to be interrupted by war with France. At the prospect of such a war he was again urged to take command of the armies. He chose his subordinate officers and left to them the charge of matters in the field, which he superintended from his home. In accepting the command he made the reservation that he was not to be in the field until it was necessary. In the midst of these preparations his life was suddenly cut off. December 12, he took a severe cold from a ride in the rain, which, settling in his throat, produced inflammation, and terminated fatally on the night of the fourteenth. On the eighteenth his body was borne with military honors to its final resting place, and interred in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

Of the character of Washington it is impossible to speak but in terms of the highest respect and admiration. The more we see of the operations of our government, and the more deeply we feel the difficulty of uniting all opinions in a common interest, the more highly we must estimate the force of his talent and character, which have been able to challenge the reverence of all parties, and principles, and nations, and to win a fame as extended as the limits of the globe, and which we cannot but believe will be as lasting as the existence of man.

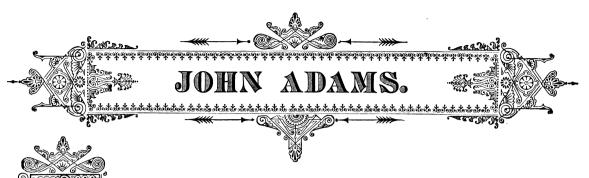
The person of Washington was unusally tall, erect and well proportioned. His muscular strength was great. His features were of a beautiful symmetry. He commanded respect without any appearance of haughtiness, and ever serious without being dull.

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John Adams



OHN ADAMS, the second President and the first Vice-President of the United States, was born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., and about ten

miles from Boston, Oct. 19, 1735. His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, emigrated from England about 1640, with a family of eight sons, and settled at Braintree. The parents of John were John and Susannah (Boylston) Adams. His father was a farmer of limited means, to which he added the business of shoemaking. He gave his eldest son, John, a classical education at Harvard College. John

graduated in 1755, and at once took charge of the school in Worcester, Mass. This he found but a "school of affliction," from which he endeavored to gain relief by devoting himself, in addition, to the study of law. For this purpose he placed himself under the tuition of the only lawyer in the town. He had thought seriously of the clerical profession but seems to have been turned from this by what he termed "the frightful engines of ecclesiastical councils, of diabolical malice, and Calvanistic good nature," of the operations of which he had been a witness in his native town. He was well fitted for the legal profession, possessing a clear, sonorous voice, being ready and fluent of speech, and having quick perceptive powers. He gradually gained practice, and in 1764 married Abigail Smith, a daughter of a minister, and a lady of superior intelligence. Shortly after his marriage, (1765), the attempt of Parliamentary taxation turned him from law to politics. He took initial steps toward holding a town meeting, and the resolutions he offered on the subject became very popular throughout the Province, and were adopted word for word by over forty different towns. He moved to Boston in 1768, and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause, and was chosen a member of the General Court (the Leglislature) in 1770.

Mr. Adams was chosen one of the first delegates from Massachusetts to the first Continental Congress, which met in 1774. Here he distinguished himself by his capacity for business and for debate, and advocated the movement for independence against the majority of the members. In May, 1776, he moved and carried a resolution in Congress that the Colonies should assume the duties of self-government. He was a prominent member of the committee of five appointed June 11, to prepare a declaration of independence. This article was drawn by Jefferson, but on Adams devolved the task of battling it through Congress in a three days debate.

On the day after the Declaration of Independence was passed, while his soul was yet warm with the glow of excited feeling, he wrote a letter to his wife, which, as we read it now, seems to have been dictated by the spirit of prophecy. "Yesterday," he says, "the greatest question was decided that ever was debated in America; and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.' The day is passed. The fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows,

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JOHN ADAMS.

games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward for ever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I

hope we shall not."

In November, 1777, Mr. Adams was appointed a delegate to France and to co-operate with Bemjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, who were then in Paris, in the endeavor to obtain assistance in arms and money from the French Government. This was a severe trial to his patriotism, as it separated him from his home, compelled him to cross the ocean in winter, and exposed him to great peril of capture by the British cruisers, who were seeking him. He left France June 17, 1779. In September of the same year he was again chosen to go to Paris, and there hold himself in readiness to negotiate a treaty of peace and of commerce with Great Britian, as soon as the British Cabinet might be found willing to listen to such proposels. He sailed for France in November, from there he went to Holland, where he negotiated important loans and formed important commercial treaties.

Finally a treaty of peace with England was signed Jan. 21, 1783. The re-action from the excitement, toil and anxiety through which Mr. Adams had passed threw him into a fever. After suffering from a continued fever and becoming feeble and emaciated he was advised to go to England to drink the waters of Bath. While in England, still drooping and desponding, he received dispatches from his own government urging the necessity of his going to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. It was winter, his health was delicate, yet he immediately set out, and through storm, on sea, on horseback and foot, he made the trip.

February 24, 1785, Congress appointed Mr. Adams envoy to the Court of St. James. Here he met face to face the King of England, who had so long regarded him as a traitor. As England did not condescend to appoint a minister to the United States, and as Mr. Adams felt that he was accomplishing but little, he sought permission to return to his own country, where he arrived in June, 1788.

When Washington was first chosen President, John Adams, rendered illustiious by his signal services at home and abroad, was chosen Vice President. Again at the second election of Washington as President, Adams was chosen Vice President. In 1796, Washington retired from public life, and Mr. Adams was elected President, though not without much opposition. Serving in this office four years, he was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, his opponent in politics.

While Mr. Adams was Vice President the great

French Revolution shook the continent of Europe, and it was upon this point which he was at issue with the majority of his countrymen led by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Adams felt no sympathy with the French people in their struggle, for he had no confidence in their power of self-government, and he utterly abhored the class of atheist philosophers who he claimed caused it. On the other hand Jefferson's sympathies were strongly enlisted in behalf of the French people. Hence originated the alienation between these distinguished men, and two powerful parties were thus soon organized, Adams at the head of the one whose sympathies were with England and Jefferson led the other in sympathy with France.

The world has seldom seen a spectacle of more moral beauty and grandeur, than was presented by the old age of Mr. Adams. The violence of party feeling had died away, and he had begun to receive that just appreciation which, to most men, is not accorded till after death. No one could look upon his venerable form, and think of what he had done and suffered, and how he had given up all the prime and strength of his life to the public good, without the deepest emotion of gratitude and respect. It was his peculiar good fortune to witness the complete success of the institution which he had been so active in creating and supporting. In 1824, his cup of happiness was filled to the brim, by seeing his son elevated to the highest station in the gift of the people.

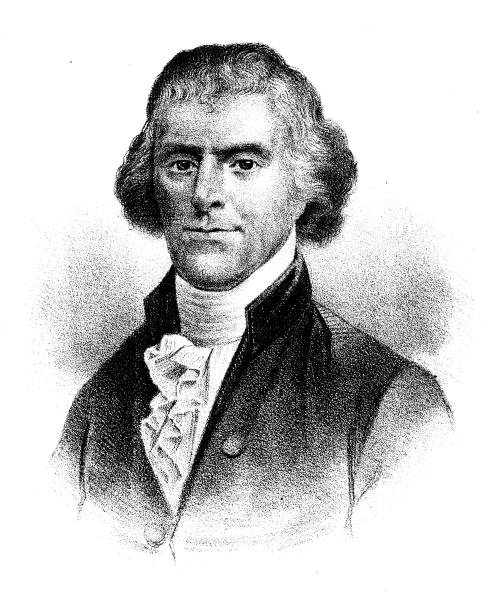
The fourth of July, 1826, which completed the half century since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, arrived, and there were but three of the signers of that immortal instrument left upon the earth to hail its morning light. And, as it is well known, on that day two of these finished their earthly pilgrimage, a coincidence so remarkable as to seem miraculous. For a few days before Mr. Adams had been rapidly failing, and on the morning of the fourth he found himself too weak to rise from his bed. On being requested to name a toast for the customary celebration of the day, he exclaimed "IN-DEPENDENCE FOREVER." When the day was ushered in, by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannons, he was asked by one of his attendants if he knew what day it was? He replied, "O yes; it is the glorious fourth of July—God bless it—God bless you all." In the course of the day he said, "It is a great and glorious day." The last words he uttered were, "Jefferson survives." But he had, at one o'clock, resigned his spirit into the hands of his God.

The personal appearance and manners of Mr. Adams were not particularly prepossessing. His face, as his portrait manifests, was intellectual and expressive, but his figure was low and ungraceful, and his manners were frequently abrupt and uncourteous. He had neither the lofty dignity of Washington, nor the engaging elegance and gracefulness which marked the manners and address of Jefferson.



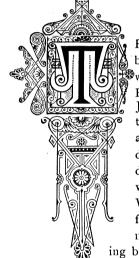






The Meterson.





HOMAS JEFFERSON was born April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Albermarle county, Va. His parents were Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, the former a native of Wales, and the latter born in London. To them were born six daughters and two sons, of whom Thomas was the elder. When 14 years of age his father died. He received a most liberal education, haven here least diligently at school

ing been kept diligently at school from the time he was five years of age. In 1760 he entered William

and Mary College. Williamsburg was then the seat of the Colonial Court, and it was the obode of fashion and splendor. Young Jefferson, who was then 17 years old, lived somewhat expensively, keeping fine horses, and much caressed by gay society, yet he was earnestly devoted to his studies, and irreproachaable in his morals. It is strange, however, under such influences, that he was not ruined. In the second year of his college course, moved by some unexplained inward impulse, he discarded his horses, society, and even his favorite violin, to which he had previously given much time. He often devoted fifteen hours a day to hard study, allowing himself for exercise only a run in the evening twilight of a mile out of the city and back again. He thus attained very high intellectual culture, alike excellence in philosophy and the languages. The most difficult Latin and Greek authors he read with facility. A more finished scholar has seldom gone forth from college halls; and there was not to be found, perhaps, in all Virginia, a more pureminded, upright, gentlemanly young man.

Immediately upon leaving college he began the study of law. For the short time he continued in the practice of his profession he rose rapidly and distinguished himself by his energy and accuteness as a lawyer. But the times called for greater action. The policy of England had awakened the spirit of resistance of the American Colonies, and the enlarged views which Jefferson had ever entertained, soon led him into active political life. In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a very beautiful, wealthy and highly accomplished young widow.

Upon Mr. Jefferson's large estate at Shadwell, there was a majestic swell of land, called Monticello, which commanded a prospect of wonderful extent and beauty. This spot Mr. Jefferson selected for his new home; and here he reared a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture, which, next to Mount Vernon, became the most distinguished resort in our land.

In 1775 he was sent to the Colonial Congress, where, though a silent member, his abilities as a writer and a reasoner soon become known, and he was placed upon a number of important committees, and was chairman of the one appointed for the drawing up of a declaration of independence. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson, as chairman, was appointed to draw up the paper. Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal changes before it was submitted to Congress. On June 28, a few slight changes were made in it by Congress, and it was passed and signed July 4, 1776. What must have been the feelings of that

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man—what the emotions that swelled his breast—) who was charged with the preparation of that Declaration, which, while it made known the wrongs of America, was also to publish her to the world, free, soverign and independent. It is one of the most remarkable papers ever written; and did no other effort of the mind of its author exist, that alone would be sufficient to stamp his name with immortality.

In 1779 Mr. Jefferson was elected successor to Patrick Henry, as Governor of Virginia. At one time the British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello, to capture the Governor. Scarcely five minutes elapsed after the hurried escape of Mr. Jefferson and his family, ere his mansion was in possession of the British troops. His wife's health, never very good, was much injured by this excitement, and in the summer of 1782 she died.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to Congress in 1783. Two years later he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France. Returning to the United States in September, 1789, he became Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. This position he resigned Jan. 1, 1794. In 1797, he was chosen Vice President, and four years later was elected President over Mr. Adams, with Aaron Burr as Vice President. In 1804 he was re-elected with wonderful unanimity, and George Clinton, Vice President.

The early part of Mr. Jefferson's second adminstration was disturbed by an event which threatened the tranquility and peace of the Union; this was the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. Defeated in the late election to the Vice Presidency, and led on by an unprincipled ambition, this extraordinary man formed the plan of a military expedition into the Spanish territories on our southwestern frontier, for the purpose of forming there a new republic. This has been generally supposed was a mere pretext; and although it has not been generally known what his real plans were, there is no doubt that they were of a far more dangerous character.

In 1809, at the expiration of the second term for which Mr. Jefferson had been elected, he determined to retire from political life. For a period of nearly forty years, he had been continually before the pubtic, and all that time had been employed in offices of the greatest trust and responsibility. Having thus devoted the best part of his life to the service of his country, he now felt desirous of that rest which his declining years required, and upon the organization of the new administration, in March, 1809, he bid farewell forever to public life, and retired to Monticello.

Mr. Jefferson was profuse in his hospitality. Whole families came in their coaches with their horses,—fathers and mothers, boys and girls, babies and nurses,—and remained three and even six months. Life at Monticello, for years, resembled that at a fashionable watering-place.

The fourth of July, 1826, being the fiftieth anniver-

sary of the Declaration of American Independence, great preparations were made in every part of the Union for its celebration, as the nation's jubilee, and the citizens of Washington, to add to the solemnity of the occasion, invited Mr. Jefferson, as the framer, and one of the few surviving signers of the Declaration, to participate in their festivities. But an illness, which had been of several weeks duration, and had been continually increasing, compelled him to decline the invitation.

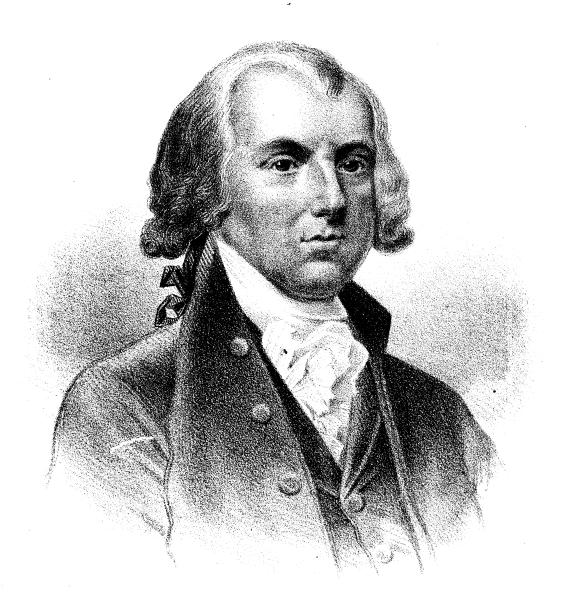
On the second of July, the disease under which he was laboring left him, but in such a reduced state that his medical attendants, entertained no hope of his recovery. From this time he was perfectly sensible that his last hour was at hand. On the next day, which was Monday, he asked of those around him, the day of the month, and on being told it was the third of July, he expressed the earnest wish that he might be permitted to breathe the air of the fiftieth anniversary. His prayer was heard—that day, whose dawn was hailed with such rapture through our land, burst upon his eyes, and then they were closed forever. And what a noble consummation of a noble life! To die on that day,—the birthday of a nation, -the day which his own name and his own act had rendered glorious; to die amidst the rejoicings and festivities of a whole nation, who looked up to him, as the author, under God, of their greatest blessings, was all that was wanting to fill up the record his life.

Almost at the same hour of his death, the kindred spirit of the venerable Adams, as if to bear him company, left the scene of his earthly honors. Hand in hand they had stood forth, the champions of freedom; hand in hand, during the dark and desperate struggle of the Revolution, they had cheered and animated their desponding countrymen; for half a century they had labored together for the good of the country; and now hand in hand they depart. In their lives they had been united in the same great cause of liberty, and in their deaths they were not divided.

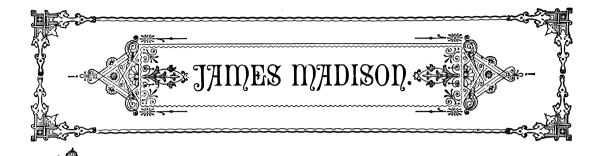
In person Mr. Jefferson was tall and thin, rather above six feet in height, but well formed; his eyes were light, his hair originally red, in after life became white and silvery; his complexion was fair, his forehead broad, and his whole countenance intelligent and thoughtful. He possessed great fortitude of mind as well as personal courage; and his command of temper was such that his oldest and most intimate friends never recollected to have seen him in a passion. His manners, though dignified, were simple and unaffected, and his hospitality was so unbounded that all found at his house a ready welcome. In conversation he was fluent, eloquent and enthusiastic; and his language was remarkably pure and correct. He was a finished classical scholar, and in his writings is discernable the care with which he formed his style upon the best models of antiquity.







James Mudison



AMES MADISON, "Father of the Constitution," and fourth President of the United States, was born March 16, 1757, and died at his home in Virginia, June 28, 1836. The name of James Madison is inseparably connected with most of the important events in that heroic period of our country during which the foundations of this great republic were laid. He was the last of the founders of the Constitution of the United States to be called to his eternal reward.

The Madison family were among the early emigrants to the New World, landing upon the shores of the Chesapeake but 15 years after the settlement of Jamestown. The father of James Madison was an opulent planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," Orange Co., Va. The mansion was situated in the midst of scenery highly picturesque and romantic, on the west side of South-west Mountain, at the foot of

Blue Ridge. It was but 25 miles from the home of Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men, from their early youth until death.

The early education of Mr. Madison was conducted mostly at home under a private tutor. At the age of 18 he was sent to Princeton College, in New Jersey. Here he applied himself to study with the most im-

prudent zeal; allowing himself, for months, but three hours' sleep out of the 24. His health thus became so seriously impaired that he never recovered any vigor of constitution. He graduated in 1771, with a feeble body, with a character of utmost purity, and with a mind highly disciplined and richly stored with learning which embellished and gave proficiency to his subsequent career.

Returning to Virginia, he commenced the study of law and a course of extensive and systematic reading. This educational course, the spirit of the times in which he lived, and the society with which he associated, all combined to inspire him with a strong love of liberty, and to train him for his life-work of a statesman. Being naturally of a religious turn of mind, and his frail health leading him to think that his life was not to be long, he directed especial attention to theological studies. Endowed with a mind singularly free from passion and prejudice, and with almost unequalled powers of reasoning, he weighed all the arguments for and against revealed religion, until his faith became so established as never to be shaken.

In the spring of 1776, when 26 years of age, he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention, to frame the constitution of the State. The next year (1777), he was a candidate for the General Assembly. He refused to treat the whisky-loving voters, and consequently lost his election; but those who had witnessed the talent, energy and public spirit of the modest young man, enlisted themselves in his behalf, and he was appointed to the Executive Council.

Both Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were Governors of Virginia while Mr. Madison remained member of the Council; and their appreciation of his

JAMES MADISON.

intellectual, social and moral worth, contributed not a little to his subsequent eminence. In the year 1780, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. Here he met the most illustrious men in our land, and he was immediately assigned to one of the most conspicuous positions among them.

For three years Mr. Madison continued in Congress, one of its most active and influential members. In the year 1784, his term having expired, he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature.

No man felt more deeply than Mr. Madison the utter inefficiency of the old confederacy, with no national government, with no power to form treaties which would be binding, or to enforce law. There was not any State more prominent than Virginia in the declaration, that an efficient national government must be formed. In January, 1786, Mr. Madison carried a resolution through the General Assembly of Virginia, inviting the other States to appoint commissioners to meet in convention at Annapolis to discuss this subject. Five States only were represented. The convention, however, issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draft a Constitution for the United States, to take the place of that Confederate League. The delegates met at the time appointed. Every State but Rhode Island was represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention; and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was, perhaps, no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and the pen of James Madison.

The Constitution, adopted by a vote 81 to 79, was to be presented to the several States for acceptance. But grave solicitude was felt. Should it be rejected we should be left but a conglomeration of independent States, with but little power at home and little respect abroad. Mr. Madison was selected by the convention to draw up an address to the people of the United States, expounding the principles of the Constitution, and urging its adoption. There was great opposition to it at first, but it at length triumphed over all, and went into effect in 1789.

Mr. Madison was elected to the House of Representatives in the first Congress, and soon became the avowed leader of the Republican party. While in New York attending Congress, he met Mrs. Todd, a young widow of remarkable power of fascination, whom he married. She was in person and character queenly, and probably no lady has thus far occupied so prominent a position in the very peculiar society which has constituted our republican court as Mrs. Madison.

Mr. Madison served as Secretary of State under Jefferson, and at the close of his administration was chosen President. At this time the encroachments of England had brought us to the verge of war.

British orders in council destroyed our commerce, and our flag was exposed to constant insult. Mr. Madison was a man of peace. Scholarly in his taste, retiring in his disposition, war had no charms for him. But the meekest spirit can be roused. It makes one's blood boil, even now, to think of an American ship brought to, upon the ocean, by the guns of an English cruiser. A young lieutenant steps on board and orders the crew to be paraded before him. With great nonchalance he selects any number whom he may please to designate as British subjects; orders them down the ship's side into his boat; and places them on the gundeck of his man-of-war, to fight, by compulsion, the battles of England. This right of search and impressment, no efforts of our Government could induce the British cabinet to relinquish.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and Mr. Madison, on the 4th of March, 1813, was re-elected by a large majority, and entered upon his second term of office. This is not the place to describe the various adventures of this war on the land and on the water. Our infant navy then laid the foundations of its renown in grappling with the most formidable power which ever swept the seas. The contest commenced in earnest by the appearance of a British fleet, early in February, 1813, in Chesapeake Bay, declaring nearly the whole coast of the United States under blockade.

The Emperor of Russia offered his services as me ditator. America accepted; England refused. A British force of five thousand men landed on the banks of the Patuxet River, near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and marched rapidly, by way of Bladensburg, upon Washington.

The straggling little city of Washington was thrown into consternation. The cannon of the brief conflict at Bladensburg echoed through the streets of the metropolis. The whole population fled from the city. The President, leaving Mrs. Madison in the White House, with her carriage drawn up at the door to await his speedy return, hurried to meet the officers in a council of war. He met our troops utterly routed, and he could not go back without danger of being captured. But few hours elapsed ere the Presidential Mansion, the Capitol, and all the public buildings in Washington were in flames.

The war closed after two years of fighting, and on Feb. 13, 1815, the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent.

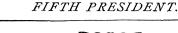
On the 4th of March, 1817, his second term of office expired, and he resigned the Presidential chair to his friend, James Monroe. He retired to his beautiful home at Montpelier, and there passed the remainder of his days. On June 28, 1836, then at the age of 85 years, he fell asleep in death. Mrs. Madison died July 12, 1849.





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AMES MONROE, the fifth President of The United States, was born in Westmoreland Co., Va., April 28, 1758. His early life was passed at the place of nativity. His ancestors had for many years resided in the province in which he was born. When, at 17 years of age, in the process of completing his education at Villiam and Mary College, the Colonial Congress assembled at Philadelphia to deliberate upon the unjust and manifold oppressions of Great Britian, declared the separation of the Colonies, and promulgated the Declaration of Indepen-

dence. Had he been born ten years before it is highly probable that he would have been one of the signers of that celebrated instrument. At this time he left school and enlisted among the patriots.

He joined the army when everything looked hopeless and gloomy. The number of deserters increased from day to day. The invading armies came pouring in; and the tories not only favored the cause of the mother country, but disheartened the new recruits, who were sufficiently terrified at the prospect of contending with an enemy whom they had been taught to deem invincible. To such brave spirits as James Monroe, who went right onward, undismayed through difficulty and danger, the United States owe their political emancipation. The young cadet joined the ranks, and espoused the cause of his injured country, with a firm determination to live or die with her strife

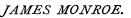
for liberty. Firmly yet sadly he shared in the melancholy retreat from Harleam Heights and White Plains, and accompanied the dispirited army as it fled before its foes through New Jersey. In four months after the Declaration of Independence, the patriots had been beaten in seven battles. At the battle of Trenton he led the vanguard, and, in the act of charging upon the enemy he received a wound in the left shoulder.

As a reward for his bravery, Mr. Monroe was promoted a captain of infantry; and, having recovered from his wound, he rejoined the army. He, however, receded from the line of promotion, by becoming an officer in the staff of Lord Sterling. During the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, in the actions of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, he continued aid-de-camp; but becoming desirous to regain his position in the army, he exerted himself to collect a regiment for the Virginia line. This scheme failed owing to the extensted condition of the State. Upon this failure he entered the office of Mr. Jefferson, at that period Governor, and pursued, with considerable ardor, the study of common law. He did not, however, entirely lay aside the knapsack for the green bag: but on the invasions of the enemy, served as a volunteer, during the two years of his legal pursuits.

In 1782, he was elected from King George county, a member of the Leglislature of Virginia, and by that body he was elevated to a seat in the Executive Council. He was thus honored with the confidence of his fellow citizens at 23 years of age; and having at this early period displayed some of that ability and aptitude for legislation, which were afterwards employed with unremitting energy for the public good,

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he was in the succeeding year chosen a member of the Congress of the United States.

Deeply as Mr. Monroe felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States. Still he retained the esteem of his friends who were its warm supporters, and who, notwithstanding his opposition secured its adoption. In 1789, he became a member of the United States Senate; which office he held for four years. Every month the line of distinction between the two great parties which divided the nation, the Federal and the Republican, was growing more distinct. The two prominent ideas which now separated them were, that the Republican party was in sympathy with France, and also in favor of such a strict construction of the Constitution as to give the Central Government as little power, and the State Governments as much power, as the Constitution would warrant. The Federalists sympathized with England, and were in favor of a liberal construction of the Constitution, which would give as much power to the Central Government as that document could possibly authorize.

The leading Federalists and Republicans were alike noble men, consecrating all their energies to the good of the nation. Two more honest men or more pure patriots than John Adams the Federalist, and James Monroe the Republican, never breathed. In building up this majestic nation, which is destined to eclipse all Grecian and Assyrian greatness, the combination of their antagonism was needed to create the right equilibrium. And yet each in his day was denounced as almost a demon.

Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. All Europe was drawn into the conflict. We were feeble and far away. Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from a tyranny a thousand-fold worse than that which we had endured. Col. Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that, at whatever hazard, we should help our old allies in their extremity. It was the impulse of a generous and noble nature. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness, by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the minister of that Government to the Republic of France. Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

Shortly after his return to this country, Mr. Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held the office for three years. He was again sent to France to co-operate with Chancellor Livingston in obtaining the vast territory then known as the Province of Louisiana, which France had but shortly before obtained from Spain. Their united efforts were successful. For the comparatively small sum of fifteen millions of dollars, the entire territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana were added to the United States. This was probably the largest transfer of real estate which was ever made in all the history of the world.

From France Mr. Monroe went to England to obtain from that country some recognition of our rights as neutrals, and to remonstrate against those odious impressments of our seamen. But England was unrelenting. He again returned to England on the same mission, but could receive no redress. He returned to his home and was again chosen Governor of Virginia. This he soon resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State under Madison. While in this office war with England was declared, the Secretary of War resigned, and during these trying times, the duties of the War Department were also put upon him. He was truly the armorbearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. Upon the return of peace he resigned the Department of War, but continued in the office of Secretary of State until the expiration of Mr. Madison's adminstration. At the election held the previous autumn Mr. Monroe himself had been chosen President with but little opposition, and upon March 4, 1817, was inaugurated. Four years later he was elected for a second term.

Among the important measures of his Presidency were the cession of Florida to the United States; the Missouri Compromise, and the "Monroe doctrine."

This famous doctrine, since known as the "Monroe doctrine," was enunciated by him in 1823. At that time the United States had recognized the independence of the South American states, and did not wish to have European powers longer attempting to subdue portions of the American Continent. The doctrine is as follows: "That we should consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and "that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling American governments or provinces in any other light than as a manifestation by European powers of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." This doctrine immediately affected the course of foreign governments, and has become the approved sentiment of the United States.

At the end of his second term Mr. Monroe retired to his home in Virginia, where he lived until 1830, when he went to New York to live with his son-in-law. In that city he died, on the 4th of July, 1831.



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J. Q. Adams





OHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Mass., on the 11th of July, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. When but eight years of age, he stood with his mother on an eminence, listening to the booming of the great battle on Bunker's Hill, and gazing on upon the smoke and flames billowing up from the conflagration of Charlestown.

When but eleven years old he took a tearful adieu of his mother, to sail with his father for Europe.

through a fleet of hostile British cruisers. The bright. animated boy spent a year and a half in Paris, where his father was associated with Franklin and Lee as minister plenipotentiary. His intelligence attracted the notice of these distinguished men, and he received from them flattering marks of attention.

Mr. John Adams had scarcely returned to this country, in 1779, ere he was again sent abroad. Again John Quincy accompanied his father. At Paris he applied himself with great diligence, for six months, to study; then accompained his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, then the University at Leyden. About a year from this time, in 1781, when the manly boy was but fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary.

In this school of incessant labor and of enobling culture he spent fourteen months, and then returned to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. This long journey he took alone, in the winter, when in his sixteenth year. Again he resumed his studies, under a private tutor, at Hague. Thence,

in the spring of 1782, he accompanied his father to Paris, traveling leisurely, and forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent; examining architectural remains, galleries of paintings, and all renowned works of art. At Paris he again became associated with the most illustrious men of all lands in the contemplations of the loftiest temporal themes which can engross the human mind. a short visit to England he returned to Paris, and consecrated all his energies to study until May, 1785, when he returned to America. To a brilliant young man of eighteen, who had seen much of the world, and who was familiar with the etiquette of courts, a residence with his father in London, under such circumstances, must have been extremely attractive; but with judgment very rare in one of his age, he preferred to return to America to complete his education in an American college. He wished then to study law, that with an honorable profession, he might be able to obtain an independent support.

Upon leaving Harvard College, at the age of twenty, he studied law for three years. In June, 1794, being then but twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed by Washington, resident minister at the Netherlands. Sailing from Boston in July, he reached London in October, where he was immediately admitted to the deliberations of Messrs. Jay and Pinckney, assisting them in negotiating a commercial treaty with Great Britian. After thus spending a fortnight in London, he proceeded to the Hague.

In July, 1797, he left the Hague to go to Portugal as minister plenipotentiary. On his way to Portugal, upon arriving in London, he met with despatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive his instructions. While waiting he was married to an American lady to whom he had been previously engaged,-Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American consul in London; a lady endownd with that beauty and those accomplishment which eminently fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

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He reached Berlin with his wife in November, 1797; where he remained until July, 1799, when, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, he solicited his recall.

Soon after his return, in 1802, he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts, from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. Especially did he sustain the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance.

In 1809, Madison succeeded Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and he immediately nominated John Quincy Adams minister to St. Petersburg. Resigning his professorship in Harvard College, he embarked

at Boston, in August, 1809.

While in Russia, Mr. Adams was an intense student. He devoted his attention to the language and history of Russia; to the Chinese trade; to the European system of weights, measures, and coins; to the climate and astronomical observations; while he kept up a familiar acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics. In all the universities of Europe, a more accomplished scholar could scarcely be found. All through life the Bible constituted an important part of his studies. It was his rule to read five chapters every day.

On the 4th of March, 1817, Mr. Monroe took the Presidential chair, and immediately appointed Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Taking leave of his numerous friends in public and private life in Europe, he sailed in June, 1819, for the United States. On the 18th of August, he again crossed the threshold of his home in Quincy. During the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, Mr. Adams continued Secretary of State.

Some time before the close of Mr. Monroe's second term of office, new candidates began to be presented for the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Adams brought forward his name. It was an exciting campaign. Party spirit was never more bitter. Two hundred and sixty electoral votes were cast. Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one; Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all the disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous and persistent assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which

was poured in one uninterrupted stream, upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There never was an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously and outrageously assailed.

Mr. Adams was, to a very remarkable degree, abstemious and temperate in his habits; always rising early, and taking much exercise. When at his home in Quincy, he has been known to walk, before breakfast. seven miles to Boston. In Washington, it was said that he was the first man up in the city, lighting his own fire and applying himself to work in his library

often long before dawn.

On the 4th of March, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency, and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice President. The slavery question now began to assume portentous magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy and to his studies, which he pursued with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected representative to Congress. For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post as representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle' for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House, he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. Probably there never was a member more devoted to his duties. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could be brought forward and escape his scrutiny. battle which Mr. Adams fought, almost singly, against the proslavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the grand jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

It has been said of President Adams, that when his body was bent and his hair silvered by the lapse of fourscore years, yielding to the simple faith of a little child, he was accustomed to repeat every night, before he slept, the prayer which his mother taught him in his infant years.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress, with a paper in his hand, to address the speaker. Suddenly he fell, again stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless, as he was conveyed to the sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness, he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said "This is the end of earth;" then after a moment's pause he added, "I am content." These were the last words of the grand "Old Man Eloquent."

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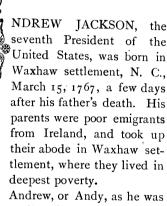
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Andrew Tackson.





Andrew, or Andy, as he was universally called, grew up a very rough, rude, turbulent boy. His features were coarse, his form ungainly; and there was but very

little in his character, made visible, which was attractive.

When only thirteen years old he joined the volunteers of Carolina against the British invasion. In 1781, he and his brother Robert were captured and imprisoned for a time at Camden. A British officer ordered him to brush his mud-spattered boots. "I am a prisoner of war, not your servant," was the reply of the dauntless boy.

The brute drew his sword, and aimed a desperate blow at the head of the helpless young prisoner. Andrew raised his hand, and thus received two fearful gashes,—one on the hand and the other upon the head. The officer then turned to his brother Robert with the same demand. He also refused, and received a blow from the keen-edged sabre, which quite disabled him, and which probably soon after caused his death. They suffered much other ill-treatment, and were finally stricken with the small-pox. Their mother was successful in obtaining their exchange,

and took her sick boys home. After a long illness Andrew recovered, and the death of his mother soon left him entirely friendless.

Andrew supported himself in various ways, such as working at the saddler's trade, teaching school and clerking in a general store, until 1784, when he entered a law office at Salisbury, N. C. He, however, gave more attention to the wild amusements of the times than to his studies. In 1788, he was appointed solicitor for the western district of North Carolina, of which Tennessee was then a part. This involved many long and tedious journeys amid dangers of every kind, but Andrew Jackson never knew fear, and the Indians had no desire to repeat a skirmish with the Sharp Knife.

In 1791, Mr. Jackson was married to a woman who supposed herself divorced from her former husband. Great was the surprise of both parties, two years later, to find that the conditions of the divorce had just been definitely settled by the first husband. The marriage ceremony was performed a second time, but the occurrence was often used by his enemies to bring Mr. Jackson into disfavor.

During these years he worked hard at his profession, and frequently had one or more duels on hand, one of which, when he killed Dickenson, was especially disgraceful.

In January, 1796, the Territory of Tennessee then containing nearly eighty thousand inhabitants, the people met in convention at Knoxville to frame a constitution. Five were sent from each of the eleven counties. Andrew Jackson was one of the delegates. The new State was entitled to but one member in the National House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson was chosen that member. Mounting his horse he rode to Philedelphia, where Congress then held its

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sessions,—a distance of about eight hundred miles. Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, Gen. Washington, whose second term of office was then expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve of the address, and was one of the twelve who voted against it. He was not willing to say that Gen. Washington's adminstration had been "wise, firm and patriotic."

Mr. Jackson was elected to the United States Senate in 1797, but soon resigned and returned home. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, which position he held for six years.

When the war of 1812 with Great Britian commenced, Madison occupied the Presidential chair. Aaron Burr sent word to the President that there was an unknown man in the West, Andrew Jackson, who would do credit to a commission if one were conferred upon him. Just at that time Gen. Jackson offered his services and those of twenty-five hundred volunteers. His offer was accepted, and the troops were assembled at Nashville.

As the British were hourly expected to make an attack upon New Orleans, where Gen. Wilkinson was in command, he was ordered to descend the river with fifteen hundred troops to aid Wilkinson. expedition reached Natchez; and after a delay of several weeks there, without accomplishing anything, the men were ordered back to their homes. But the energy Gen. Jackson had displayed, and his entire devotion to the comrfort of his soldiers, won him golden opinions; and he became the most popular man in the State. It was in this expedition that his toughness gave him the nickname of "Old Hickory."

Soon after this, while attempting to horsewhip Col. Thomas H. Benton, for a remark that gentleman made about his taking a part as second in a duel, in which a younger brother of Benton's was engaged, he received two severe pistol wounds. While he was lingering upon a bed of suffering news came that the Indians, who had combined under Tecumseh from Florida to the Lakes, to exterminate the white settlers, were committing the most awful ravages. Decisive action became necessary. Gen. Jackson, with his fractured bone just beginning to heal, his arm in a sling, and unable to mount his horse without assistance, gave his amazing energies to the raising of an army to rendezvous at Fayettesville, Alabama.

The Creek Indians had established a strong fort on one of the bends of the Tallapoosa River, near the center of Alabama, about fifty miles below Fort Strother. With an army of two thousand men, Gen. Jackson traversed the pathless wilderness in a march of eleven days. He reached their fort, called Tohopeka or Horse-shoe, on the 27th of March. 1814. The bend of the river enclosed nearly one hundred acres of tangled forest and wild ravine. Across the narrow neck the Indians had constructed a formidable breastwork of logs and brush. Here nine hundred warriors, with an ample suply of arms were assembled.

The fort was stormed. The fight was utterly desperate. Not an Indian would accept of quarter. When bleeding and dying, they would fight those who endeavored to spare their lives. From ten in the morning until dark, the battle raged. The carnage was awful and revolting. Some threw themselves into the river; but the unerring bullet struck their heads as they swam. Nearly everyone of the nine hundred warrios were killed A few probably, in the night, swam the river and escaped. This ended the war. The power of the Creeks was broken forever. This bold plunge into the wilderness, with its terriffic slaughter, so appalled the savages, that the haggard remnants of the bands came to the camp, begging for peace.

This closing of the Creek war enabled us to concentrate all our militia upon the British, who were the allies of the Indians No man of less resolute will than Gen. Jackson could have conducted this Indian campaign to so successful an issue Immediately he

was appointed major-general.

Late in August, with an army of two thousand men, on a rushing march, Gen. Jackson came to Mobile. A British fleet came from Pensacola, landed a force upon the beach, anchored near the little fort, and from both ship and shore commenced a furious assault. The battle was long and doubtful. At length one of the ships was blown up and the rest retired.

Garrisoning Mobile, where he had taken his little army, he moved his troops to New Orleans, And the battle of New Orleans which soon ensued, was in reality a very arduous campaign. This won for Gen. Jackson an imperishable name. Here his troops, which numbered about four thousand men, won a signal victory over the British army of about nine thousand. His loss was but thirteen, while the loss of the British was two thousand six hundred.

The name of Gen. Jackson soon began to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency, but, in 1824, he was defeated by Mr. Adams. He was, however, successful in the election of 1828, and was re-elected for a second term in 1832. In 1829, just before he assumed the reins of the government, he met with the most terrible affliction of his life in the death of his wife, whom he had loved with a devotion which has perhaps never been surpassed. From the shock of her death he never recovered.

His administration was one of the most memorable in the annals of our country; applauded by one party, condemned by the other. No man had more bitter enemies or warmer friends. At the expiration of his two terms of office he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845. The last years of Mr. Jackson's life were that of a devoted Christian man.





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ARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1782. He died at the same place, July 24, 1862. His body rests in the cemetery at Kinderhook. Above it is a plain granite shaft fifteen feet high, bearing a simple inscription about half way up on one face. The lot is unfenced, unbordered

or unbounded by shrub or flower.

There is but little in the life of Martin Van Buren of romantic interest. He fought no battles, engaged in no wild adventures. Though his life was stormy in political and intellectual conflicts, and he gained many signal victories, his days passed uneventful in those incidents which give zest to biography. His ancestors, as his name indicates, were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a farmer, residing in the old town of Kinderhook. His mother, also of Dutch lineage, was a woman of superior intelligence and exemplary piety.

He was decidedly a precocious boy, developing unusual activity, vigor and strength of mind. At the age of fourteen, he had finished his academic studies in his native village, and commenced the study of law. As he had not a collegiate education, seven years of study in a law-office were required of him before he could be admitted to the bar. Inspired with a lofty ambition, and conscious of his powers, he pursued his studies with indefatigable industry. After spending six years in an office in his native village,

he went to the city of New York, and prosecuted his studies for the seventh year.

In 1803, Mr. Van Buren, then twenty-one years of age, commenced the practice of law in his native village. The great conflict between the Federal and Republican party was then at its height. Mr. Van Buren was from the beginning a politician. He had, perhaps, imbibed that spirit while listening to the many discussions which had been carried on in his father's hotel. He was in cordial sympathy with Jefferson, and earnestly and eloquently espoused the cause of State Rights; though at that time the Federal party held the supremacy both in his town and State.

His success and increasing ruputation led him, after six years of practice, to remove to Hudson, the county seat of his county. Here he spent seven years, constantly gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State.

Just before leaving Kinderhook for Hudson, Mr. Van Buren married a lady alike distinguished for beauty and accomplishments. After twelve short years she sank into the grave, the victim of consumption, leaving her husband and four sons to weep over her loss. For twenty-five years, Mr. Van Buren was an earnest, successful, assiduous lawyer. The record of those years is barren in items of public interest. In 1812, when thirty years of age, he was chosen to the State Senate, and gave his strenuous support to Mr. Madison's administration. In 1815, he was appointed Attorney-General, and the next year moved to Albany, the capital of the State.

While he was acknowledged as one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party, he had

the moral courage to avow that true democracy did not require that "universal suffrage" which admits the vile, the degraded, the ignorant, to the right of governing the State. In true consistency with his democratic principles, he contended that, while the path leading to the privilege of voting should be open to every man without distinction, no one should be invested with that sacred prerogative, unless he were in some degree qualified for it by intelligence, virtue and some property interests in the welfare of the State.

In 1821 he was elected a member of the United States Senate; and in the same year, he took a seat in the convention to revise the constitution of his native State. His course in this convention secured the approval of men of all parties. No one could doubt the singleness of his endeavors to promote the interests of all classes in the community. Senate of the United States, he rose at once to a conspicuous position as an active and useful legislator.

In 1827, John Quincy Adams being then in the Presidential chair, Mr. Van Buren was re-elected to the Senate. He had been from the beginning a determined opposer of the Administration, adopting the "State Rights" view in opposition to what was deemed the Federal proclivities of Mr. Adams.

Soon after this, in 1828, he was chosen Governor of the State of New York, and accordingly resigned his seat in the Senate. Probably no one in the United States contributed so much towards ejecting John Q. Adams from the Presidential chair, and placing in it Andrew Jackson, as did Martin Van Buren. Whether entitled to the reputation or not, he certainly was regarded throughout the United States as one of the most skillful, sagacious and cunning of politicians. It was supposed that no one knew so well as he how to touch the secret springs of action; how to pull all the wires to put his machinery in motion; and how to organize a political army which would, secretly and stealthily accomplish the most gigantic results. these powers it is said that he outwitted Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and secured results which few thought then could be accomplished.

When Andrew Jackson was elected President he appointed Mr. Van Buren Secretary of State. This position he resigned in 1831, and was immediately appointed Minister to England, where he went the same autumn. The Senate, however, when it met, refused to ratify the nomination, and he returned

home, apparently untroubled; was nominated Vice President in the place of Calhoun, at the re-election of President Jackson; and with smiles for all and frowns for none, he took his place at the head of that Senate which had refused to confirm his nomination as ambassador.

His rejection by the Senate roused all the zeal of President Jackson in behalf of his repudiated favorite; and this, probably more than any other cause, secured his elevation to the chair of the Chief Executive. On the 20th of May, 1836, Mr. Van Buren received the Democratic nomination to succeed Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. He was elected by a handsome majority, to the delight of the retiring President. "Leaving New York out of the canvass," says Mr. Parton, "the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency was as much the act of Gen. Jackson as though the Constitution had conferred upon him the power to appoint a successor."

His administration was filled with exciting events. The insurrection in Canada, which threatened to involve this country in war with England, the agitation of the slavery question, and finally the great commercial panic which spread over the country, all were trials to his wisdom. The financial distress was attributed to the management of the Democratic party, and brought the President into such disfavor that he failed of re-election.

With the exception of being nominated for the Presidency by the "Free Soil" Democrats, in 1848, Mr. Van Buren lived quietly upon his estate until his death.

He had ever been a prudent man, of frugal habits, and living within his income, had now fortunately a competence for his declining years. His unblemished character, his commanding abilities, his unquestioned patriotism, and the distinguished positions which he had occupied in the government of our country, secured to him not only the homage of his party, but the respect of the whole community. It was on the 4th of March, 1841, that Mr. Van Buren retired from the presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. From this time until his death, on the 24th of July, 1862, at the age of eighty years, he resided at Lindenwald, a gentleman of leisure, of culture and of wealth; enjoying in a healthy old age, probably far more happiness than he had before experienced amid the stormy scenes of his active life.



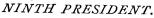




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W. H. Harrison





WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.





ILLIAM HENRY HARRI-SON, the ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was in comparatively opulent circumstances, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, was early elected a member of the Continental

Congress, and was conspicuous among the patriots of Virginia in resisting the encroachments of the British crown. In the celebrated Congress of 1775, Benjamin Harrison and John Hancock were both candidates for the office of speaker.

Mr Harrison was subsequently chosen Governor of Virginia, and was twice re-elected. His son, William Henry, of course enjoyed

in childhood all the advantages which wealth and intellectual and cultivated society could give. Having received a thorough common-school education, he entered Hampden Sidney College, where he graduated with honor soon after the death of his father. He then repaired to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instructions of Dr. Rush and the guardianship of Robert Morris, both of whom were, with his father, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

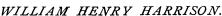
Upon the outbreak of the Indian troubles, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of Ensign from President Washington. He was then but 19 years old. From that time he passed gradually upward in rank until he became aid to General Wayne, after whose death he resigned his commission. He was then appointed Secretary of the North-western Territory. This Territory was then entitled to but one member in Congress and Capt. Harrison was chosen to fill that position.

In the spring of 1800 the North-western Territory was divided by Congress into two portions. eastern portion, comprising the region now embraced in the State of Ohio, was called "The Territory north-west of the Ohio." The western portion, which included what is now called Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, was called the "Indiana Territory." William Henry Harrison, then 27 years of age, was appointed by John Adams, Governor of the Indiana Territory, and immediately after, also Governor of Upper Louisiana. He was thus ruler over almost as extensive a realm as any sovereign upon the globe. He was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and was invested with powers nearly dictatorial over the now rapidly increasing white population. - The ability and fidelity with which he discharged these responsible duties may be inferred from the fact that he was four times appointed to this office—first by John Adams, twice by Thomas Jefferson and afterwards by President Madison.

When he began his adminstration there were but three white settlements in that almost boundless region, now crowded with cities and resounding with all the tumult of wealth and traffic. One of these settlements was on the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville; one at Vincennes, on the Wabash, and the third a French settlement.

The vast wilderness over which Gov. Harrison reigned was filled with many tribes of Indians. About

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the year 1806, two extraordinary men, twin brothers, of the Shawnese tribe, rose among them. One of these was called Tecumseh, or "The Crouching Panther;" the other, Olliwacheca, or "The Prophet." Tecumseh was not only an Indian warrior, but a man of great sagacity, far-reaching foresight and indomitable perseverance in any enterprise in which he might engage. He was inspired with the highest enthusiasm, and had long regarded with dread and with hatred the encroachment of the whites upon the hunting-grounds of his fathers. His brother, the Prophet, was an orator, who could sway the feelings of the untutored Indian as the gale tossed the tree-tops beneath which they dwelt.

But the Prophet was not merely an orator: he was, in the superstitious minds of the Indians, invested with the superhuman dignity of a medicine-man or a magician. With an enthusiasm unsurpassed by Peter the Hermit rousing Europe to the crusades, he went from tribe to tribe, assuming that he was specially sent

by the Great Spirit.

Gov. Harrison made many attempts to conciliate the Indians, but at last the war came, and at Tippecanoe the Indians were routed with great slaughter. October 28, 1812, his army began its march. When near the Prophet's town three Indians of rank made their appearance and inquired why Gov. Harrison was approaching them in so hostile an attitude. After a short conference, arrangements were made for a meeting the next day, to agree upon terms of peace.

But Gov. Harrison was too well acquainted with the Indian character to be deceived by such protestations. Selecting a favorable spot for his night's encampment, he took every precaution against surprise. His troops were posted in a hollow square, and slept upon their arms.

The troops threw themselves upon the ground for rest; but every man had his accourtrements on, his loaded musket by his side, and his bayonet fixed. The wakeful Governor, between three and four o'clock in the morning, had risen, and was sitting in conversation with his aids by the embers of a waning fire. It was a chill, cloudy morning with a drizzling rain. In the darkness, the Indians had crept as near as possible, and just then, with a savage yell, rushed, with all the desperation which superstition and passion most highly inflamed could give, upon the left flank of the little army. The savages had been amply provided with guns and ammunition by the English. Their war-whoop was accompained by a shower of bullets.

The camp-fires were instantly extinguished, as the light aided the Indians in their aim. With hideous yells, the Indian bands rushed on, not doubting a speedy and an entire victory. But Gen. Harrison's troops stood as immovable as the rocks around them until day dawned: they then made a simultaneous charge with the bayonet, and swept every thing before them, and completely routing the foe.

Gov. Harrison now had all his energies tasked to the utmost. The British descending from the Canadas, were of themselves a very formidable force; but with their savage allies, rushing like wolves from the forest, searching out every remote farm-house, burning, plundering, scalping, torturing, the wide frontier was plunged into a state of consternation which even the most vivid imagination can but faintly conceive, The war-whoop was resounding everywhere in the forest. The horizon was illuminated with the conflagration of the cabins of the settlers. Gen Hull had made the ignominious surrender of his forces at Detroit. Under these despairing circumstances, Gov. Harrison was appointed by President Madison commander-inchief of the North-western army, with orders to retake Detroit, and to protect the frontiers.

It would be difficult to place a man in a situation demanding more energy, sagacity and courage; but General Harrison was found equal to the position, and nobly and triumphantly did he meet all the re-

sponsibilities.

He won the love of his soldiers by always sharing with them their fatigue. His whole baggage, while pursuing the foe up the Thames, was carried in a valise; and his bedding consisted of a single blanket lashed over his saddle. Thirty-five British officers, his prisoners of war, supped with him after the battle. The only fare he could give them was beef roasted before the fire, without bread or salt.

In 1816, Gen. Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives, to represent the District of Ohio. In Congress he proved an active member; and whenever he spoke, it was with force of reason and power of eloquence, which arrested the attention of all the members.

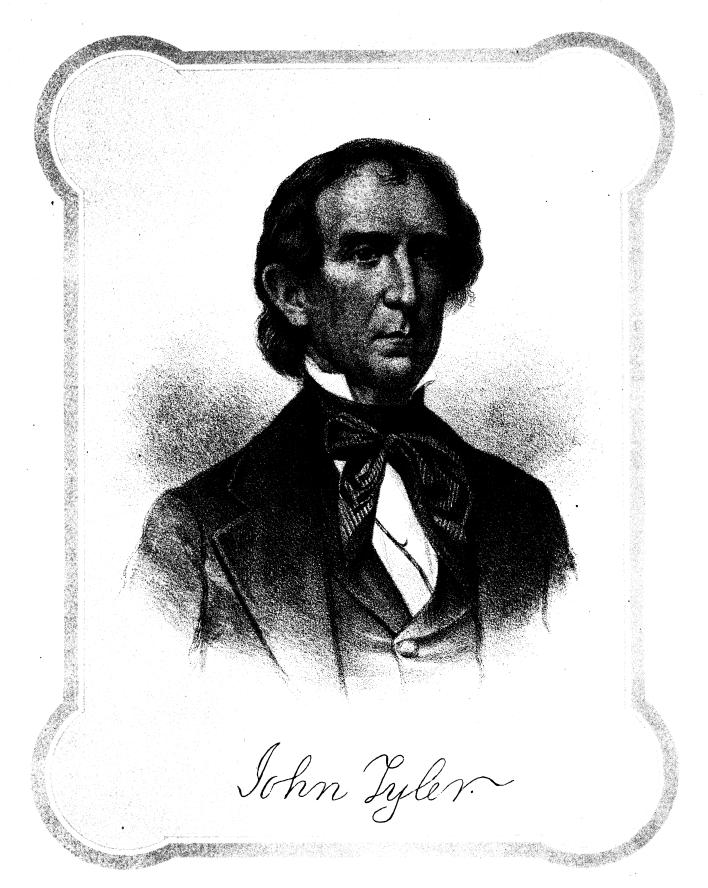
In 1819, Harrison was elected to the Senate of Ohio; and in 1824, as one of the presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote for Henry Clay. The same year he was chosen to the United States Senate.

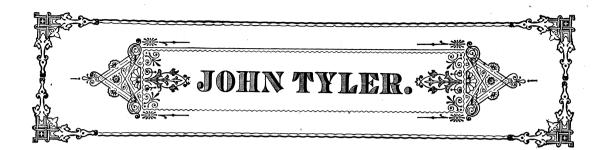
In 1836, the friends of Gen. Harrison brought him forward as a candidate for the Presidency against Van Buren, but he was defeated. At the close of Mr. Van Buren's term, he was re-nominated by his party, and Mr. Harrison was unanimously nominated by the Whigs, with John Tyler for the Vice Presidency. The contest was very animated. Gen. Jackson gave all his influence to prevent Harrison's election; but his triumph was signal.

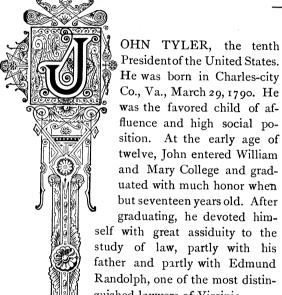
The cabinet which he formed, with Daniel Webster at its head as Secretary of State, was one of the most brilliant with which any President had ever been surrounded. Never were the prospects of an administration more flattering, or the hopes of the country more sanguine. In the midst of these bright and joyous prospects, Gen. Harrison was seized by a pleurisy-fever and after a few days of violent sickness, died on the 4th of April; just one month after his inauguration as President of the United States.

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President of the United States. He was born in Charles-city Co., Va., March 29, 1790. He was the favored child of affluence and high social position. At the early age of twelve, John entered William and Mary College and graduated with much honor when but seventeen years old. After graduating, he devoted him-

self with great assiduity to the study of law, partly with his father and partly with Edmund Randolph, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Virginia.

At nineteen years of age, he commenced the practice of law. His success was rapid and astonishing. It is said that three months had not elapsed ere there was scarcely a case on the docket of the court in which he was

When but twenty-one years of age, he was almost unanimously elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He connected himself with the Democratic party, and warmly advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five successive years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote or his county.

When but twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of Congress. Here he acted earnestly and ably with the Democratic party, opposing a national bank, internal improvements by the General Govern-

ment, a protective tariff, and advocating a strict construction of the Constitution, and the most careful vigilance over State rights. His labors in Congress were so arduous that before the close of his second term he found it necessary to resign and retire to his estate in Charles-city Co., to recruit his health. He, however, soon after consented to take his seat in the State Legislature, where his influence was powerful in promoting public works of great utility. reputation thus canstantly increasing, he was chosen by a very large majority of votes, Governor of his native State. His administration was signally a successful one. His popularity secured his re-election.

John Randolph, a brilliant, erratic, half-crazed man, then represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States. A portion of the Democratic party was displeased with Mr. Randolph's wayward course, and brought forward John Tyler as his opponent, considering him the only man in Virginia of sufficient popularity to succeed against the renowned orator of Roanoke. Mr. Tyler was the victor.

In accordance with his professions, upon taking his seat in the Senate, he joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff; he spoke against and voted against the bank as unconstitutional; he strenuously opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisting all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, and avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's view of nullification; he declared that Gen. Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress,—a record in perfect accordance with the principles which he had always avowed.

Returning to Virginia, he resumed the practice of his profession. There was a split in the Democratic



party. His friends still regarded him as a true Jeffersonian, gave him a dinner, and showered compliments upon him. He had now attained the age of forty-six. His career had been very brilliant. In consequence of his devotion to public business, his private affairs had fallen into some disorder; and it was not without satisfaction that he resumed the practice of law, and devoted himself to the culture of his plantation. Soon after this he removed to Williamsburg, for the better education of his children; and he again

took his seat in the Legislature of Virginia.

By the Southern Whigs, he was sent to the national convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President in 1839. The majority of votes were given to Gen. Harrison, a genuine Whig, much to the disappointment of the South, who wished for Henry Clay. To conciliate the Southern Whigs and to secure their vote, the convention then nominated John Tyler for Vice President. It was well known that he was not in sympathy with the Whig party in the North: but the Vice President has but very little power in the Government, his main and almost only duty being to preside over the meetings of the Senate. Thus it happened that a Whig President, and, in reality, a Democratic Vice President were chosen.

In 1841, Mr. Tyler was inaugurated Vice President of the United States. In one short month from that time, President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler thus found himself, to his own surprise and that of the whole Nation, an occupant of the Presidential chair. This was a new test of the stability of our institutions, as it was the first time in the history of our country that such an event had occured. Mr. Tyler was at home in Williamsburg when he received the unexpected tidings of the death of President Harrison. He hastened to Washington, and on the 6th of April was inaugurated to the high and responsible office. He was placed in a position of exceeding delicacy and difficulty. All his long life he had been opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. He had ever been a consistent, honest man, with an unblemished record. Gen. Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with counsellors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or, on the other hand, should he turn against the party which had elected him and select a cabinet in harmony with himself, and which would oppose all those views which the Whigs deemed essential to the public welfare? This was his fearful dilemma. He invited the cabinet which President Harrison had selected to retain their seats. He reccommended a day of fasting and prayer, that God would guide and bless us.

The Whigs carried through Congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States. The President, after ten days' delay, returned it with his veto. He suggested, however, that he would

approve of a bill drawn up upon such a plan as he proposed. Such a bill was accordingly prepared, and privately submitted to him. He gave it his approval. It was passed without alteration, and he sent it back with his veto. Here commenced the open rupture. It is said that Mr. Tyler was provoked to this measure by a published letter from the Hon. John M. Botts, a distinguished Virginia Whig, who severely touched the pride of the President.

The opposition now exultingly received the President into their arms. The party which elected him denounced him bitterly. All the members of his cabinet, excepting Mr. Webster, resigned. The Whigs of Congress, both the Senate and the House, held a meeting and issued an address to the people of the United States, proclaiming that all political alliance between the Whigs and President Tyler were at an end.

Still the President attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet of distinguished Whigs and Conservatives, carefully leaving out all strong party men. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends. Thus the four years of Mr. Tyler's unfortunate administration passed sadly away. No one was satisfied. The land was filled with murmurs and vituperation. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. More and more, however, he brought himself into sympathy with his old friends, the Democrats, until at the close of his term, he gave his whole influence to the support of Mr. Polk, the Democratic candidate for his successor.

On the 4th of March, 1845, he retired from the harassments of office, to the regret of neither party, and probably to his own unspeakable relief. His first wife, Miss Letitia Christian, died in Washington, in 1842; and in June, 1844, President Tyler was again married, at New York, to Miss Julia Gardiner, a young lady of many personal and intellectual accomplishments.

The remainder of his days Mr. Tyler passed mainly in retirement at his beautiful home,—Sherwood Forest, Charles-city Co., Va. A polished gentleman in his manners, richly furnished with information from books and experience in the world, and possessing brilliant powers of conversation, his family circle was the scene of unusual attractions. With sufficient means for the exercise of a generous hospitality, he might have enjoyed a serene old age with the few friends who gathered around him, were it not for the storms of civil war which his own principles and policy had helped to introduce.

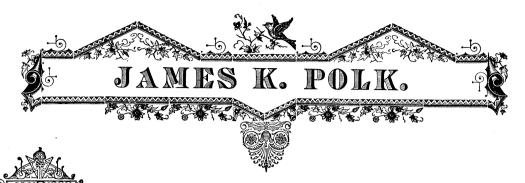
When the great Rebellion rose, which the Staterights and nullifying doctrines of Mr. John C. Calhoun had inaugurated, President Tyler renounced his allegiance to the United States, and joined the Confederates. He was chosen a member of their Congress; and while engaged in active measures to destroy, by force of arms, the Government over which he had once presided, he was taken sick and soon died.



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Samez & Airo



AMES K. POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1795. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, the former a son of Col. Thomas Polk, who located at the above place, as one of the first pioneers, in 1735.

In the year 1806, with his wife and children, and soon after followed by most of the members of the Polk famly, Samuel Polk emigrated some two or three hundred miles farther west, to the rich valley of the Duck River. Here in the midst of the wilderness, in a region which was subsequently called Maury Co., they reared their log huts, and established their homes. In the hard toil of a new farm in the wilderness, James K. Polk spent the early years of his childhood and youth. His father, adding the pursuit of a surveyor to that of a farmer. gradually increased in wealth until

he became one of the leading men of the region. His mother was a superior woman, of strong common sense and earnest piety.

Very early in life, James developed a taste for reading and expressed the strongest desire to obtain a liberal education. His mother's training had made him methodical in his habits, had taught him punctuality and industry, and had inspired him with lofty principles of morality. His health was frail; and his father, fearing that he might not be able to endure a

sedentary life, got a situation for him behind the counter, hoping to fit him for commercial pursuits.

This was to James a bitter disappointment. He had no taste for these duties, and his daily tasks were irksome in the extreme. He remained in this uncongenial occupation but a few weeks, when at his earnest solicitation his father removed him, and made arrangements for him to prosecute his studies. Soon after he sent him to Murfreesboro Academy. With ardor which could scarcely be surpassed, he pressed forward in his studies, and in less than two and a half years, in the autumn of 1815, entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Here he was one of the most exemplary of scholars, punctual in every exercise, never allowing himself to be absent from a recitation or a religious service.

He graduated in 1818, with the highest honors, being deemed the best scholar of his class, both in mathematics and the classics. He was then twenty-three years of age. Mr. Polk's health was at this time much impaired by the assiduity with which he had prosecuted his studies. After a short season of relaxation he went to Nashville, and entered the office of Felix Grundy, to study law. Here Mr. Polk renewed his acquaintance with Andrew Jackson, who resided on his plantation, the Hermitage, but a few miles from Nashville. They had probably been slightly acquainted before.

Mr. Polk's father was a Jeffersonian Republican, and James K. Polk ever adhered to the same political faith. He was a popular public speaker, and was constantly called upon to address the meetings of his party friends. His skill as a speaker was such that he was popularly called the Napoleon of the stump. He was a man of unblemished morals, genial and

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courteous in his bearing, and with that sympathetic nature in the joys and griefs of others which ever gave him troops of friends. In 1823, Mr. Polk was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. Here he gave his strong influence towards the election of his friend, Mr. Jackson, to the Presidency of the United States.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Sarah Childress, of Rutherford Co., Tenn. His bride was altogether worthy of him,—a lady of beauty and culture. In the fall of 1825, Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress. The satisfaction which he gave to his constituents may be inferred from the fact, that for fourteen successive years, until 1839, he was continued in that office. He then voluntarily withdrew, only that he might accept the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. In Congress he was a laborious member, a frequent and a popular speaker. He was always in his seat, always courteous; and whenever he spoke it was always to the point, and without any ambitious rhetorical display.

During five sessions of Congress, Mr. Polk was Speaker of the House. Strong passions were roused, and stormy scenes were witnessed; but Mr. Polk performed his arduous duties to a very general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew on the 4th of March, 1839.

In accordance with Southern usage, Mr. Polk, as a candidate for Governor, canvassed the State. He was elected by a large majority, and on the 14th of October, 1839, took the oath of office at Nashville. In 1841, his term of office expired, and he was again the candidate of the Democratic party, but was defeated.

On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States. The verdict of the country in favor of the annexation of Texas, exerted its influence upon Congress; and the last act of the administration of President Tyler was to affix his signature to a joint resolution of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, approving of the annexation of Texas to the American Union. As Mexico still claimed Texas as one of her provinces, the Mexican minister, Almonte, immediately demanded his passports and left the country, declaring the act of the annexation to be an act hostile to Mexico.

In his first message, President Polk urged that Texas should immediately, by act of Congress, be received into the Union on the same footing with the other States. In the meantime, Gen. Taylor was sent with an army into Texas to hold the country. He was sent first to Nueces, which the Mexicans said was the western boundary of Texas. Then he was sent nearly two hundred miles further west, to the Rio Grande, where he erected batteries which commanded the Mexican city of Matamoras, which was situated on the western banks.

The anticipated collision soon took place, and war was declared against Mexico by President Polk. The war was pushed forward by Mr. Polk's administration with great vigor. Gen. Taylor, whose army was first called one of "observation," then of "occupation," then of "invasion," was sent forward to Monterey. The feeble Mexicans, in every encounter, were hopelessly and awfully slaughtered. The day of judgement alone can reveal the misery which this war caused. It was by the ingenuity of Mr. Polk's administration that the war was brought on.

'To the victors belong the spoils." Mexico was prostrate before us. Her capital was in our hands. We now consented to peace upon the condition that Mexico should surrender to us, in addition to Texas, all of New Mexico, and all of Upper and Lower California. This new demand embraced, exclusive of Texas, eight hundred thousand square miles. This was an extent of territory equal to nine States of the size of New York. Thus slavery was securing eighteen majestic States to be added to the Union. There were some Americans who thought it all right: there were others who thought it all wrong. In the prosecution of this war, we expended twenty thousand lives and more than a hundred million of dollars. Of this money fifteen millions were paid to Mexico.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Mr. Polk retired from office, having served one term. The next day was Sunday. On the 5th, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated as his successor. Mr. Polk rode to the Capitol in the same carriage with Gen. Taylor; and the same evening, with Mrs. Polk, he commenced his return to Tennessee. He was then but fifty-four years of age. He had ever been strictly temperate in all his habits, and his health was good. With an ample fortune, a choice library, a cultivated mind, and domestic ties of the dearest nature, it seemed as though long years of tranquility and happiness were before him. But the cholera—that fearful scourge—was then sweeping up the Valley of the Mississippi. This he contracted. and died on the 15th of June, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, greatly mourned by his countrymen.

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Zachary Taylor-



ACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth President of the United States, was born on the 24th of Nov., 1784, in Orange Co., Va. His father, Colonel Taylor, was a Virginian of note, and a distinguished patriot and soldier of the Revolution. When Zachary was an infant, his father with his wife and two children, emigrated to Kentucky, where he settled in the pathless wilderness, a few miles from Louisville. In this frontier home, away from civilization and all its refinements, young Zachary

could enjoy but few social and educational advantages. When six years of age he attended a common school, and was then regarded as a bright, active boy, rather remarkable for bluntness and decision of character. He was strong, fearless and self-reliant, and manifested a strong desire to enter the army to fight the Indians who were ravaging the frontiers. There is little to be recorded of the uneventful years of his childhood on his father's large but lonely plantation.

In 1808, his father succeeded in obtaining for him the commission of lieutenant in the United States army; and he joined the troops which were stationed at New Orleans under Gen. Wilkinson. Soon after this he married Miss Margaret Smith, a young lady from one of the first families of Maryland.

Immediately after the declaration of war with England, in 1812, Capt. Taylor (for he had then been promoted to that rank) was put in command of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, about fifty miles above Vincennes. This fort had been built in the wilderness by Gen. Harrison, on his march to Tippecanoe. It was one of the first points of attack by the Indians, led by Tecumseh. Its garrison consisted of a broken

company of infantry numbering fifty men, many of whom were sick.

Early in the autumn of 1812, the Indians, stealthily, and in large numbers, moved upon the fort. Their approach was first indicated by the murder of two soldiers just outside of the stockade. Capt. Taylor made every possible preparation to meet the anticipated assault. On the 4th of September, a band of forty painted and plumed savages came to the fort, waving a white flag, and informed Capt. Taylor that in the morning their chief would come to have a talk with him. It was evident that their object was merely to ascertain the state of things at the fort, and Capt. Taylor, well versed in the wiles of the savages, kept them at a distance.

The sun went down; the savages disappeared, the garrison slept upon their arms. One hour before midnight the war whoop burst from a thousand lips in the forest around, followed by the discharge of musketry, and the rush of the foe. Every man, sick and well, sprang to his post. Every man knew that defeat was not merely death, but in the case of capture, death by the most agonizing and prolonged torture. No pen can describe, no immagination can conceive the scenes which ensued. The savages succeeded in setting fire to one of the block-houses. Until six o'clock in the morning, this awful conflict continued. The savages then, baffled at every point, and gnashing their teeth with rage, retired. Taylor, for this gallant defence, was promoted to the rank of major by brevet.

Until the close of the war, Major Taylor was placed in such situations that he saw but little more of active service. He was sent far away into the depths of the wilderness, to Fort Crawford, on Fox River, which empties into Green Bay. Here there was but little to be done but to wear away the tedious hours as one best could. There were no books, no society, no in-

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tellectual stimulus. Thus with him the uneventful years rolled on Gradually he rose to the rank of colonel. In the Black-Hawk war, which resulted in the capture of that renowned chieftain, Col Taylor took a subordinate but a brave and efficient part.

For twenty-four years Col. Taylor was engaged in the defence of the frontiers, in scenes so remote, and in employments so obscure, that his name was unknown beyond the limits of his own immediate acquaintance. In the year 1836, he was sent to Florida to compel the Seminole Indians to vacate that region and retire beyond the Mississippi, as their chiefs by treaty, had promised they should do. The services rendered here secured for Col. Taylor the high appreciation of the Government; and as a reward, he was elevated to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet; and soon after, in May, 1838, was appointed to the chief command of the United States troops in Florida.

After two years of such wearisome employment amidst the everglades of the peninsula, Gen. Taylor obtained, at his own request, a change of command, and was stationed over the Department of the Southwest. This field embraced Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Establishing his headquarters at Fort Jessup, in Louisiana, he removed his family to a plantation which he purchased, near Baton Rogue. Here he remained for five years, buried, as it were, from the world, but faithfully discharging every duty imposed upon him.

In 1846, Gen. Taylor was sent to guard the land between the Nueces and Rio Grande, the latter river being the boundary of Texas, which was then claimed by the United States. Soon the war with Mexico was brought on, and at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Gen. Taylor won brilliant victories over the Mexicans. The rank of major-general by brevet was then conferred upon Gen. Taylor, and his name was received with enthusiasm almost everywhere in the Nation. Then came the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista in which he won signal victories over forces much larger than he commanded.

His careless habits of dress and his unaffected simplicity, secured for Gen. Taylor among his troops, the *sobriquet* of "Old Rough and Ready.'

The tidings of the brilliant victory of Buena Vista spread the wildest enthusiasm over the country. The name of Gen. Taylor was on every one's lips. The Whig party decided to take advantage of this wonderful popularity in bringing forward the unpolished, unlettered, honest soldier as their candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Taylor was astonished at the announcement, and for a time would not listen to it; declaring that he was not at all qualified for such an office. So little interest had he taken in politics that, for forty years, he had not cast a vote. It was not without chagrin that several distinguished statesmen who had been long years in the public service found their claims set aside in behalf of one whose name

had never been heard of, save in connection with Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista. It is said that Daniel Webster, in his haste remarked, "It is a nomination not fit to be made."

Gen. Taylor was not an eloquent speaker nor a fine writer. His friends took possession of him, and prepared such few communications as it was needful should be presented to the public. The popularity of the successful warrior swept the land. He was triumphantly elected over two opposing candidates,-Gen. Cass and Ex-President Martin Van Buren. Though he selected an excellent cabinet, the good old man found himself in a very uncongenial position, and was, at times, sorely perplexed and harassed. His mental sufferings were very severe, and probably tended to hasten his death. The pro-slavery party was pushing its claims with tireless energy, expeditions were fitting out to capture Cuba; California was pleading for admission to the Union, while slavery stood at the door to bar her out. Gen. Taylor found the political conflicts in Washington to be far more trying to the nerves than battles with Mexicans or Indians.

In the midst of all these troubles, Gen. Taylor, after he had occupied the Presidential chair but little over a year, took cold, and after a brief sickness of but little over five days, died on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were, "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty." He died universally respected and beloved. An honest, unpretending man, he had been steadily growing in the affections of the people; and the Nation bitterly lamented his death.

Gen. Scott, who was thoroughly acquainted with Gen. Taylor, gave the following graphic and truthful description of his character:-"With a good store of common sense, Gen. Taylor's mind had not been enlarged and refreshed by reading, or much converse with the world. Rigidity of ideas was the consequence. The frontiers and small military posts had been his home. Hence he was quite ignorant for his rank, and quite bigoted in his ignorance. His simplicity was child-like, and with innumerable prejudices, amusing and incorrigible, well suited to the tender age. Thus, if a man, however respectable, chanced to wear a coat of an unusual color, or his hat a little on one side of his head; or an officer to leave a corner of his handkerchief dangling from an outside pocket,—in any such case, this critic held the offender to be a coxcomb (perhaps something worse), whom he would not, to use his oft repeated phrase, 'touch with a pair of tongs.'

"Any allusion to literature beyond good old Dilworth's spelling-book, on the part of one wearing a sword, was evidence, with the same judge, of utter unfitness for heavy marchings and combats. In short, few men have ever had a more comfortable, labor-saving contempt for learning of every kind."









Milland Filmord



ILLARD FILLMORE, thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on the 7th of January, 1800. His father was a farmer, and owing to misfortune, in humble circumstances. Of his mother, the daughter of Dr. Abiathar Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass., it has been said that she possessed an intellect of very high order, united with much personal loveliness, sweetness of disposition, graceful manners and exquisite sensibilities. She died in 1831; having lived to see her son a young man of distinguished prom-

ise, though she was not permitted to witness the high dignity which he finally attained.

In consequence of the secluded home and limited means of his father, Millard enjoyed but slender advantages for education in his early years. The common schools, which he occasionally attended were very imperfect institutions; and books were scarce and expensive. There was nothing then in his character to indicate the brilliant career upon which he was about to enter. He was a plain farmer's boy; intelligent, good-looking, kind-hearted. The sacred influences of home had taught him to revere the Bible, and had laid the foundations of an upright character. When fourteen years of age, his father sent him some hundred miles from home, to the then wilds of Livingston County, to learn the trade of a clothier. Near the mill there was a small villiage, where some

enterprising man had commenced the collection of a village library. This proved an inestimable blessing to young Fillmore. His evenings were spent in reading. Soon every leisure moment was occupied with books. His thirst for knowledge became insatiate; and the selections which he made were continually more elevating and instructive. He read history, biography, oratory, and thus gradually there was enkindled in his heart a desire to be something more than a mere worker with his hands; and he was becoming, almost unknown to himself, a well-informed, educated man.

The young clothier had now attained the age of nineteen years, and was of fine personal appearance and of gentlemanly demeanor. It so happened that there was a gentleman in the neighborhood of ample pecuniary means and of benevolence,-Judge Walter Wood,—who was struck with the prepossessing appearance of young Fillmore. He made his acquaintance, and was so much impressed with his ability and attainments that he advised him to abandon his trade and devote himself to the study of the law. The young man replied, that he had no means of his own, no friends to help him and that his previous education had been very imperfect. But Judge Wood had so much confidence in him that he kindly offered to take him into his own office, and to loan him such money as he needed. Most gratefully the generous offer was accepted.

There is in many minds a strange delusion about a collegiate education. A young man is supposed to be liberally educated if he has graduated at some college. But many a boy loiters through university halls and then enters a law office, who is by no means as

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MILLARD FILLMORE.

well prepared to prosecute his legal studies as was Millard Fillmore when he graduated at the clothing-mill at the end of four years of manual labor, during which every leisure moment had been devoted to intense mental culture.

In 1823, when twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas. He then went to the village of Aurora, and commenced the practice of law. In this secluded, peaceful region, his practice of course was limited, and there was no opportunity for a sudden rise in fortune or in fame. Here, in the year 1826, he married a lady of great moral worth, and one capable of adorning any station she might be called to fill,—Miss Abigail Powers.

His elevation of character, his untiring industry, his legal acquirements, and his skill as an advocate, gradually attracted attention; and he was invited to enter into partnership under highly advantageous circumstances, with an elder member of the bar in Buffalo. Just before removing to Buffalo, in 1829, he took his seat in the House of Assembly, of the State of New York, as a representative from Erie County. Though he had never taken a very active part in politics, his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, and he found himself in a helpless minority in the Legislature, still the testimony comes from all parties, that his courtesy, ability and integrity, won, to a very unusual degree the respect of his associates.

In the autumn of 1832, he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. He entered that troubled arena in some of the most tumultuous hours of our national history. The great conflict respecting the national bank and the removal of the deposits, was then raging.

His term of two years closed; and he returned to his profession, which he pursued with increasing reputation and success. After a lapse of two years he again became a candidate for Congress; was reelected, and took his seat in 1837. His past experience as a representative gave him strength and confidence. The first term of service in Congress to any man can be but little more than an introduction. He was now prepared for active duty. All his energies were brought to bear upon the public good. Every measure received his impress.

Mr. Fillmore was now a man of wide repute, and his popularity filled the State, and in the year 1847, he was elected Comptroller of the State.

Mr. Fillmore had attained the age of forty-seven years. His labors at the bar, in the Legislature, in Congress and as Comptroller, had given him very considerable fame. The Whigs were casting about to find suitable candidates for President and Vice-President at the approaching election. Far away, on the waters of the Rio Grande, there was a rough old soldier, who had fought one or two successful battles with the Mexicans, which had caused his name to be proclaimed in trumpet-tones all over the land. But it was necessary to associate with him on the same ticket some man of reputation as a statesman.

Under the influence of these considerations, the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying-cry of the Whigs, as their candidates for President and Vice-Peesident. The Whig ticket was signally triumphant. On the 4th of March, 1849, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated President, and Millard Fillmore Vice-President, of the United States.

On the 9th of July, 1850, President Taylor, but about one year and four months after his inauguration, was suddenly taken sick and died. By the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore thus became President. He appointed a very able cabinet, of which the illustrious Daniel Webster was Secretary of State.

Mr. Fillmore had very serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South; but the pro-slavery party in the South felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's adminstration, and the Japan Expedition was sent out. On the 4th of March, 1853, Mr. Fillmore, having served one term, retired.

In 1856, Mr. Fillmore was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know Nothing" party, but was beaten by Mr. Buchanan. After that Mr. Fillmore lived in retirement. During the terrible conflict of civil war, he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed that his sympathies were rather with those who were endeavoring to overthrow our institutions. President Fillmore kept aloof from the conflict, without any cordial words of cheer to the one party or the other. He was thus forgotten by both. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in Buffalo. N. Y., March 8, 1874.









Hrunklin Rerce





RANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, who, with his own strong arm, hewed out a home in the wilderness. He was a man of inflexible integrity; of strong, though uncultivated mind, and an uncompromising Democrat. The mother of Franklin Pierce was all that a son could desire,—an intelligent, prudent, affectionate, Christian wom-

an. Franklin was the sixth of eight children.

Franklin was a very bright and handsome boy, generous, warm-hearted and brave. He won alike the love of old and young. The boys on the play ground loved him. His teachers loved him. The neighbors looked upon him with pride and affection. He was by instinct a gentleman; always speaking kind words, doing kind deeds, with a peculiar unstudied tact which taught him what was agreeable. Without developing any precocity of genius, or any unnatural devotion to books, he was a good scholar; in body, in mind, in affections, a finely-developed boy.

When sixteen years of age, in the year 1820, he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me. He was one of the most popular young men in the college. The purity of his moral character, the unvarying courtesy of his demeanor, his rank as a scholar, and

genial nature, rendered him a universal favorite. There was something very peculiarly winning in his address, and it was evidently not in the slightest degree studied: it was the simple outgushing of his own magnanimous and loving nature.

Upon graduating, in the year 1824, Franklin Pierce commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, and a man of great private worth. eminent social qualities of the young lawyer, his father's prominence as a public man, and the brilliant political career into which Judge Woodbury was entering, all tended to entice Mr. Pierce into the facinating yet perilous path of political life. With all the ardor of his nature he espoused the cause of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. He commenced the practice of law in Hillsborough, and was soon elected to represent the town in the State Legislature. Here he served for four years. The last two years he was chosen speaker of the house by a very large vote. .

In 1833, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected a member of Congress. Without taking an active part in debates, he was faithful and laborious in duty, and ever rising in the estimation of those with whom he was associated.

In 1837, being then but thirty-three years of age, he was elected to the Senate of the United States; taking his seat just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration. He was the youngest member in the Senate. In the year 1834, he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, and one admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Of the

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FRANKLIN PIERCE.

three sons who were born to them, all now sleep with their parents in the grave.

In the year 1838, Mr. Pierce, with growing fame and increasing business as a lawyer, took up his residence in Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. President Polk, upon his accession to office, appointed Mr. Pierce attorney-general of the United States; but the offer was declined, in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home, and the precariuos state of Mrs. Pierce's health. He also, about the same time declined the nomination for governor by the Democratic party. The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce in the army. Receiving the appointment of brigadier-general, he embarked, with a portion of his troops, at Newport, R. I., on the 27th of May, 1847. He took an important part in this war, proving himself a brave and true soldier.

When Gen. Pierce reached his home in his native State, he was received enthusiastically by the advocates of the Mexican war, and coldly by his opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, very frequently taking an active part in political questions, giving his cordial support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The compromise measures met cordially with his approval; and he strenuously advocated the enforcement of the infamous fugitive-slave law, which so shocked the religious sensibilities of the North. He thus became distinguished as a "Northern man with Southern principles." The strong partisans of slavery in the South consequently regarded him as a man whom they could safely trust in office to carry out their plans.

On the 12th of June, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had obtained a two-thirds vote. Not a vote thus far had been thrown for Gen. Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which Gen. Pierce constantly gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received two hundred and eighty-two votes, and all other candidates eleven. Gen. Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. Gen. Pierce was chosen with great unanimity. Only four States-Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee - cast their electoral votes against him. Gen. Franklin Pierce was therefore inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1853.

His administration proved one of the most stormy our country had ever experienced. The controversy between slavery and freedom was then approaching its culminating point. It became evident that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between them, and that this Nation could not long exist "half slave and half free." President Pierce, during the whole of his administration, did every thing he could to conciliate the South; but it was all in vain. The conflict every year grew more violent, and threats of the dissolution of the Union were borne to the North on every Southern breeze.

Such was the condition of affairs when President Pierce approached the close of his four-years' term of office. The North had become thoroughly alienated from him. The anti-slavery sentiment, goaded by great outrages, had been rapidly increasing; all the intellectual ability and social worth of President Pierce were forgotten in deep reprehension of his administrative acts. The slaveholders of the South, also, unmindful of the fidelity with which he had advocated those measures of Government which they approved, and perhaps, also, feeling that he had rendered himself so unpopular as no longer to be able acceptably to serve them, ungratefully dropped him, and nominated James Buchanan to succeed him.

On the 4th of March, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord. Of three children, two had died, and his only surviving child had been killed before his eyes by a railroad accident; and his wife, one of the most estimable and accomplished of ladies, was rapidly sinking in consumption. The hour of dreadful gloom soon came, and he was left alone in the world, without wife or child.

When the terrible Rebellion burst forth, which divided our country into two parties, and two only, Mr. Pierce remained steadfast in the principles which he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to that pro-slavery party with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hand of the National Government. He continued to reside in Concord until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, an honored communicant of the Episcopal Church, and one of the kindest of neighbors. Generous to a fault, he contributed liberally for the alleviation of suffering and want, and many of his townspeople were often gladened by his material bounty.

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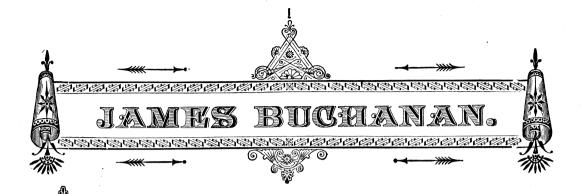
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Sames Buchanung



AMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in a small frontier town, at the foot of the eastern ridge of the Alleghanies, in Franklin Co., Penn., on

the 23d of April, 1791. The place where the humble cabin of his father stood was called Stony Batter. It was a wild and romantic spot in a gorge of the mountains, with towering summits rising grandly all around. His father was a native of the north of Ireland; a poor man, who had emigrated in 1783, with little property save his

own strong arms. Five years afterwards he married Elizabeth Spear, the daughter of a respectable farmer, and, with his young bride, plunged into the wilderness, staked his claim, reared his log-hut, opened a clearing with his axe, and settled down there to perform his obscure part in the drama of life. In this secluded home, where James was born, he remained for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. When James was eight years of age, his father removed to the village of Mercersburg, where his son was placed at school, and commenced a course of study in English, Latin and Greek. progress was rapid, and at the age of fourteen, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle. Here he developed remarkable talent, and took his stand among the first scholars in the institution. His application to study was intense, and yet his native powers enabled him to master the most abstruse subjects with facility.

In the year 1809, he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was then eighteen years of age; tall and graceful, vigorous in health, fond of athletic sport, an unerring shot, and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812, when he was but twenty-one years of age. Very rapidly he rose in his profession, and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar; and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more lucrative practice.

In 1820, he reluctantly consented to run as a candidate for Congress. He was elected, and for ten years he remained a member of the Lower House. During the vacations of Congress, he occasionally tried some important case. In 1831, he retired altogether from the toils of his profession, having acquired an ample fortune.

Gen. Jackson, upon his elevation to the Presidency, appointed Mr. Buchanan minister to Russia. The duties of his mission he performed with ability, which gave satisfaction to all parties. Upon his return, in 1833, he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met, as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson, of making repri-

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JAMES BUCHANAN.

sals against France, to enforce the payment of our claims against that country; and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removal from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. He also, with voice and vote, advocated expunging from the journal of the Senate the vote of censure against Gen. Jackson for removing the deposits. Earnestly he opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and urged the prohibition of the circulation of anti-slavery documents by the United States mails.

As to petitions on the subject of slavery, he advocated that they should be respectfully received; and that the reply should be returned, that Congress had no power to legislate upon the subject. "Congress, said he, "might as well undertake to interfere with slavery under a foreign government as in any of the States where it now exists.'

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such, took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican War. Mr. Polk assumed that crossing the Nueces by the American troops into the disputed territory was not wrong, but for the Mexicans to cross the Rio Grande into that territory was a declaration of war. No candid man can read with pleasure the account of the course our Government pursued in that movement.

Mr. Buchanan identified himself thoroughly with the party devoted to the perpetuation and extension of slavery, and brought all the energies of his mind to bear against the Wilmot Proviso. He gave his cordial approval to the compromise measures of 1850, which included the fugitive-slave law. Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England.

In the year 1856, a national Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. All the friends of slavery were on one side; all the advocates of its restriction and final abolition, on the other. Mr. Fremont, the candidate of the enemies of slavery, received 114 electoral votes. Mr. Buchanan received 174, and was elected. The popular vote stood 1,340,618, for Fremont, 1,224,750 for Buchanan. On March 4th, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated.

Mr. Buchanan was far advanced in life. Only four years were wanting to fill up his threescore years and ten. His own friends, those with whom he had been allied in political principles and action for years, were seeking the destruction of the Government, that they might rear upon the ruins of our free institutions a nation whose corner-stone should be human slavery. In this emergency, Mr. Buchanan was hopelessly bewildered. He could not, with his long-avowed principles, consistently oppose the State-rights party in their assumptions. As President of the United States, bound by his oath faithfully to administer the laws, he could not, without perjury of the grossest kind, unite with those endeavoring to overthrow the repub-

lic. He therefore did nothing.

The opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration nominated Abraham Lincoln as their standard bearer in the next Presidential canvass. The pro-slavery party declared, that if he were elected, and the control of the Government were thus taken from their hands, they would secede from the Union, taking with them, as they retired, the National Capitol at Washington, and the lion's share of the territory of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan's sympathy with the pro-slavery party was such, that he had been willing to offer them far more than they had ventured to claim. All the South had professed to ask of the North was nonintervention upon the subject of slavery. Mr. Buchanan had been ready to offer them the active cooperation of the Government to defend and extend the institution.

As the storm increased in violence, the slaveholders claiming the right to secede, and Mr. Buchanan avowing that Congress had no power to prevent it, one of the most pitiable exhibitions of governmental imbecility was exhibited the world has ever seen. He declared that Congress had no power to enforce its laws in any State which had withdrawn, or which was attempting to withdraw from the Union. This was not the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, when, with his hand upon his sword-hilt, he exclaimed, "The Union must and shall be preserved!"

South Carolina seceded in December, 1860; nearly three months before the inauguration of President Lincoln. Mr. Buchanan looked on in listless despair. The rebel flag was raised in Charleston; Fort Sumpter was besieged; our forts, navy-yards and arsenals were seized; our depots of military stores were plundered; and our custom-houses and post-offices were appropriated by the rebels.

The energy of the rebels, and the imbecility of our Executive, were alike marvelous. The Nation looked on in agony, waiting for the slow weeks to glide away, and close the administration, so terrible in its weakness At length the long-looked-for hour of deliverance came, when Abraham Lincoln was to receive the scepter.

The administration of President Buchanan was certainly the most calamitous our country has experienced. His best friends cannot recall it with pleasure. And still more deplorable it is for his fame, that in that dreadful conflict which rolled its billows of flame and blood over our whole land, no word came from his lips to indicate his wish that our country's banner should triumph over the flag of the rebellion. He died at his Wheatland retreat, June 1, 1868.

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A. Lincoln.



BRAHAM LINCOLN. sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1800. About the year 1780, a man by the name of Abraham Lincoln left Virginia with his family and moved into the then wilds of Kentucky. Only two years after this emigration, still a young man, while working one day in a field, was stealthily approached by an Indian and shot dead. His widow was left in extreme poverty with five little children, three boys and two girls. Thomas, the youngest of the boys, was four years of age at his father's death. This Thomas was

the father of Abraham Lincoln, the

President of the United States whose name must henceforth forever be enrolled with the most prominent in the annals of our world.

Of course no record has been kept of the life of one so lowly as Thomas Lincoln. He was among the poorest of the poor. His home was a wretched log-cabin; his food the coarsest and the meanest. Education he had none; he could never either read or write. As soon as he was able to do anything for himself, he was compelled to leave the cabin of his starving mother, and push out into the world, a friendless, wandering boy, seeking work. He hired himself out, and thus spent the whole of his youth as a laborer in the fields of others.

When twenty-eight years of age he built a logcabin of his own, and married Nancy Hanks, the daughter of another family of poor Kentucky emigrants, who had also come from Virginia. Their second child was Abraham Lincoln, the subject of this sketch. The mother of Abraham was a noble woman, gentle, loving, pensive, created to adorn a palace, doomed to toil and pine, and die in a hovel. "All that I am, or hope to be," exclaims the grateful son "I owe to my angel-mother."

When he was eight years of age, his father sold his

cabin and small farm, and moved to Indiana. Where two years later his mother died.

Abraham soon became the scribe of the uneducated community around him. He could not have had a better school than this to teach him to put thoughts into words. He also became an eager reader. The books he could obtain were few; but these he read and re-read until they were almost committed to memory.

As the years rolled on, the lot of this lowly family was the usual lot of humanity. There were joys and griefs, weddings and funerals. Abraham's sister Sarah, to whom he was tenderly attached, was married when a child of but fourteen years of age, and soon died. The family was gradually scattered. Mr. Thomas Lincoln sold out his squatter's claim in 1830, and emigrated to Macon Co., Ill.

Abraham Lincoln was then twenty-one years of age. With vigorous hands he aided his father in rearing another log-cabin. Abraham worked diligently at this until he saw the family comfortably settled, and their small lot of enclosed prairie planted with corn, when he announced to his father his intention to leave home, and to go out into the world and seek his fortune. Little did he or his friends imagine how brilliant that fortune was to be. He saw the value of education, and was intensely earnest to improve his mind to the utmost of his power. He saw the ruin which ardent spirits were causing, and became strictly temperate; refusing to allow a drop of intoxicating liquor to pass his lips. And he had read in God's word, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain;" and a profane expression he was never heard to utter. Religion he revered. His morals were pure, and he was uncontaminated by a single vice.

Young Abraham worked for a time as a hired laborer among the farmers. Then he went to Springfield, where he was employed in building a large flat-boat. In this he took a herd of swine, floated them down the Sangamon to the Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi to New Orleans. Whatever Abraham Lincoln undertook, he performed so faithfully as to give great satisfaction to his employers. In this adven-

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ture his employers were so well pleased, that upon his return they placed a store and mill under his care. In 1832, at the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, he enlisted and was chosen captain of a company. He returned to Sangamon County, and although only 23 years of age, was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. He soon after received from Andrew Jackson the appointment of Postmaster of New Salem, His only post-office was his hat. All the letters he received he carried there ready to deliver to those he chanced to meet. He studied surveying, and soon made this his business. In 1834 he again became a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected. Stuart, of Springfield, advised him to study law. He walked from New Salem to Springfield, borrowed of Mr. Stuart a load of books, carried them back and began his legal studies. When the Legislature assembled he trudged on foot with his pack on his back one hundred miles to Vandalia, then the capital. In 1836 he was re-elected to the Legislature. Here it was he first met Stephen A. Douglas. In 1839 he removed to Springfield and began the practice of law. His success with the jury was so great that he was soon engaged in almost every noted case in the circuit.

In 1854 the great discussion began between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, on the slavery question. In the organization of the Republican party in Illinois, in 1856, he took an active part, and at once became one of the leaders in that party. Mr. Lincoln's speeches in opposition to Senator Douglas in the contest in 1858 for a seat in the Senate, form a most notable part of his history. The issue was on the slavery question, and he took the broad ground of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. Mr. Lincoln was defeated in this contest, but won a far higher prize.

The great Republican Convention met at Chicago on the 16th of June, 1860. The delegates and strangers who crowded the city amounted to twentyfive thousand. An immense building called "The Wigwam," was reared to accommodate the Convention. There were eleven candidates for whom votes were thrown. William H. Seward, a man whose fame as a statesman had long filled the land, was the most prominent. It was generally supposed he would be the nominee. Abraham Lincoln, however, received the nomination on the third ballot. Little did he then dream of the weary years of toil and care, and the bloody death, to which that nomination doomed him: and as little did he dream that he was to render services to his country, which would fix upon him the eyes of the whole civilized world, and which would give him a place in the affections of his countrymen, second only, if second, to that of Washington.

Election day came and Mr. Lincoln received 180 electoral votes out of 203 cast, and was, therefore, constitutionally elected President of the United States. The tirade of abuse that was poured upon this good

and merciful man, especially by the slaveholders, was greater than upon any other man ever elected to this high position. In February, 1861, Mr. Lincoln started for Washington, stopping in all the large cities on his way making speeches. The whole journey was frought with much danger. Many of the Southern States had already seceded, and several attempts at assassination were afterwards brought to light. A gang in Balti-more had arranged, upon his arrival to "get up a row," and in the confusion to make sure of his death with revolvers and hand-grenades. A detective unravelled the plot. A secret and special train was provided to take him from Harrisburg, through Baltimore, at an unexpected hour of the night. The train started at half-past ten; and to prevent any possible communication on the part of the Secessionists with their Confederate gang in Baltimore, as soon as the train had started the telegraph-wires were cut. Mr. Lincoln reached Washington in safety and was inaugurated, although great anxiety was felt by all loyal people.

In the selection of his cabinet Mr. Lincoln gave to Mr. Seward the Department of State, and to other prominent opponents before the convention he gave important positions.

During no other administration have the duties devolving upon the President been so manifold, and the responsibilities so great, as those which fell to the lot of President Lincoln. Knowing this, and feeling his own weakness and inability to meet, and in his own strength to cope with, the difficulties, he learned early to seek Divine wisdom and guidance in determining his plans, and Divine comfort in all his trials, both personal and national. Contrary to his own estimate of himself, Mr. Lincoln was one of the most courageous of men. He went directly into the rebel capital just as the retreating foe was leaving, with no guard but a few sailors. From the time he had left Springfield, in 1861, however, plans had been made for his assassination, and he at last fell a victim to one of them. April 14, 1865, he, with Gen. Grant, was urgently invited to attend Fords' Theater. was announced that they would be present. Grant, however, left the city. President Lincoln, feeling, with his characteristic kindliness of heart, that it would be a disappointment if he should fail them, very reluctantly consented to go. While listening to the play an actor by the name of John Wilkes Booth entered the box where the President and family were seated, and fired a bullet into his brains. He died the next morning at seven o'clock.

Never before, in the history of the world was a nation plunged into such deep grief by the death of its ruler. Strong men met in the streets and wept in speechless anguish. It is not too much to say that a nation was in tears. His was a life which will fitly become a model. His name as the savior of his country will live with that of Washington's, its father; his countrymen being unable to decide which is the greater.





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Chronew Johnson



NDREW JOHNSON, seventeenth President of the United The early life of States. Andrew Johnson contains but the record of poverty, destitution and friendlessness. was born December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, N. C. His parents, belonging to the class of the "poor whites" of the South, were in such circumstances, that they could not confer even the slightest advantages of education upon their child. When Andrew was five years of age, his father accidentally

lost his life while herorically endeavoring to save a friend from drowning. Until ten years of age, Andrew was a ragged boy about the streets, supported by the labor of his mother, who obtained her living with her own hands.

He then, having never attended a school one day, and being unable either to read or write, was apprenticed to a tailor in his native town. A gentleman was in the habit of going to the tailor's shop occasionally, and reading to the boys at work there. He often read from the speeches of distinguished British statesmen. Andrew, who was endowed with a mind of more than ordinary native ability, became much interested in these speeches; his ambition was roused, and he was inspired with a strong desire to learn to read.

He accordingly applied himself to the alphabet, and with the assistance of some of his fellow-workmen, learned his letters. He then called upon the gentleman to borrow the book of speeches. The owner,

pleased with his zeal, not only gave him the book, but assisted him in learning to combine the letters into words. Under such difficulties he pressed onward laboriously, spending usually ten or twelve hours at work in the shop, and then robbing himself of rest and recreation to devote such time as he could to reading.

He went to Tennessee in 1826, and located at Greenville, where he married a young lady who possessed some education. Under her instructions he learned to write and cipher. He became prominent in the village debating society, and a favorite with the students of Greenville College. In 1828, he organized a working man's party, which elected him alderman, and in 1830 elected him mayor, which position he held three years.

He now began to take a lively interest in political affairs; identifying himself with the working-classes, to which he belonged. In 1835, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Tennessee. He was then just twenty-seven years of age. He became a very active member of the legislature, gave his adhesion to the Democratic party, and in 1840 "stumped the State," advocating Martin Van Buren's claims to the Presidency, in opposition to those of Gen. Harrison. In this campaign he acquired much readiness as a speaker, and extended and increased his reputation.

In 1841, he was elected State Senator; in 1843, he was elected a member of Congress, and by successive elections, held that important post for ten years. In 1853, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855. In all these responsible positions, he discharged his duties with distinguished abil-







ANDREW JOHNSON.

ity, and proved himself the warm friend of the working classes. In 1857, Mr. Johnson was elected United States Senator.

Years before, in 1845, he had warmly advocated the annexation of Texas, stating however, as his reason, that he thought this annexation would probably prove "to be the gateway out of which the sable sons of Africa are to pass from bondage to freedom, and become merged in a population congenial to themselves." In 1850, he also supported the compromise measures, the two essential features of which were, that the white people of the Territories should be permitted to decide for themselves whether they would enslave the colored people or not, and that the free States of the North should return to the South persons who attempted to escape from slavery.

Mr. Johnson was never ashamed of his lowly origin: on the contrary, he often took pride in avowing that he owed his distinction to his own exertions. "Sir," said he on the floor of the Senate, "I do not forget that I am a mechanic; neither do I forget that Adam was a tailor and sewed fig-leaves, and that our Savior was the son of a carpenter."

In the Charleston-Baltimore convention of 1860, he was the choice of the Tennessee Democrats for the Presidency. In 1861, when the purpose of the Southern Democracy became apparent, he took a decided stand in favor of the Union, and held that "slavery must be held subordinate to the Union at whatever cost." He returned to Tennessee, and repeatedly imperiled his own life to protect the Unionists of Tennesee. Tennessee having seceded from the Union, President Lincoln, on March 4th, 1862, appointed him Military Governor of the State, and he established the most stringent military rule. numerous proclamations attracted wide attention. In 1864, he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, April 15, 1865, became President. In a speech two days later he said, "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. * * The people must understand that it (treason) is the blackest of crimes, and will surely be punished." Yet his whole administration, the history of which is so well known, was in utter inconsistency with, and the most violent

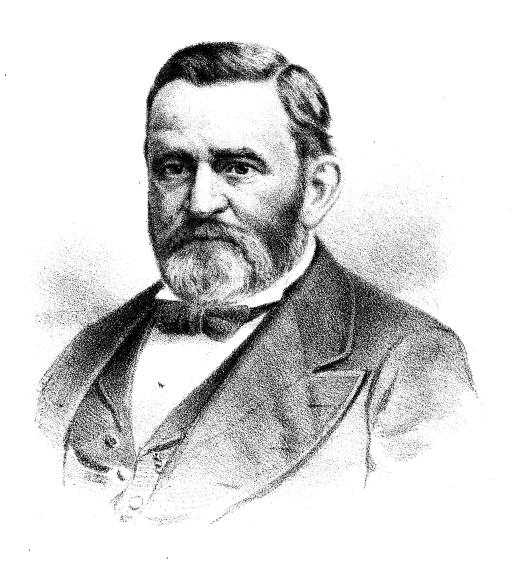
opposition to, the principles laid down in that speech.

In his loose policy of reconstruction and general amnesty, he was opposed by Congress; and he characterized Congress as a new rebellion, and lawlessly defied it, in everything possible, to the utmost. In the beginning of 1868, on account of "high crimes and misdemeanors," the principal of which was the removal of Secretary Stanton, in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, articles of impeachment were preferred against him, and the trial began March 23.

It was very tedious, continuing for nearly three months. A test article of the impeachment was at length submitted to the court for its action. It was certain that as the court voted upon that article so would it vote upon all. Thirty-four voices pronounced the President guilty. As a two-thirds vote was necessary to his condemnation, he was pronounced acquitted, notwithstanding the great majority against him. The change of one vote from the not guilty side would have sustained the impeachment.

The President, for the remainder of his term, was but little regarded. He continued, though impotently, his conflict with Congress. His own party did not think it expedient to renominate him for the Presidency. The Nation rallied, with enthusiasm unparalleled since the days of Washington, around the name of Gen. Grant. Andrew Johnson was forgotten. The bullet of the assassin introduced him to the President's chair. Notwithstanding this, never was there presented to a man a better opportunity to immortalize his name, and to win the gratitude of a nation. He failed utterly. He retired to his home in Greenville, Tenn., taking no very active part in politics until 1875. On Jan. 26, after an exciting struggle, he was chosen by the Legislature of Tennessee, United States Senator in the forty-fourth Congress, and took his seat in that body, at the special session convened by President Grant, on the 5th of March. On the 27th of July, 1875, the ex-President made a visit to his daughter's home, near Carter Station, Tenn. When he started on his journey, he was apparently in his usual vigorous health, but on reaching the residence of his child the following day, was stricken with paralysis, rendering him unconscious. He rallied occasionally, but finally passed away at 2 A. M., July 31, aged sixty-seven years. His funeral was attended at Geenville, on the 3d of August, with every demonstration of respect,

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a. M. Chrant



LYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, was born on the 29th of April, 1822, of Christian parents, in a humble home, at Point Pleasant, on the banks of the Ohio. Shortly after his father moved to Georgetown, Brown Co., O. In this remote frontier hamlet, Ulysses received a common-school education. At the age of seventeen, in the year 1839, he entered the Military Academy at West Point. Here he was regarded as a

solid, sensible young man of fair abilities, and of sturdy, honest character. He took respectable rank as a scholar. In June, 1843, he graduated, about the middle in his class, and was sent as lieutenant of infantry to one of the distant military posts in the Missouri Territory. Two years he past in these dreary solitudes, watching the vagabond and exasperating Indians.

The war with Mexico came. Lieut. Grant was sent with his regiment to Corpus Christi. His first battle was at Palo Alto. There was no chance here for the exhibition of either skill or heroism, nor at Resaca de la Palma, his second battle. At the battle of Monterey, his third engagement, it is said that he performed a signal service of daring and skillful horsemanship. His brigade had exhausted its ammunition. A messenger must be sent for more, along a route exposed to the bullets of the foe. Lieut. Grant, adopting an expedient learned of the Indians, grasped the mane of his horse, and hanging upon one side of the animal, ran the gauntlet in entire safety.

From Monterey he was sent, with the fourth infantry, to aid Gen. Scott, at the siege of Vera Cruz. In preparation for the march to the city of Mexico, he was appointed quartermaster of his regiment. At the battle of Molino del Rey, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and was brevetted captain at Chapultepec.

At the close of the Mexican War, Capt. Grant returned with his regiment to New York, and was again sent to one of the military posts on the frontier. The discovery of gold in California causing an immense tide of emigration to flow to the Pacific shores, Capt. Grant was sent with a battalion to Fort Dallas, in Oregon, for the protection of the interests of the immigrants. Life was wearisome in those wilds. Capt. Grant resigned his commission and returned to the States; and having married, entered upon the cultivation of a small farm near St. Louis, Mo. He had but little skill as a farmer. Finding his toil not remunerative, he turned to mercantile life, entering into the leather business, with a younger brother, at Galena, Ill. This was in the year 1860. As the tidings of the rebels firing on Fort Sumpter reached the ears of Capt. Grant in his counting-room, he said,-"Uncle Sam has educated me for the army; though I have served him through one war, I do not feel that I have yet repaid the debt. I am still ready to discharge my obligations. I shall therefore buckle on my sword and see Uncle Sam through this war too."

He went into the streets, raised a company of volunteers, and led them as their captain to Springfield, the capital of the State, where their services were offered to Gov. Yates. The Governor, impressed by the zeal and straightforward executive ability of Capt. Grant, gave him a desk in his office, to assist in the volunteer organization that was being formed in the State in behalf of the Government. On the 15th of

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ULYSSES S. GRANT.

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June, 1861, Capt. Grant received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. His merits as a West Point graduate, who had served for 15 years in the regular army, were such that he was soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and was placed in command at Cairo. The rebels raised their banner at Paducah, near the mouth of the Tennessee River. Scarcely had its folds appeared in the breeze ere Gen. Grant was there. The rebels fled. Their banner fell, and the star and stripes were unfurled in its stead.

He entered the service with great determination and immediately began active duty. This was the beginning, and until the surrender of Lee at Richmond he was ever pushing the enemy with great vigor and effectiveness. At Belmont, a few days later, he surprised and routed the rebels, then at Fort Henry won another victory. Then came the brilliant fight at Fort Donelson. The nation was electrified by the victory, and the brave leader of the boys in blue was immediately made a Major-General, and the military district of Tennessee was assigned to him.

Like all great captains, Gen. Grant knew well how to secure the results of victory. He immediately pushed on to the enemies' lines. Then came the terrible battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and the siege of Vicksburg, where Gen. Pemberton made an unconditional surrender of the city with over thirty thousand men and one-hundred and seventy-two cannon. The fall of Vicksburg was by far the most severe blow which the rebels had thus far encountered, and opened up the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf.

Gen. Grant was next ordered to co-operate with Gen. Banks in a movement upon Texas, and proceeded to New Orleans, where he was thrown from his horse, and received severe injuries, from which he was laid up for months. He then rushed to the aid of Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas at Chattanooga, and by a wonderful series of strategic and tactical measures put the Union army in fighting condition. Then followed the bloody battles at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which the rebels were routed with great loss. This won for him unbounded praise in the North. On the 4th of February, 1864, Congress revived the grade of lieutenantgeneral, and the rank was conferred on Gen. Grant. He repaired to Washington to receive his credentials and enter upon the duties of his new office.

Gen. Grant decided as soon as he took charge of the army to concentrate the widely-dispersed National troops for an attack upon Richmond, the nominal capital of the Rebellion, and endeavor there to destroy the rebel armies which would be promptly assembled from all quarters for its defence. The whole continent seemed to tremble under the tramp of these majestic armies, rushing to the decisive battle field. Steamers were crowded with troops. Railway trains were burdened with closely packed thousands. His plans were comprehensive and involved a series of campaigns, which were executed with remarkable energy and ability, and were consummated at the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

The war was ended. The Union was saved. The almost unanimous voice of the Nation declared Gen. Grant to be the most prominent instrument in its salvation. The eminent services he had thus rendered the country brought him conspicuously forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidential chair.

At the Republican Convention held at Chicago, May 21, 1868, he was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and at the autumn election received a majority of the popular vote, and 214 out of 294 electoral votes.

The National Convention of the Republican party which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, 1872, placed Gen. Grant in nomination for a second term by a unanimous vote. The selection was emphatically indorsed by the people five months later, 292 electoral votes being cast for him.

Soon after the close of his second term, Gen. Grant started upon his famous trip around the world. He visited almost every country of the civilized world, and was everywhere received with such ovations and demonstrations of respect and honor, private as well as public and official, as were never before bestowed upon any citizen of the United States. is not too much to say that his modest, courteous, and dignified demeanor in the presence of the most distinguished men in the different nations in the world, reflected honor upon the Republic which he so long and so faithfully served. The country felt a great pride in his reception. Upon his arrival in San Francisco, Sept. 20, 1879, the city authorities gave him a fine reception. After lingering in the Golden State for a while, he began his tour through the States, which extended North and South, everywhere marked by great acclamation and splendid ovations.

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Sincerly RAMays



UTHERFORD B. HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, O., Oct. 4, 1822, almost three months after the death of his father, Rutherford Hayes. His ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, was of the most honorable character. It can be traced, it is said, as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains, fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates, and had a large following. Misfor-

tune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Conn. His son George was born in Windsor, and remained there during his life. Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived from the time of his marriage until his death in Simsbury, Conn. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Conn. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a farmer, blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He emigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro, where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford Hayes, the father of President Hayes, was

born. He was married, in September, 1813, to Sopnia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vt., whose ancestors emigrated thither from Connecticut, they having been among the wealthiest and best famlies of Norwich. Her ancestry on the male side are traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

The father of President Hayes was an industrious, frugal and opened-hearted man. He was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything else that he choose to undertake. He was a member of the Church, active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town, and conducted his business on Christian principles. After the close of the war of 1812, for reasons inexplicable to his neighbors, he resolved to emigrate to Ohio.

The journey from Vermont to Ohio in that day, when there were no canals, steamers, nor railways, was a very serious affair. A tour of inspection was first made, occupying four months. Mr. Hayes determined to move to Delaware, where the family arrived in 1817. He died July 22, 1822, a victim of malarial fever, less than three months before the birth of the son, of whom we now write. Mrs. Hayes, in her sore bereavement, found the support she so much needed in her brother Sardis, who had been a member of the household from the day of its departure from Vermont, and in an orphan girl whom she had adopted some time before as an act of charity.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the







RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker, so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes' baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on familiar terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head, and the mother's assiduous care of him, said in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet."

wonder if he would really come to something yet."

"You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes. "You wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet." The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his older brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother.

The boy was seven years old before he went to school. His education, however, was not neglected. He probably learned as much from his mother and sister as he would have done at school. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition, and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others, which are marked traits of his character.

His uncle Sardis Birchard took the deepest interest in his education; and as the boy's health had improved, and he was making good progress in his studies, he proposed to send him to college. His preparation commenced with a tutor at home; but he was afterwards sent for one year to a professor in the Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn. He entered Kenyon College in 1838, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1842.

Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, Esq., in Columbus. Finding his opportunities for study in Columbus somewhat limited, he determined to enter the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., where he remained two years.

In 1845, after graduating at the Law School, he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but a limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession.

In 1849 he moved to Cincinnati, where his ambition found a new stimulus. For several years, however, his progress was slow. Two events, occurring at this period, had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of these was his marrage with Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chilicothe; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing among its members such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase,

Gen. John Pope, Gov. Edward F. Noyes, and many others hardly less distinguished in after life. The marriage was a fortunate one in every respect, as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than was Mrs. Hayes, and no one did more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood. The Literary Club brought Mr. Hayes into constant association with young men of high character and noble aims, and lured him to display the qualities so long hidden by his bashfulness and modesty.

In 1856 he was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; but he declined to accept the nomination. Two years later, the office of city solicitor becoming vacant, the City Council elected him for the unexpired term.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was at the zenith of his professional life. His rank at the bar was among the the first. But the news of the attack on Fort Sumpter found him eager to take up arms for the defense of his country.

His military record was bright and illustrious. In October, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and in August, 1862, promoted Colonel of the 79th Ohio regiment, but he refused to leave his old comrades and go among strangers. Subsequently, however, he was made Colonel of his old regiment. At the battle of South Mountain he received a wound, and while faint and bleeding displayed courage and fortitude that won admiration from all.

Col. Hayes was detached from his regiment, after his recovery, to act as Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the celebrated Kanawha division, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, he was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864, in West Virginia." In the course of his arduous services, four horses were shot from under him, and he was wounded four times.

In 1864, Gen. Hayes was elected to Congress, from the Second Ohio District, which had long been Democratic. He was not present during the campaign, and after his election was importuned to resign his commission in the army; but he finally declared, "I shall never come to Washington until I can come by the way of Richmond." He was re-elected in 1866.

In 1867, Gen Hayes was elected Governor of Ohio, over Hon. Allen G. Thurman, a popular Democrat. In 1869 was re-elected over George H. Pendleton. He was elected Governor for the third term in 1875.

In 1876 he was the standard bearer of the Republican Party in the Presidential contest, and after a hard long contest was chosen President, and was in augurated Monday, March 5, 1875. He served his full term, not, however, with satisfaction to his party, but his administration was an average one.

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J.a.Garfield



AMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, was born Nov. 19, 1831, in the woods of Orange, Cuyahoga Co., O His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, both of New England ancestry and from families well known in the early history of that section of our country, but had moved to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, early in its settlement.

The house in which James A. was born was not unlike the houses of poor Ohio farmers of that day. It

was about 20 x 30 feet, built of logs, with the spaces between the logs filled with clay. His father was a hard working farmer, and he soon had his fields cleared, an orchard planted, and a log barn built. The household comprised the father and mother and their four children—Mehetabel, Thomas, Mary and James. In May, 1823, the father, from a cold contracted in helping to put out a forest fire, died. At this time James was about eighteen months old, and Thomas about ten years old. No one, perhaps, can tell how much James was indebted to his brother's toil and self-sacrifice during the twenty years succeeding his father's death, but undoubtedly very much. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, O., near their birthplace.

The early educational advantages young Garfield enjoyed were very limited, yet he made the most of them. He labored at farm work for others, did carpenter work, chopped wood, or did anything that would bring in a few dollars to aid his widowed mother in her struggles to keep the little family to-

gether. Nor was Gen. Garfield ever ashamed of his origin, and he never forgot the friends of his struggling childhood, youth and manhood, neither did they ever forget him. When in the highest seats of honor, the humblest friend of his boyhood was as kindly greeted as ever. The poorest laborer was sure of the sympathy of one who had known all the bitterness of want and the sweetness of bread earned by the sweat of the brow. He was ever the simple, plain, modest gentleman.

The highest ambition of young Garfield until he was about sixteen years old was to be a captain of a vessel on Lake Erie. He was anxious to go aboard a vessel, which his mother strongly opposed. She finally consented to his going to Cleveland, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland. This was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, and trying to get aboard a lake vessel, and not meeting with success, he engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. Heremained at this work but a short time when he went home, and attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, when he entered Hiram and the Eclectic Institute, teaching a few terms of school in the meantime, and doing other work. This school was started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850, of which church he was then a member. He became janitor and bell-ringer in order to help pay his way. He then became both teacher and pupil. He soon "exhausted Hiram" and needed more; hence, in the fall of 1854, he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class. He afterwards returned to Hiram College as its President. As above stated, he early united with the Christian or Diciples Church at Hiram, and was ever after a devoted, zealous member, often preaching in its pulpit and places where he happened to be. Dr. Noah Porter, President of Yale College, says of him in reference to his religion:





JAMES A. GARFIELD.

his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won

"President Garfield was more than a man of strong moral and religious convictions. His whole history, from boyhood to the last, shows that duty to man and to God, and devotion to Christ and life and faith and spiritual commission were controlling springs of his being, and to a more than usual degree. In my judgment there is no more interesting feature of his character than his loyal allegiance to the body of Christians in which he was trained, and the fervent sympathy which he ever showed in their Christian communion. Not many of the few 'wise and mighty and noble who are called' show a similar loyalty to the less stately and cultured Christian communions in which they have been reared. Too often it is true that as they step upward in social and political significance they step upward from one degree to another in some of the many types of fashionable Christianity. President Garfield adhered to the church of his mother, the church in which he was trained, and in which he served as a pillar and an evangelist, and yet with the largest and most unsectarian charity for all 'who love our Lord in sincerity.'

Mr. Garfield was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Rudolph, Nov. 11, 1858, who proved herself worthy as the wife of one whom all the world loved and mourned. To them were born seven children, five of whom are still living, four boys and one girl.

Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches in 1856, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, and became the favorite speaker wherever he was. During this year he was elected to the Ohio Senate. He also began to study law at Cleveland, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. The great Rebellion broke out in the early part of this year, and Mr. Garfield at once resolved to fight as he had talked, and enlisted to defend the old flag. He received his commission as Lieut.-Colonel of the Fortysecond Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 14, 1861. He was immediately put into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action, was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving out of his native State the officer (Humphrey Marshall) reputed to be the ablest of those, not educated to war whom Kentucky had given to the Rebellion. This work was bravely and speedily accomplished, although against great odds. President Lincoln, on his success commissioned him Brigadier-General, Jan. 10, 1862; and as "he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the He was with Gen. Buell's army at Shiloh, in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. He was then detailed as a member of the General Court-Martial for the trial of Gen. Fitz-John Porter. He was then ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, and was assigned to the "Chief of Staff."

The military history of Gen, Garfield closed with

the stars of the Major-General. Without an effort on his part Gen. Garfield was elected to Congress in the fall of 1862 from the Nineteenth District of Ohio. This section of Ohio had been represented in Congress for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. It was not without a struggle that he resigned his place in the army. At the time he entered Congress he was the youngest member in that There he remained by successive reelections until he was elected President in 1880. Of his labors in Congress Senator Hoar says: "Since the year 1864 you cannot think of a question which has been debated in Congress, or discussed before a tribunel of the American people, in regard to which you will not find, if you wish instruction, the argument on one side stated, in almost every instance better than by anybody else, in some speech made in the House of Representatives or on the hustings by Mr. Garfield."

Upon Jan. 14, 1880, Gen. Garfield was elected to the U.S. Senate, and on the eighth of June, of the same year, was nominated as the candidate of his party for President at the great Chicago Convention. He was elected in the following November, and on March 4, 1881, was inaugurated. Probably no administration ever opened its existence under brighter auspices than that of President Garfield, and every day it grew in favor with the people, and by the first of July he had completed all the initiatory and preliminary work of his administration and was preparing to leave the city to meet his friends at Williams College. While on his way and at the depot, in company with Secretary Blaine, a man stepped behind him, drew a revolver, and fired directly at his back. The President tottered and fell, and as he did so the assassin fired a second shot, the bullet cutting the left coat sleeve of his victim, but inflicting no further injury. It has been very truthfully said that this was "the shot that was heard round the world" Never before in the history of the Nation had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the people for the moment, as this awful deed. He was smitten on the brightest, gladdest day of all his life, and was at the summit of his power and hope. For eighty days, all during the hot months of July and August, he lingered and suffered. He, however, remained master of himself till the last, and by his magnificent bearing was teaching the country and the world the noblest of human lessons—how to live grandly in the very clutch of death. Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. He passed serenely away Sept. 10, 1883, at Elberon, N. J., on the very bank of the ocean, where he had been taken shortly previous. The world wept at his death, as it never had done on the death of any other man who had ever lived upon it. The murderer was duly tried, found guilty and executed, in one year after he committed the foul deed.





V



C. A. Atthin,



HESTER A. ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, on the fifth of October, 1830, and is the oldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to this country from the county Antrim, Ireland, in his 18th year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, after a long and successful ministry.

Young Arthur was educated at Union College, Schenectady, where he excelled in all his studies. After his graduation he taught school in Vermont for two years, and at the expiration of that time came to New York, with \$500 in his pocket, and entered the office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as student. After being admitted to the bar he formed

a partnership with his intimate friend and room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing in the West, and for three months they roamed about in the Western States in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York, where they hung out their shingle, and entered upon a successful career almost from the start. General Arthur soon afterward married the daughter of Lieutenant

Herndon, of the United States Navy, who was lost at sea. Congress voted a gold medal to his widow in recognition of the bravery he displayed on that occasion. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before Mr. Arthur's nomination to the Vice Presidency, leaving two children.

Gen. Arthur obtained considerable legal celebrity in his first great case, the famous Lemmon suit, brought to recover possession of eight slaves who had been declared free by Judge Paine, of the Superior Court of New York City. It was in 1852 that Jonathan Lemmon, of Virginia, went to New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and freed. The Judge decided that they could not be held by the owner under the Fugitive Slave Law. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney General of that State to assist in an appeal, Wm. M. Evarts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the People, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Conor here espoused the cause of the slave-holders, but he too was beaten by Messrs. Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race.

Another great service was rendered by General Arthur in the same cause in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth Avenue car with violence after she had paid her fare. General Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of \$500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to admit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly







CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

followed their example. Before that the Sixth Avenue Company ran a few special cars for colored persons and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

General Arthur was a delegate to the Convention at Saratoga that founded the Republican party. Previous to the war he was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and Governor Morgan, of that State, appointed him Engineerin-Chief of his staff. In 1861, he was made Inspector General, and soon afterward became Quartermaster-General. In each of these offices he rendered great service to the Government during the war. At the end of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and then Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney of New York, was added to the firm. The legal practice of this well-known firm was very large and lucrative, each of the gentlemen composing it were able lawyers, and possessed a splendid local reputation, if not indeed one of national extent.

He always took a leading part in State and city politics. He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, Nov. 21, 1872, to succeed Thomas Murphy, and held the office until July, 20, 1878, when he was succeeded by Collector Merritt.

Mr. Arthur was nominated on the Presidential ticket, with Gen. James A. Garfield, at the famous National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880. This was perhaps the greatest political convention that ever assembled on the continent. It was composed of the leading politicians of the Republican party, all able men, and each stood firm and fought vigorously and with signal tenacity for their respective candidates that were before the convention for the nomination. Finally Gen. Garfield received the nomination for President and Gen. Arthur for Vice-President. The campaign which followed was one of the most animated known in the history of our country. Gen. Hancock, the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, was a popular man, and his party made a valiant fight for his election.

Finally the election came and the country's choice was Garfield and Arthur. They were inaugurated March 4, 1881, as President and Vice-President. A few months only had passed ere the newly chosen President was the victim of the assassin's bullet. Then came terrible weeks of suffering,—those moments of anxious suspense, when the hearts of all civilized na-

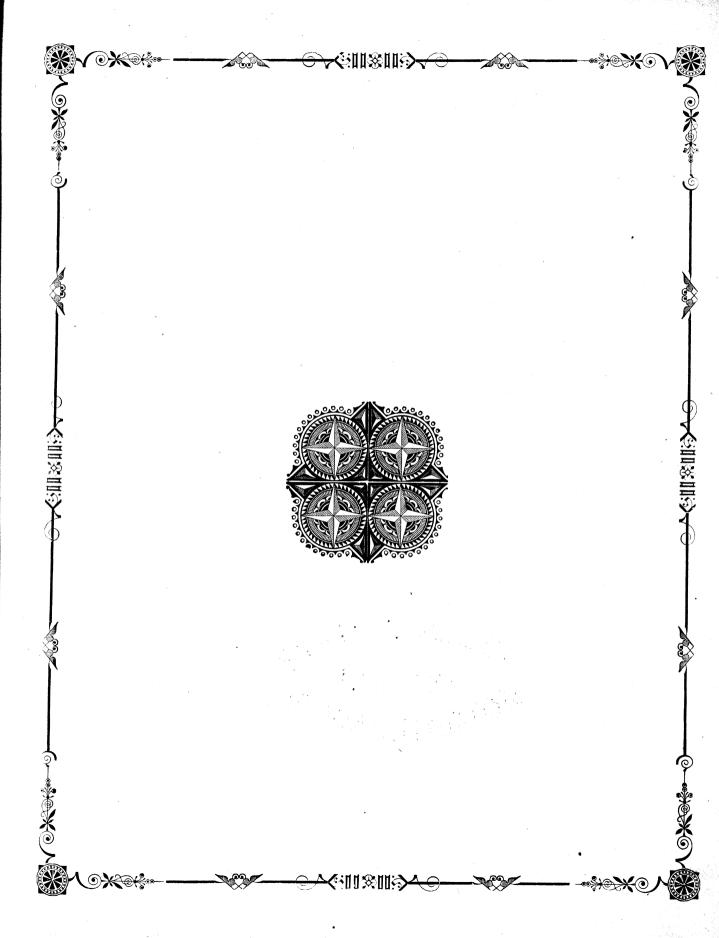
tions were throbbing in unison, longing for the recovery of the noble, the good President. The remarkable patience that he manifested during those hours and weeks, and even months, of the most terrible suffering man has often been called upon to endure, was seemingly more than human. It was certainly Godlike. During all this period of deepest anxiety Mr. Arthur's every move was watched, and be it said to his credit that his every action displayed only an earnest desire that the suffering Garfield might recover, to serve the remainder of the term he had so auspiciously begun. Not a selfish feeling was manifested in deed or look of this man, even though the most honored position in the world was at any moment likely to fall to him.

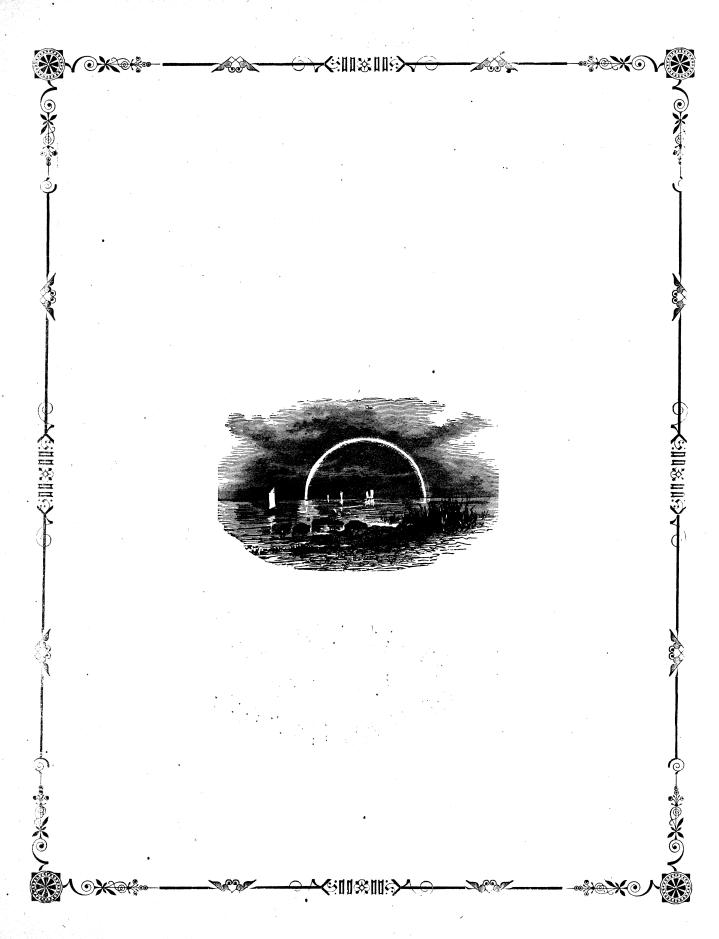
At last God in his mercy relieved President Garfield from further suffering, and the world, as never before in its history over the death of any other man, wept at his bier. Then it became the duty of the Vice President to assume the responsibilities of the high office, and he took the oath in New York, Sept. 20, 1881. The position was an embarrassing one to him, made doubly so from the facts that all eyes were on him, anxious to know what he would do, what policy he would pursue, and who he would select as advisers. The duties of the office had been greatly neglected during the President's long illness, and many important measures were to be immediately decided by him; and still farther to embarrass him he did not fail to realize under what circumstances he became President, and knew the feelings of many on this point. Under these trying circumstances President Arthur took the reins of the Government in his own hands; and, as embarrassing as were the condition of affairs, he has happily surprised the Nation, acting so justly, so wisely, so well, that but few have criticised his administration. Should he continue during the remainder of his term to pursue the wise policy he has followed thus far, we believe President Arthur's administration will go down in history as one of the wisest and most satisfactory our country has ever enjoyed. His highest ambition seems to be to do his duty to the whole Nation, even to the sacrifice of his warmest personal friends. With the good of the people at heart, and guided by the wisdom already displayed, he will surprise his opponents, gratify his friends, and bless the American Republic, during the years he occupies the Presidential chair.

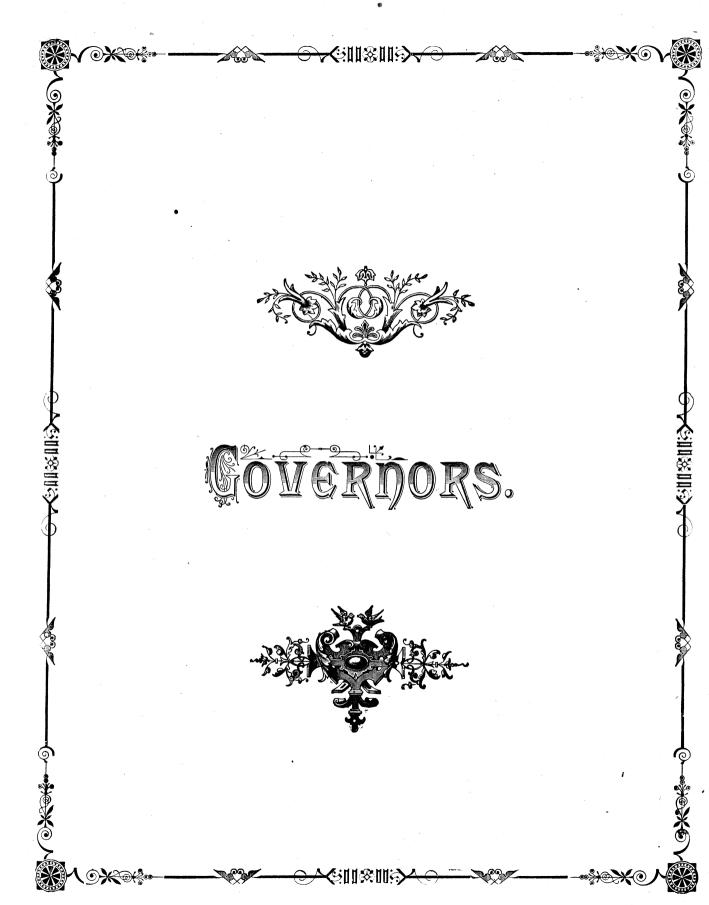


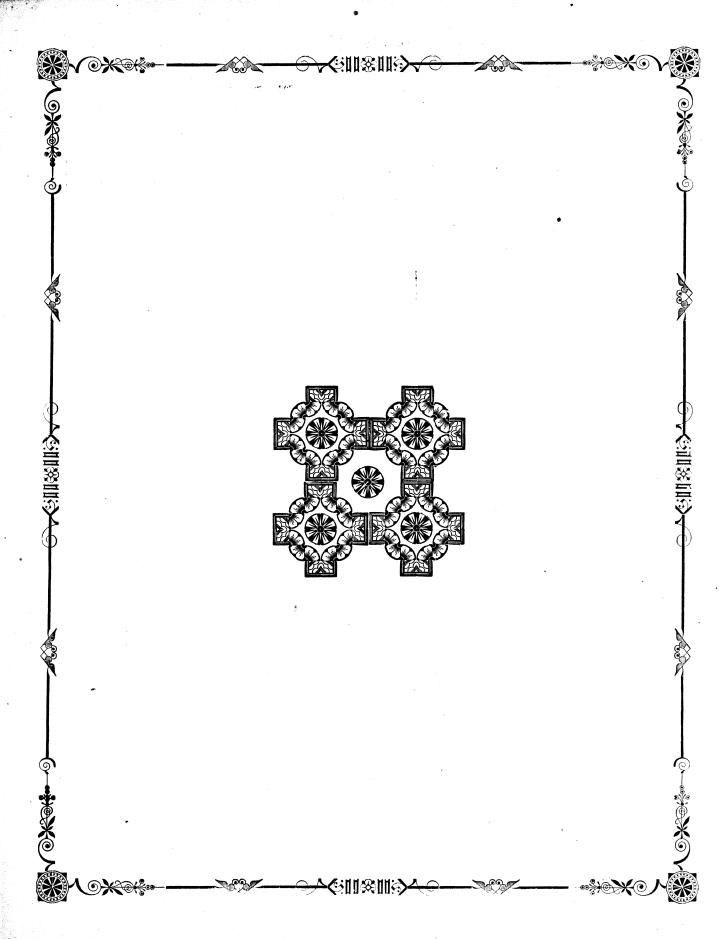














Stevens J. Masm.



TEPHEN T. MASON, the first Governor of Michigan, was a son of Gen. John T. Mason, of Kentucky, but was born in Virginia, in 1812. At the age of 19 he was appointed Secretary of Michigan Territory, and served in that capacity during the administration of Gov. George B. Porter. Upon the death of Gov. Porter, which occurred on the 6th of July, 1834, Mr. Mason became Acting Governor. In October, 1835, he was elected Governor under the State organization, and immediately entered upon the performance of the duties of the office, although the

State was not yet admitted into the Union. After the State was admitted into the Union, Governor Mason was re-elected to the position, and served with credit to himself and to the advantage of the State. He died Jan. 4, 1843. The principal event during Governor Mason's official career, was that arising from the disputed southern boundary of the State.

Michigan claimed for her southern boundary a line running east across the peninsula from the extreme southern point of Lake Michigan, extending through Lake Erie, to the Pennsylvania line. This she claimed as a vested right—a right accruing to her by compact. This compact was the ordinance of 1787, the parties to which were the original 13 States, and the territory northwest of the Ohio; and, by the succession of parties under statutory amendments to the ordinance and laws of Congress—the United States on the one part, and each Territory northwest of the Ohio, as far as affected by their provisions, on the

other. Michigan, therefore, claimed it under the prior grant, or assignation of boundary.

Ohio, on the other hand, claimed that the ordinance had been superseded by the Constitution of the United States, and that Congress had a right to regulate the boundary. It was also claimed that the Constitution of the State of Ohio having described a different line, and Congress having admitted the State under that Constitution, without mentioning the subject of the line in dispute, Congress had thereby given its consent to the line as laid down by the Constitu-This claim was urged by Ohio at tion of Ohio. some periods of the controversy, but at others she appeared to regard the question unsettled, by the fact that she insisted upon Congress taking action in regard to the boundary. Accordingly, we find that, in 1812, Congress authorized the Surveyor-General to survey a line, agreeably to the act, to enable the people of Ohio to form a Constitution and State government. Owing to Indian hostilities, however, the line was not run till 1818. In 1820, the question in dispute underwent a rigid examination by the Committee on Public Lands. The claim of Ohio was strenuously urged by her delegation, and as ably opposed by Mr. Woodbridge, the then delegate from Michigan. The result was that the committee decided unanimously in favor of Michigan; but, in the hurry of business, no action was taken by Congress, and the question remained open till Michigan organized her State government.

The Territory in dispute is about five miles in width at the west end, and about eight miles in width at the east end, and extends along the whole northern line of Ohio, west of Lake Erie. The line claimed by Michigan was known as the "Fulton line," and that claimed by Ohio was known as the "Harris line,"

from the names of the surveyors. The territory was valuable for its rich agricultural lands; but the chief value consisted in the fact that the harbor on the Maumee River, where now stands the flourishing city of Toledo, was included within its limits The town originally bore the name of Swan Creek, afterwards Port Lawrence, then Vestula, and then Toledo.

In February, 1835, the Legislature of Ohio passed an act extending the jurisdiction of the State over the territory in question; erected townships and directed them to hold elections in April following. It also directed Governor Lucus to appoint three commissioners to survey and re-mark the Harris line; and named the first of April as the day to commence the survey. Acting Governor Mason, however, anticipated this action on the part of the Ohio Legislature, sent a special message to the Legislative Council, apprising it of Governor Lucas' message, and advised immediate action by that body to anticipate and counteract the proceedings of Ohio. Accordingly, on the 12th of February, the council passed an act making it a criminal offence, punishable by a heavy fine, or imprisonment, for any one to attempt to exercise any official functions, or accept any office within the jurisdiction of Michigan, under or by virture of any authority not derived from the Territory, or the United States. On the 9th of March, Governor Mason wrote General Brown, then in command of the Michigan militia, directing him to hold himself in readiness to meet the enemy in the field in case any attempt was made on the part of Ohio to carry out the provisions of that act of the Legislature. On the 31st of March, Governor Lucus, with his commissioners, arrived at Perrysburgh, on their way to commence re-surveying the Harris line. He was accompanied by General Bell and staff, of the Ohio Militia, who proceeded to muster a volunteer force of about 600 men. was soon accomplished, and the force fully armed and equipped. The force then went into camp at Fort Miami, to await the Governor's orders.

In the meantime, Governor Mason, with General Brown and staff, had raised a force 800 to 1200 strong, and were in possession of Toledo. General Brown's Staff consisted of Captain Henry Smith, of Monroe, Inspector; Major J. J. Ullman, of Constantine, Quartermaster; William E. Broadman, of Detroit, and Alpheus Felch, of Monroe, Aids-decamp. When Governor Lucas observed the determined bearing of the Michigan braves, and took note

of their number, he found it convenient to content himself for a time with "watching over the border." Several days were passed in this exhilarating employment, and just as Governor Lucas had made up his mind to do something rash, two commissioners arrived from Washington on a mission of peace. They remonstrated with Gov. Lucus, and reminded him of the consequences to himself and his State if he persisted in his attempt to gain possession of the disputed territory by force. After several conferences with both governors, the commissioners submitted propositions for their consideration.

Governor Lucas at once accepted the propositions, and disbanded his forces. Governor Mason, on the other hand, refused to accede to the arrangement, and declined to compromise the rights of his people by a surrender of possession and jurisdiction. When Governor Lucus disbanded his forces, however, Governor Mason partially followed suit, but still held himself in readiness to meet any emergency that might arise.

Governor Lucus now supposed that his way was clear, and that he could re-mark the Harris line without being molested, and ordered the commissioners to proceed with their work.

In the meantime, Governor Mason kept a watch-ful eye upon the proceedings. General Brown sent scouts through the woods to watch their movements, and report when operations were commenced. When the surveying party got within the county of Lenawee, the under-sheriff of that county, armed with a warrant, and accompanied by a posse, suddenly made his appearance, and succeeded in arresting a portion of the party. The rest, including the commissioners, took to their heels, and were soon beyond the disputed territory. They reached Perrysburgh the following day in a highly demoralized condition, and reported they had been attacked by an overwhelming force of Michigan malitia, under command of General Brown.

This summary breaking up of the surveying party produced the most tremendous excitement throughout Ohio. Governor Lucas called an extra session of the Legislature. But little remains to be said in reference to the "war." The question continued for some time to agitate the minds of the opposing parties; and the action of Congress was impatiently awaited. Michigan was admitted into the Union on the condition that she give to Ohio the disputed territory, and accept in return the Northern Peninsula, which she did.



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Mywobingo.



ILLIAM WOODBRIDGE. second Governor of Michigan, was born at Norwich, Conn., Aug. 20, 1780, and died at Detroit Oct. 20, 1861. He was of a family of three brothers and two sisters. His father, Dudley Woodbridge, removed to Marietta, Ohio, about 1790. The life of Wm. Woodbridge, by Chas. Lauman, from which this sketch is largely compiled, mentions nothing concerning his early education beyond the fact that it was such as was afforded by the average school of the time, except a year with the French colonists at Gallipolis, where he acquired a knowledge of the French language. It should be borne in mind, however, that home education at that time was an indispensable feature in the training of the young. To this and and to a few studies well mastered,

is due that strong mental discipline which has served as a basis for many of the grand intellects that have adorned and helped to make our National history.

Mr. Woodbridge studied law at Marietta, having as a fellow student an intimate personal friend, a young man subsequently distinguished, but known at that time simply as Lewis Cass. He graduated at the law school in Connecticut, after a course there of nearly three years, and began to practice at Marietta in 1806. In June, 1806, he married, at Hartford, Connecticut, Juleanna, daughter of John Trumbell, a distinguished author and judge; and author of the

peom McFingal, which, during a dark period of the Revolution, wrought such a magic change upon the spirits of the colonists. He was happy in his domestic relations until the death of Mrs. W., Feb. 2, 19, 1860.

Our written biographies necessarily speak more fully of men, because of their active participation in public affairs, but human actions are stamped upon the page of time and when the scroll shall be unrolled the influence of good women upon the history of the world will be read side by side with the deeds of men. How much success and renown in life many men owe to their wives is probably little known. Mrs. W. enjoyed the best means of early education that the country afforded, and her intellectual genius enabled her to improve her advantages. During her life, side by side with the highest type of domestic and social graces, she manifested a keen intellectuality that formed the crown of a faultless character. She was a natural poet, and wrote quite a large number of fine verses, some of which are preserved in a printed memorial essay written upon the occasion of her death. In this essay, it is said of her "to contribute even in matters of minor importance, to elevate the reputation and add to the well being of her husband in the various stations he was called upon to fill, gave her the highest satisfaction" She was an invalid during the latter portion of her life, but was patient and cheerful to the end.

In 1807, Mr. W. was chosen a representative to the General Assembly of Ohio, and in 1809 was elected to the Senate, continuing a member by re-election until his removal from the State. He also held, by appointment, during the time the office of Prosecuting Attorney for his county. He took a leading part in the Legislature, and in 1812 drew up a declaration and resolutions, which passed the two houses unaminously



WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE.

and attracted great attention, endorsing, in strongest and most emphatic terms, the war measures of President Madison. During the period from 1804 to 1814 the two law students, Woodbridge and Cass, had become widely separated. The latter was Governor of the Territory of Michigan under the historic "Governor and Judges" plan, with the indispensable requisite of a Secretary of the Territorry. This latter position was, in 1814, without solicitation on his part, tendered to Mr. W. He accepted the position with some hesitation, and entered upon its duties as soon as he could make the necessary arrangements for leaving Ohio. The office of Secretary involved also the duties of collector of customs at the port of Detroit, and during the frequent absences of the Governor, the dischargeof of his duties, also including those of Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Mr. W. officiated as Governor for about two years out of the eight years that he held the office of Secretary Under the administration of "Governor and Judges," which the people of the Territory preferred for economical reasons, to continue some time after their numbers entitled them to a more popular representative system, they were allowed no delegate in Congress. Mr. W., as a sort of informal agent of the people, by correspondence and also by a visit to the National capital, so clearly set forth the demand for representation by a delegate, that an act was passed in Congress in 1819 authorizing one to be chosen. Under this act Mr. W. was elected by the concurrence of all parties. His first action in Congress was to secure the passage of a bill recognizing and confirming the old French land titles in the Territory according to the terms of the treaty of peace with Great Britain at the close of the Revolution; and another for the construction of a Government road through the "black swamps" from the Miami River to Detroit, thus opening a means of land transit between Ohio and Michigan. He was influential in securing the passage of bills for the construction of Government roads from Detroit to Chicago, and Detroit to Fort Gratiot, and for the improvement of La Plaisance Bay. The expedition for the exploration of the country around Lake Superior and in the valley of the Upper Mississippi, projected by Governor Cass, was set on foot by means of representations made to the head of the department by Mr. W. While in Congress he strenuously maintained the right of Michigan to the strip of territory now forming the northern boundary of Ohio, which formed the subject of such grave dispute between Ohio and Michigan at the time of the admission of the latter into the Union. He served but one term as delegate to Congress, declining further service on account of personal and family considerations. Mr. W. continued to discharge the duties of Secretary of the Territory up to the time its Government passed into the "second grade."

In 1824, he was appointed one of a board of commissioners for adjusting private land claims in the Territory, and was engaged also in the practice of his profession, having the best law library in the Territory. In 1828, upon the recommendation of the Governor, Judges and others, he was appointed by the President, J. Q. Adams, to succeed Hon. James Witherell, who had resigned as a Judge of what is conventionally called the "Supreme Court" of the Territory. This court was apparently a continuation of the Territorial Court, under the "first grade" or "Governor and Judges" system. Although it was supreme in its judicial functions within the Territory, its powers and duties were of a very general character.

In 1832, the term of his appointment as Judge expiring, President Jackson appointed a successor, it is supposed on political grounds, much to the disappointment of the public and the bar of the Territory. The partisan feeling of the time extended into the Territory, and its people began to think of assuming the dignity of a State government. Party lines becoming very sharply drawn, he identified himself with the Whigs and was elected a member of the Convention of 1835, which formed the first State Constitution. In 1837 he was elected a member of the State Senate.

This sketch has purposely dealt somewhat in detail with what may be called Judge W's. earlier career, because it is closely identified with the early history of the State, and the development of its political system. Since the organization of the State Government the history of Michigan is more familiar, and hence no review of Judge W's career as Governor and Senator will be attempted. He was elected Governor in 1839, under a popular impression that the affairs of the State had not been prudently administered by the Democrats. He served as Governor but little more than a year, when he was elected to the Senate of the United States.

His term in the Senate practically closed his political life, although he was strongly urged by many prominent men for the Whig nomination for Vice President in 1848.

Soon after his appointment as Judge in 1828, Governor W. took up his residence on a tract of land which he owned in the township of Spring Wells, a short distance below what was then the corporate limits of Detroit, where he resided during the remainder of his life. Both in his public papers and private communications, Governor W. shows himself a master of language; he is fruitful in simile and illustration, logical in arrangement, happy in the choice and treatment of topics, and terse and vigorous in expression. Judge W. was a Congregationalist. His opinions on all subjects were decided; he was earnest and energetic, courteous and dignified, and at times exhibited a vein of fine humor that was the more attractive because not too often allowed to come to the surface. His letters and addresses show a deep and earnest affection not only for his ancestral home, but the home of his adoption and for friends and family.





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Jmf. Bamy



OHN STEWARD BARRY, Governor of Michigan from Jan. 3, 1842, to Jan. 5, 1846, and from Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 1, 1852, was born at Amherst, N. H., Jan. 29, 1802. His pars. John and Ellen (Steward)

ents, John and Ellen (Steward)
Barry, early removed to Rockingham, Vt., where he remained until
he became of age, working on his
father's farm, and pursuing his
studies at the same time. He married Mary Kidder, of Grafton, Vt.,
and in 1824 went to Georgia, Vt.,
where he had charge of an academy
for two years, meanwhile studying
law. He afterward practiced law in

that State. While he was in Georgia he was for some time a member of the Governor's staff, with the title of Governor's Aid, and at a somewhat earlier period was Captain of a company of State militia. In 1831 he removed to Michigan, and settled at White Pigeon, where he engaged in mercantile business with I. W. Willard.

Four years after, 1834, Mr. Barry removed to Con-

stantine and continued his mercantile pursuits. He became Justice of the Peace at White Pigeon, Mich., in 1831, and held the office until the year 1835. Mr. Barry's first public office was that of a member of the first constitutional convention, which assembled and framed the constitution upon which Michigan was admitted into the Union. He took an important and prominent part in the proceedings of that body, and showed himself to be a man of far more than ordinary ability.

Upon Michigan being admitted into the Union, Mr. Barry was chosen State Senator, and so favorably were his associates impressed with his abilities at the first session of the Legislature that they looked to him as a party leader, and that he should head the State ticket at the following election. Accordingly he received the nomination for Governor at the hands of his party assembled in convention. He was elected, and so popular was his administration that, in 1842, he was again elected. During these years Michigan was embarrassed by great financial difficulties, and it was through his wisdom and sound judgment that the State was finally placed upon a solid financial basis.

During the first year of Gov. Barry's first term, the University at Ann Arbor was opened for the reception

JOHN STEWARD BARRY.

of students. The Michigan Central and Michigan Southern railroads were being rapidly constructed, and general progress was everywhere noticeable. In 1842, the number of pupils reported as attending the public In 1843, a schools was nearly fifty-eight thousand. State land office was established at Marshall, which was invested with the charge and disposition of all the lands belonging to the State. In 1844, the taxable property of the State was found to be over twenty-eight millions of dollars, the tax being at the rate of two mills on the dollar. The expenses of the State were only seventy thousand dollars, while the income from the railroads was nearly three hundred thousand dollars. At this time the University of Michigan had become so prosperous that its income was ample to pay the interest on the University debt; and the amount of money which the State was able to loan the several progressing railroads was one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Efforts were made to increase the efficiency of the common schools with good results In 1845, when Gov. Barry's second term expired, the population of the State was more than three hundred thousand.

The constitution of the State forbade more than two consecutive terms, but he was called upon to fill the position again in 1850—the only instance of the kind in the history of the State. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature, of the Constitutional Convention, and afterward of the State House of Represent-

atives.

During Mr. Barry's third term as Governor the Normal School was established at Ypsilanti, which was endowed with lands and placed in charge of a board of education consisting of six persons. A new constitution for the government of the State was also adopted and the "Great Railway Conspiracy Case" was tried. This grew out of a series of lawless acts which had been committed upon the property of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, along the line of their road, and finally the burning of the depot at Detroit, in 1850.

At a setting of the grand jury of Wayne County, April 24, 1851, 37 men of the 50 under arrest for this crime were indicted. May 20, following, the accused parties appeared at the Circuit Court of Wayne, of which Warner Wing was resident judge. The Railroad Company employed ten eminent lawyers, including David Stuart, John Van Arman, James A. Van Dyke, Jacob M. Howard, Alex. D. Fraser, Daniel Goodwin and William Gray. The defendants were represented by six members of the State bar, led by William H. Seward, of New York. The trial occupied four months, during which time the plaintiffs examined 246 witnesses in 27 days, and the defendants 249 in 40 days. Mr. Van Dyke addressed the jury for the prosecution; William H. Seward for the defense.

The great lawyer was convinced of the innocence

of his clients, nor did the verdict of that jury and the sentence of that judge remove his firm belief that his clients were the victims of purchased treachery,

rather than so many sacrifices to justice.

The verdict of "guilty" was rendered at 9 o'clock P. M., Sept. 25, 1851. On the 26th the prisoners were put forward to receive sentence, when many of them protested their entire innocence, after which the presiding judge condemned 12 of the number to the following terms of imprisonment, with hard labor, within the State's prison, situate in their county: Ammi Filley, ten years; Orlando L. Williams, ten years; Aaron Mount, eight years; Andrew J. Freeland, eight years; Eben Farnham, eight years; William Corvin, eight years; Richard Price, eight years; Evan Price, eight years; Lyman Champlin, five years; Willard W. Champlin, five years; Erastus Champlin, five years; Erastus Smith, five years.

In 1840, Gov. Barry became deeply interested in the cultivation of the sugar beet, and visited Europe to obtain information in reference to its culture.

He was twice Presidential Elector, and his last public service was that of a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago in 1864.

He was a man who, throughout life, maintained a high character for integrity and fidelity to the trusts bestowed upon him, whether of a public or a private nature, and he is acknowledged by all to have been one of the most efficient and popular Governors the State has ever had.

Gov. Barry was a man of incorruptible integrity. His opinions, which he reached by the most thorough investigation, he held tenaciously. His strong convictions and outspoken honesty made it impossible for him to take an undefined position when a principle was involved. His attachments and prejudices were strong, yet he was never accused of favoritism in his administration of public affairs. As a speaker he was not remarkable. Solidity, rather than brilliancy, characterized his oratory, which is described as argumentative and instructive, but cold, hard, and entirely wanting in rhetorical ornament. He was never eloquent, seldom humorous or sarcastic, and in manner rather awkward.

Although Mr. Barry's educational advantages were so limited, he was a life-long student. He mastered both ancient and modern languages, and acquired a thorough knowledge of history. No man owed less to political intrigue as a means of gaining position. He was a true statesman, and gained public esteem by his solid worth. His political connections were always with the Democratic party, and his opinions were usually extreme.

Mr. Barry retired to private life after the beginning of the ascendency of the Republican party, and carried on his mercantile business at Constantine. died Jan. 14, 1870, his wife's death having occurred a year previous, March 30, 1869. They left no children.





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Alpheus Helch.



LPHEUS FELCH, the third Governor of Michigan, was born in Limerick, Maine, September 28, 1806. His grandfather, Abijah Felch, was a soldier in the Revolution; and when a young man, having with others obtained a grant of land between the Great and Little Ossipee Rivers, in Maine, moved to that region when it was yet a wilderness. The father of Mr. Felch embarked in mercantile life at Limerick. He was the first to engage in that business in that section, and continued it until

his death. The death of the father,

followed within a year by the death of

the mother, left the subject of this sketch, then three years old, to the care of relatives, and he found a home with his paternal grandfather, where he remained until his death. Mr Felch received his early education in the district school and a neighboring academy. In 1821 he became a student at Phillips Exter Academy, and, subsequently, entered Bowdoin College, graduated with the class of 1827. He at once began the study of law and was admitted to practice at Bangor, Me., in 1830.

He began the practice of his profession at Houlton, Me., where he remained until 1833. The severity of the climate impaired his health, never very good, and he found it necessary to seek a change of climate. He disposed of his library and started to seek a new home. His intention was to join his friend,

Sargent S. Prentiss, at Vicksburg, Miss., but on his arrival at Cincinnati, Mr. Felch was attacked by cholera, and when he had recovered sufficiently to permit of his traveling, found that the danger of the disease was too great to permit a journey down the river. He therefore determined to come to Michigan. He first began to practice in this State at Monroe, where he continued until 1843, when he removed to Ann Arbor. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1835, and continued a member of that body during the years 1836 and 1837. While he held this office, the general banking law of the State was enacted, and went into operation. After mature deliberation, he became convinced that the proposed system of banking could not prove beneficial to the public interests; and that, instead of relieving the people from the pecuniary difficulties under which they were laboring, it would result in still further embarrassment. He, therefore, opposed the bill, and pointed out to the House the disasters which, in his opinion, were sure to follow its passage. The public mind, however, was so favorably impressed by the measure that no other member, in either branch of the Legislature, raised a dissenting voice, and but two voted with him in opposition to the bill. Early in 1838, he was appointed one of the Bank Commissioners of the State, and held that office for more than a year. During this time, the new banking law had given birth to that numerous progeny known as "wild-cat" banks. Almost every village had its bank. The country was flooded with depressed "wild-cat" money. The examinations of the Bank Commissioners brought to light frauds at every point, which were fearlessly re-

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ported to the Legislature, and were followed by criminal prosecutions of the guilty parties, and the closing of many of their institutions. The duties of the office were most laborious, and in 1839 Mr. Felch resigned. The chartered right of almost every bank had, in the meantime, been declared forfeited and the law repealed. It was subsequently decided to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of the State. In the year 1842 Governor Felch was appointed to the office of Auditor General of the State; but after holding the office only a few weeks, was commissioned by the Governor as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Fletcher. In January, 1843, he was elected to the United States Senate for an unexpired term. In 1845 he was elected Governor of Michigan, and entered upon his duties at the commencement of the next year. In 1847 he was elected a Senator in Congress for six years; and at once retired from the office of Governor, by resignation, which took effect March 4, 1847, when his Senatorial term commenced. While a member of the Senate he acted on the Committee on Public Lands, and for four years was its Chairman. He filled the honorable position of Senator with becoming dignity, and with great credit to the State of Michigan.

During Governor Felch's administration the two railroads belonging to the State were sold to private corporations,—the Central for \$2,000,000, and the Southern for \$500,000. The exports of the State amounted in 1846 to \$4,647,608. The total capacity of vessels enrolled in the collection district at Detroit was 26,928 tons, the steam vessels having 8,400 and the sailing vessels 18,528 tons, the whole giving employment to 18,000 seamen. In 1847, there were 39 counties in the State, containing 435 townships; and 275 of these townships were supplied with good libraries, containing an aggregate of 37,000 volumes.

At the close of his Senatorial term, in March, 1853, Mr. Felch was appointed, by President Pierce, one of the Commissioners to adjust and settle the Spanish

and Mexican land claims in California, under the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, and an act of Congress passed for that purpose. He went to California in May, 1853, and was made President of the Commission. The duties of this office were of the most important and delicate character. The interest of the new State, and the fortunes of many of its citizens, both the native Mexican population and the recent American immigration; the right of the Pueblos to their common lands, and of the Catholic Church to the lands of the Missions,—the most valuable of the State,—wereinvolved in the adjudications of this Commission. In March, 1856, their labors were brought to a close by the final disposition of all the claims which were presented. The record of their proceedings,—the testimony which was given in each case, and the decision of the Commissioners thereon,consisting of some forty large volumes, was deposited in the Department of the Interior at Washington.

In June of that year, Governor Felch returned to Ann Arbor, where he has since been engaged principally in legal business. Since his return he has been nominated for Governor and also for U. S. Senator, and twice for Judge of the Supreme Court. But the Democratic party, to which he has always been attached, being in the minority, he failed of an election. In 1873 he withdrew from the active practice of law, and, with the exception of a tour in Europe, in 1875 has since led a life of retirement at his home in Ann Arbor. In 1877 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. For many years he was one of the Regents of Michigan University, and in the spring of 1879 was appointed Tappan Professor of Law in the same. Mr. Felch is the oldest surviving member of the Legislature from Monroe Co., the oldest and only surviving Bank Commissioner of the State, the oldest surviving Auditor General of the State, the oldest surviving Governor of the State, the oldest surviving Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and the oldest surviving United States Senator from the State of Michigan.

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ILLIAM Governor of Michigan for the year 1847, was born at Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1813. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1831, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1836, having removed to Michigan, he settled in Adrian, where he has since resided. The year following his arrival in Michigan he was elected State Senator and served in that capacity until 1839. In 1845 he was elected Lieut. Governor and became acting Governor by the resignation of Gov. Felch, who was elected to the United States Senate.

The war with Mexico was brought to a successful termination during Gov. Greenly's administration. We regret to say that there are only few records extant of the action of Michigan troops in the Mexican war. That many went there and fought well are points conceded; but their names and nativity are hidden away in United States archives

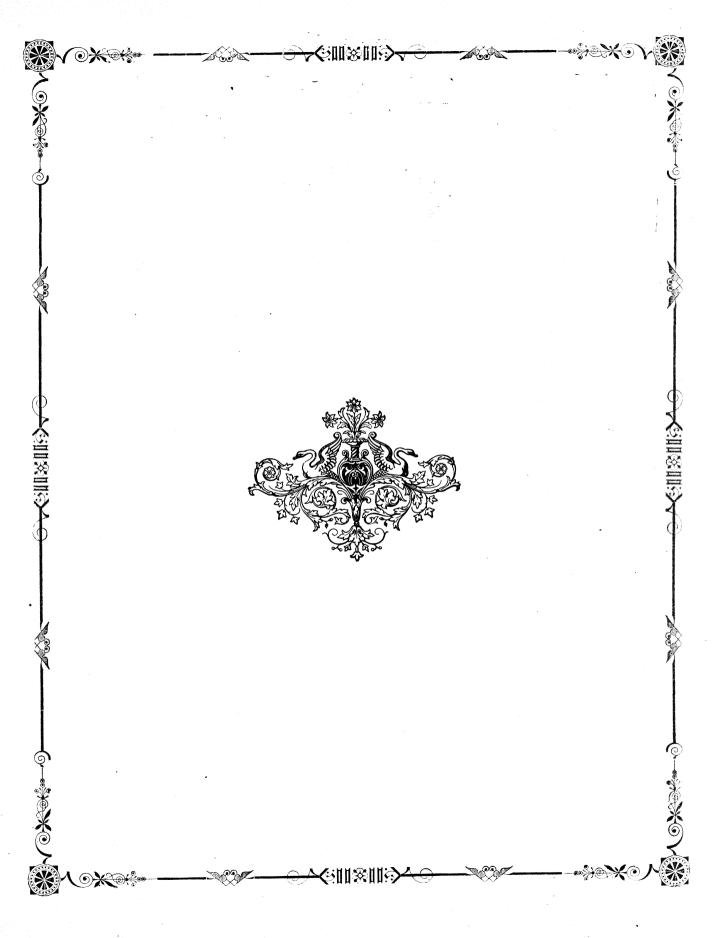
and where it is almost impossible to find them.

The soldiers of this State deserve much of the credit of the memorable achievements of Co. K, 3d Dragoons, and Cos. A, E, and G of the U. S. Inf. The two former of these companies, recruited in this State, were reduced to one-third their original num-

In May, 1846, the Governor of Michigan was notified by the War Department of the United States to enroll a regiment of volunteers, to be held in readiness for service whenever demanded. At his summons 13 independent volunteer companies, 11 of infantry and two of cavalry, at once fell into line. Of the infantry four companies were from Detroit, bearing the honored names of Montgomery, Lafavette, Scott and Brady upon their banners. Of the remainder Monroe tendered two, Lenawee County three, St. Clair, Berrien and Hillsdale each one, and Wayne County an additional company. Of these alone the veteran Bradys were accepted and ordered into service. In addition to them ten companies, making the First Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, springing from various parts of the State, but embodying to a great degree the material of which the first volunteers was formed, were not called for until October following. This regiment was soon in readiness and proceeded by orders from Government to the seat of war.







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Epaphroditus Ransom.



HE HON. EPAPHRODITUS RANSOM, the Seventh Governor of Michigan, was a native of Massachusetts. In that State he received a collegiate education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. Removing to Michigan about the time of its admission to the Union, he took up his residence at Kalamazoo.

Mr. Ransom served with marked ability for a number of years in the

State Legislature, and in 1837 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1843 he was promoted to Chief Justice, which office he retained until 1845, when he resigned.

Shortly afterwards he became deeply interested in the building of plank roads in the western portion of the State, and in this business lost the greater portion of the property which he had accumulated by years of toil and industry.

Mr. Ransom became Governor of the State of Michigan in the fall of 1847, and served during one term, performing the duties of the office in a truly statesmanlike manner. He subsequently became President of the Michigan Agricultural Society, in which position he displayed the same ability that

shone forth so prominently in his acts as Governor. He held the office of Regent of the Michigan University several times, and ever advocated a liberal policy in its management.

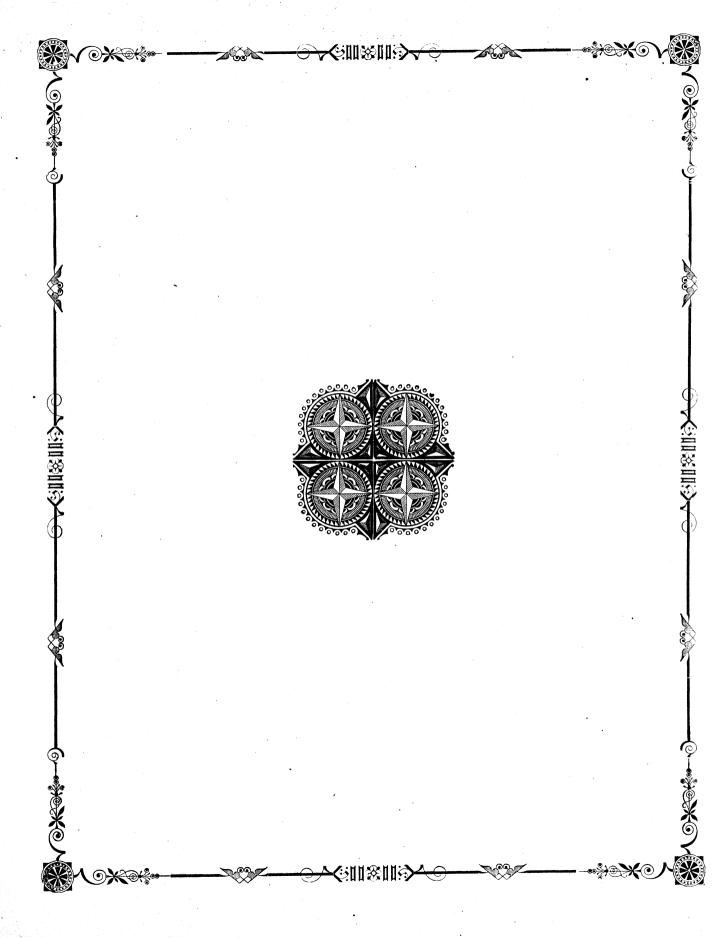
Subsequently he was appointed receiver of the land office in one of the districts in Kansas, by President Buchanan, to which State he had removed, and where he died before the expiration of his term of office.

We sum up the events and affairs of the State under Gov. Ransom's administration as follows: The Asylum for the Insane was establised, as also the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. Both of these institutes were liberally endowed with lands. and each of them placed in charge of a board of five trustees. The appropriation in 1849 for the deaf and dumb and blind amounted to \$81,500. On the first of March, 1848, the first telegraph line was completed from New York to Detroit, and the first dispatch transmitted on that day. The following figures show the progress in agriculture: The land reported as under cultivation in 1848 was 1,437,460 acres; of wheat there were produced 4,749,300 bushels; other grains, 8,197,767 bushels; wool, 1,645,756 pounds; maple sugar, 1,774,369 pounds; horses, 52,305; cattle, 210,268; swine, 152,541; sheep, 610,534; while the flour mills numbered 228, and the lumber mills amounted to 730. 1847, an act was passed removing the Legislature from Detroit to Lansing, and temporary buildings for the use of the Legislature were immediately erected, at a cost of \$12,450.

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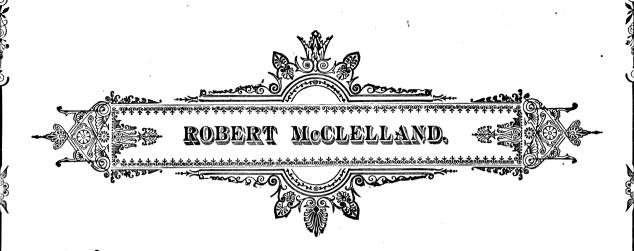




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Millellend



OBERT Mc CLELLAND, Governor of Michigan from Jan. 1, 1852, to March 8, 1853, was born at Greencastle, Franklin Co., Penn., Aug. 1, 1807. Among his ancestors were several officers of rank in the Revolutionary war, and some of his family connections were distinguished in the war of 1812, and that with Mexico. His father was an eminent physician and surgeon who studied under Dr. Benj. Rush, of Philadelphia, and practiced his profession successfully until six months before his death, at the age of 84 years. Although Mr.

McClelland's family had been in good circumstances, when he was 17 years old he was thrown upon his own resources. After taking the usual preliminary studies, and teaching school to obtain the means, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn., from which he graduated among the first in his class, in 1829. He then resumed teaching, and having completed the course of study for the legal profession, was admitted to the bar at Chambersburg, Penn., in 1831. Soon afterward he removed to the city of Pittsburgh, where he practiced for almost a year.

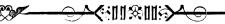
In 1833, Mr. McClelland removed to Monroe, in

the Territory of Michigan, where, after a severe examination, he became a member of the bar of Michigan, and engaged in practice with bright prospect of success. In 1835, a convention was called to frame a constitution for the proposed State of Michigan, of which Mr. McClelland was elected a member. He took a prominent part in its deliberations and ranked among its ablest debaters. He was appointed the first Bank Commissioner of the State, by Gov. Mason, and received an offer of the Attorney Generalship, but declined both of these offices in order to attend to his professional duties.

In 1838, Mr. McClelland was elected to the State Legislature, in which he soon became distinguished as the head of several important committees, Speaker pro tempore, and as an active, zealous and efficient member. In 1840, Gen. Harrison, as a candidate for the Presidency, swept the country with an overwhelming majority, and at the same time the State of Michigan was carried by the Whigs under the popular cry of "Woodbridge and reform" against the Democratic party. At this time Mr. McClelland stood among the acknowledged leaders of the latter organization; was elected a member of the State House of Representatives, and with others adopted a plan to regain a lost authority and prestige.

This party soon came again into power in the State, and having been returned to the State Legislature Mr. McClelland's leadership was acknowledged by his election as Speaker of the House of Representatives







Down to this time Michigan had constiin 1843. tuted one congressional district. The late Hon. Jacob M. Howard had been elected against Hon. Alpheus Felch by a strong majority; but, in 1843, so thoroughly had the Democratic party recovered from its defeat of 1840 that Mr. McClelland, as a candidate for Congress, carried Detroit district by a majority of about 2,500. Mr. McClelland soon took a prominent position in Congress among the veterans of that body. During his first term he was placed on Committee on Commerce, and organized and carried through what were known as the "Harbor bills." The continued confidence of his constituency was manifested in his election to the 29th Congress. At the opening of this session he had acquired a National reputation, and so favorably was he known as a parlimentarian that his name was mentioned for Speaker of the House of Representatives. He declined the offer in favor of J. W. Davis, of Indiana, who was elected. During this term he became Chairman of Committee on Commerce, in which position his reports and advocacy of important measures at once attracted public attention. members of this committee, as an evidence of the esteem in which they held his services and of their personal regard for him, presented him with a cane which he retains as a souvenir of the donors, and of his labors in Congress.

In 1847, Mr. McClelland was re-elected to Congress, and at the opening of the 30th Congress became a member of the Committee on Foreign Rela-While acting in this capacity, what was known as the "French Spoliation Bill" came under his special charge, and his management of the same was such as to command universal approbation. Congress, Mr. McClelland was an advocate of the right of petition as maintained by John Q. Adams, when the petition, was clothed in decorous language and presented in the proper manner. This he regarded as the citizens constitutional right which should not be impaired by any doctrines of temporary expediency. He also voted for the adoption of Mr. Giddings's bill for the abolishing of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. McClelland was one of the few Democrats associated with David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, in bringing forward the celebrated "Wilmot Proviso," with a view to prevent further extension of slavery in new territory which might be acquired by the United States. He and Mr. Wilmot were together at the time in Washington, and on intimate and confidential terms. Mr. McClelland was in several National conventions and in the Baltimore convention, which nominated Gen. Cass for President, in 1848, doing valiant service that year for the election of that distinguished statesman. On leaving Congress, in 1848, Mr. McClelland returned to the practice of his profession at Monroe. In 1850 a convention of the State of Michigan was called to revise the State constitution. He was elected a member and was regarded therein as among the ablest and most experienced leaders. His clear judgment and wise moderation were conspicuous, both in the committee room and on the floor, in debate. In 1850, he was President of the Democratic State convention which adopted resolutions in support of Henry Clay's famous compromise measures, of which Mr. McClelland was a strong advocate. He was a member of the Democratic National convention in 1852, and in that year, in company with Gen. Cass and Governor Felch, he made a thorough canvass of the State. He continued earnestly to advocate the Clay compromise measures, and took an active part in the canvass which resulted in the election of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency.

In 1851, the new State constitution took effect and it was necessary that a Governor should be elected for one year in order to prevent an interregnum, and to bring the State Government into operation under the new constitution. Mr. McClelland was elected Governor, and in the fall of 1852 was re-elected for a term of two years, from Jan. 1, 1853. His administration was regarded as wise, prudent and conciliatory, and was as popular as could be expected at a time when party spirit ran high. There was really no opposition, and when he resigned, in March, 1853, the State Treasury was well filled, and the State otherwise prosperous. So widely and favorably had Mr. McClelland become known as a statesman that on the organization of the cabinet by President Pierce, in March, 1853, he was made Secretary of the Interior, in which capacity he served most creditably during four years of the Pierce administration. He thoroughly re-organized his department and reduced the expend-He adopted a course with the Indians which relieved them from the impositions and annoyances of the traders, and produced harmony and civilization among them. During his administration there was neither complaint from the tribes nor corruption among agents, and he left the department in perfect order and system. In 1867, Michigan again called a convention to revise the State constitution. Mr. McClelland was a member and here again his long experience made him conspicuous as a prudent adviser, a sagacious parliamentary leader. As a lawyer he was terse and pointed in argument, clear, candid and impressive in his addresses to the jury. His sincerity and earnestness, with which was occasionally mingled a pleasant humor, made him an able and effective advocate. In speaking before the people on political subjects he was especially forcible and happy. In 1870 he made the tour of Europe, which, through his extensive personal acquaintance with European diplomates, he was enabled to enjoy much more than most travelers.

Mr. McClelland married, in 1837, Miss Sarah E. Sabin, of Williamstown, Mass. They have had six children, two of whom now survive.

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A. Parsons.



NDREW PARSONS, Governor of Michigan from March 8, 1853 to Jan. 3, 1855, was born in the town of Hoosick, County of Rensselaer, and State of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1817, and died June 6, 1855, at the early age of 38 years. He was the son of John Parsons, born at Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 2, 1782, and who was the son of Andrew Parsons, a Revolutionary soldier, who was the son of Phineas Parsons, the son of Samuel Parsons, a descendant of Walter Parsons, born in Ireland in 1290.

Of this name and family, some one hundred and thirty years ago, Bishop Gilson remarked in his edition of Camden's Britannia: "The honorable family of Parsons have been advanced to the dignity of Viscounts and more lately Earls of Ross."

The following are descendants of these families: Sir John Parsons, born 1481, was Mayor of Hereford; Robert Parsons, born in 1546, lived near Bridgewater, England. He was educated at Ballial College, Oxford, and was a noted writer and defender of the Romish faith. He established an English College at Rome and another at Valladolia. Frances Parsons, born in 1556, was Vicar of Rothwell, in Notingham; Bartholomew Parsons, born in 1618, was another noted member of the family. In 1634, Thomas Parsons was knighted by Charles 1. Joseph and Benjamin, brothers, were born in Great Torrington, England,

and accompanied their father and others to New England about 1630. Samuel Parsons, born at Salisbury, Mass., in 1707, graduated at Harvard College in 1730, ordained at Rye, N. H., Nov. 3, 1736, married Mary Jones, daughter of Samuel Jones, of Boston, Oct. 9, 1739, died Jan. 4, 1789, at the age of 82, in the 53rd year of his ministry. The grandfather of Mary Jones was Capt. John Adams, of Boston, grandson of Henry, of Braintree, who was among the first settlers of Massachusetts, and from whom a numerous race of the name are descended, including two Presidents of the United States. The Parsons have become very numerous and are found throughout New England, and many of the descedants are scattered in all parts of the United States, and especially in the Middle and Western States. Governor Andrew Parsons came to Michigan in 1835, at the age of 17 years, and spent the first summer at Lower Ann Arbor, where for a few months he taught school which he was compelled to abandon from ill health.

He was one of the large number of men of sterling worth, who came from the East to Michigan when it was an infant State, or, even prior to its assuming the dignity of a State, and who, by their wisdom, enterprise and energy, have developed its wonderful natural resources, until to-day it ranks with the proudest States of the Union. These brave men came to Michigan with nothing to aid them in the conquest of the wilderness save courageous hearts and strong and willing hands. They gloriously conquered, however, and to them is due all honor for the labors so nobly performed, for the solid and sure foundation which they laid of a great Commonwealth.

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ANDREW PARSONS.

In the fall of 1835, he explored the Grand River Valley in a frail canoe, the whole length of the river, from Jackson to Lake Michigan, and spent the following winter as clerk in a store at Prairie Creek, in Ionia, County, and in the spring went to Marshall, where he resided with his brother, the Hon. Luke H. Parsons, also now deceased, until fall, when he went to Shiawasse County, then with Clinton County, and an almost unbroken wilderness and constituting one organized township. In 1837 this territory was organized into a county and, at the age of only 19 years, he (Andrew) was elected County Clerk. In 1840, he was elected Register of Deeds, re-elected in 1842, and also in 1844. In 1846, he was elected to the State Senate, was appointed Prosecuting Attorney in 1848, and elected Regent of the University in 1851, and Lieutenant Governor, and became acting Governor, in 1853, elected again to the Legislature in 1854, and, overcome by debilitated health, hard labor and the responsibilities of his office and cares of his business, retired to his farm, where he died soon after.

He was a fluent and persuasive speaker and well calculated to make friends of his acquantances. He was always true to his trust, and the whole world could not persuade nor drive him to do what he conceived to be wrong. When Governor, a most powerful railroad influence was brought to bear upon him, to induce him to call an extra session of the Legislature. Meetings were held in all parts of the State for that purpose. In some sections the resolutions were of a laudatory nature, intending to make him do their bidding by resort to friendly and flattering words. In other places the resolutions were of a demanding nature, while in others they were threatening beyond measure. Fearing that all these influences might fail to induce him to call the extra session, a large sum of money was sent him, and liberal offers tendered him if he would gratify the railroad interest of the State and call the extra session, but, immovable, he returned the money and refused to receive any favors, whether from any party who would attempt to corrupt him by laudations, liberal offers, or by threats, and in a short letter to the people, after giving overwhelming reasons that no sensible man could dispute, showing the circumstances were not "extraordinary," he refused to call the extra session. This brought down the wrath of various parties upon his head, but they were soon forced to acknowledge the wisdom and the justice of his course. One of his greatest enemies said, after a long acquaintance: "though not always coinciding with his views I never doubted his honesty of purpose. He at all times sought to perform his duties in strict accordance, with the dictates of his conscience, and the behests of his oath." The following eulogium from a politcal opponent is just in its conception and creditable to its author: "Gov. Parsons was a politician of the Democratic school, a man of pure moral character, fixed and exemplary habits, and entirely blameless in every public and private relation of life. As a politician he was candid, frank and free from bitterness, as an executive officer firm, constant and reliable." The highest commendations we can pay the deceased is to give his just record,—that of being an honest man.

In the spring of 1854, during the administration of Governor Parsons, the Republican party, at least as a State organization, was first formed in the United States "under the oaks" at Jackson, by anti-slavery men of both the old parties. Great excitement prevailed at this time, occasioned by the settling of Kansas, and the issue thereby brought up, whether slavery should exist there. For the purpose of permitting slavery there, the "Missouri compromise" (which limited slavery to the south of 36° 30') was rerepealed, under the leadership of Stephen A, Douglas. This was repealed by a bill admitting Kansas and Nebraska into the Union, as Territories, and those who were opposed to this repeal measure were in short called "anti-Nebraska" men. The epithets, "Nebraska" and "anti-Nebraska," were temporally employed to designate the slavery and anti-slavery parties, pending the desolution of the old Democratic and Whig parties and the organization of the new Democratic and Republican parties of the present.



R.p. Dingham.



INSLEY BINGHAM, Governor of Michigan from 1855 to 1859, and United States Senator, was born in Camillus, Onondaga County, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1808. His father was a farmer, and his own early life was consequently devoted to agricultural pursuits, but notwithstanding the disadvantages related to the acquisition of knowledge in the life of a farmer he managed to secure a good academic education in his native State and studied law in the office of Gen. James R. Lawrence, now of Syracuse, N. Y. In the spring of 1833, he married an estimable lady who had recently arrived from Scotland, and obeying the impulse of a naturally enterprising disposition, he emigrated to Michigan and purchased a new farm in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Robert

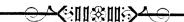
Worden, in Green Oak, Livingston County. Here, on the border of civilization, buried in the primeval forest, our late student commenced the arduous task of preparing a future home, clearing and fencing, putting up buildings, etc., at such a rate that the land chosen was soon reduced to a high state of cultivation.

Becoming deservedly prominent, Mr. Bingham was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace and Postmaster under the Territorial government, and was the first Probate Judge in the county. In the year 1836, when Michigan became a State, he was elected to the first Legislature. He was four times re-elected, and Speaker of the House of Representatives three years. In 1846 he was elected on the Democratic ticket, Representative to Congress, and was the only practical farmer in that body. He was never forgetful of the interest of agriculture, and was in particular opposed to the introduction of "Wood's Patent Cast Iron Plow" which he completely prevented. He was reelected to Congress in 1848, during which time he strongly opposed the extension of slavery in the territory of the United States and was committed to and voted for the Wilmot Proviso.

In 1854, at the first organization of the Republican party, in consequence of his record in Congress as a Free Soil Democrat, Mr. Bingham was nominated and elected Governor of the State, and re-elected in 1856. Still faithful to the memory of his own former occupation, he did not forget the farmers during his administration, and among other profits of his zeal in their behalf, he became mainly instrumental in the establishment of the Agricultural College at Lansing.

In 1859, Governor Bingham was elected Senator in Congress and took an active part in the stormy campaign in the election of Abraham Lincoln. He wit-







KINSLEY S. BINGHAM.

nessed the commencement of the civil war while a member of the United States Senate. After a comparatively short life of remarkable promise and public activity he was attacked with appoplexy and died suddenly at his residence, in Green Oak, Oct. 5, 1861.

The most noticable event in Governor Bingham's first term was the completion of the ship canal, at the Falls of St. Mary. In 1852, Angust 26, an act of Congress was approved, granting to the State of Michigan seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of land for the purpose of constructing a ship canal between Lakes Huron and Superior. In 1853, the Legislature accepted the grant, and provided for the appointment of commissioners to select the donated lands, and to arrange for building the canal. A company of enterprising men was formed, and a contract was entered into by which it was arranged that the canal should be finished in two years, and the work was pushed rapidly forward. Every article of consumption, machinery, working implements and materials, timber for the gates, stones for the locks, as well as men and supplies, had to be transported to the site of the canal from Detroit, Cleveland, and other lake ports. rapids which had to be surmounted have a fall of seventeen feet and are about one mile long. length of the canal is less than one mile, its width one hundred feet, depth twelve feet and it has two locks of solid masonary. In May, 1855, the work was completed, accepted by the commissioners, and formally delivered to the State authorities.

The disbursements on account of the construction of the canal and selecting the lands amounted to one million of dollars; while the lands which were assigned to the company, and selected through the agency at the Sault, as well as certain lands in the Upper and Lower Peninsulas, filled to an acre the Government grant. The opening of the canal was an important event in the history of the improvement of the State. It was a valuable link in the chain of lake commerce, and particularly important to the interests of the Upper Peninsula.

There were several educational, charitable and reformatory institutions inaugurated and opened during Gov. Bingham's administrations. The Michigan Agricultural College owes its establishment to a provision of the State Constitution of 1850. Article 13 says, "The Legislature shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment of an agricultural school.' For the purpose of carying into practice this provision, legislation was commenced in 1855, and the act required that the school should be within ten miles of Lansing, and that not more than \$15 an acre should be paid for the farm and college grounds. The college was opened to students in May, 1857, the first of existing argricultural colleges in the United States. Until the spring of 1861, it was under the control of the State Board of Education; since that time it has been under the management of the State Board of Agriculture, which was created for that purpose. In its essential features, of combining study and labor, and of uniting general and professional studies in its course, the college has remained virtually unchanged from the first. It has a steady growth in number of students, in means of illustration and

efficiency of instruction.

The Agricultural College is three miles east of Lansing, comprising several fine buildings; and there are also very beautiful, substantial residences for the professors. There are also an extensive, well-filled green-house, a very large and well-equipped chemical laboratory, one of the most scientific apiaries in the United States, a general museum, a meseum of mechanical inventions, another of vegetable products, extensive barns, piggeries, etc., etc., in fine trim for the purposes designed. The farm consists of 676 acres, of which about 300 are under cultivation in a systematic rotation of crops.

Adrian College was established by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1859, now under the control of the Methodist Church. The grounds contain about 20 acres. There are four buildings, capable of accommodating about 225 students. Attendance in 1875 was 179; total number of graduates for previous year, 121; ten professors and teachers are employed. Exclusive of the endowment fund (\$80,000), the assets of the institution, including grounds, buildings, furniture, apparatus, musical instruments, outlying lands, etc., amount to more than \$137,000.

Hillsdale College was established in 1855 by the Free Baptists. The Michigan Central College, at Spring Arbor, was incorporated in 1845. It was kept in operation until it was merged into the present Hillsdale College. The site comprises 25 acres, beautifully situated on an eminence in the western part of the city of Hillsdale. The large and imposing building first erected was nearly destroyed by fire in 1874, and in its place five buildings of a more modern style have been erected. They are of brick, three stories with basement, arranged on three sides of a quadrangle. The size is, respectively, 80 by 80, 48 by 72, 48 by 72, 80 by 60, 52 by 72, and they contain one-half more room than the original building.

The State Reform School. This was established at Lansing in 1855, in the northeastern portion of the city, as the House of Correction for Juvenile Offenders, having about it many of the features of a prison. In 1859 the name was changed to the State Reform School. The government and dicipline, have undergone many and radical changes, until all the prison features have been removed except those that remain in the walls of the original structure, and which remain only as monuments of instructive history. No bolts, bars or guards are employed. The inmates are necessarily kept under the surveillance of officers, but the attempts at escape are much fewer than under the more rigid regime of former days.



Moses Wisner



OSES WISNER, Governor of Michigan from 1859 to 1861, was born in Springport, Cayuga Co., N Y., June 3, 1815. His early education was only what could be obtained at a

and frugality of his parents gave him a physical constitution of unusual strength and endurance, which was ever preserved by temperate habits. In 1837 he emigrated to Michigan and purchased a farm in Lapeer County It was new land and he at once set to work to clear it and plant crops. He labored diligently at his task for two years, when he gave up

the idea of being a farmer, and removed to Pontiac, Oakland Co. Here he commenced the study of law in the office of his brother, George W. Wisner, and Rufus Hosmer. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar and established himself in his new vocation at the village of Lapeer. While there he was apppointed by Gov. Woodbridge Prosecuting Attorney for that county, in which capacity he acquitted himself well and gave promise of that eminence he afterward attained in the profession. He remained at Lapeer but a short time, removing to Pontiac, where he became a member of a firm and entered fully upon the practice.

In politics he was like his talented brother, a Whig of the Henry Clay stamp, but with a decided antislavery bias. His practice becoming extensive, he took little part in politics until after the election of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency in 1852, when he took an active part against slavery. As a lawyer he was a man of great ability, but relied less upon mere book learning than upon his native good sense. Liberal and courteous, was he yet devoted to the interest of his client, and no facts escaped his attention or his memory which bore upon the case. He was no friend of trickery or artifice in conducting a case As an advocate he had few equals. When fully aroused by the merits of his subject his eloquence was at once graceful and powerful. His fancies supplied the most original, the most pointed illustrations, and his logic became a battling giant under whose heavy blows the adversary shrank and withered. Nature had bestowed upon him rare qualities, and his powers as a popular orator were of a high order.

On the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, repealing the Missouri compromise and opening the Territories to slavery, he was among the foremost in Michigan to denounce the shamful scheme. He actively participated in organizing and consolidating the elements opposed to it in that State, and was a member of the popular gathering at Jackson, in July, 1854, which was the first formal Republican Convention held in the United States. At this meeting the name "Republican" was adopted as a designation of the new party consisting of Anti-slavery, Whigs, Liberty men, Free Soil Democrats and all others opposed to the extension of slavery and favorable to its expulsion from the Territories and the District of Columbia. At this convention Mr. W. was urged to accept the nomination for Attorney General of the

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MOSES WISNER.

State, but declined. An entire State ticket was nominated and at the annual election in November was elected by an average majority of nearly 10,000. Mr. W. was enthusiastic in the cause and brought to its support all his personal influence and talents. In his views he was bold and radical. He believed from the beginning that the political power of the slaveholders would have to be overthrown before quiet could be secured to the country. In the Presidential canvass of 1856 he supported the Fremont, or Republican, ticket. At the session of the Legislature of 1857 he was a candidate for United States Senator, and as such received a very handsome support.

In 1858, he was nominated for Governor of the State by the Republican convention that met at Detroit, and at the subsequent November election was chosen by a very large majority. Before the day of the election he had addressed the people of almost every county and his majority was greater even than that of his popular predecessor, Hon. K. S. Bingham. He served as Governor two years, from Jan. 1, 1859, to Jan. 1, 1861. His first message to the Legislature was an able and statesman-like production, and was read with usual favor. It showed that he was awake to all the interests of the State and set forth an enlightened State policy, that had its view of the rapid settlement of our uncultivated lands and the development of our immense agricultural and mineral resources. It was a document that reflected the highest credit upon the author.

His term having expired Jan. 1, 1861, he returned to his home in Pontiac, and to the practice of his profession. There were those in the State who counselled the sending of delegates to the peace conference at Washington, but Mr. W. was opposed to all such temporizing expedients. His counsel was to send no delegate, but to prepare to fight.

After Congress had met and passed the necessary legislation he resolved to take part in the war. In the spring and summer of 1862 he set to work to raise a regiment of infantry, chiefly in Oakland County, where he resided. His regiment, the 22d Michigan, was armed and equipped and ready to march in September, a regiment whose solid qualities were afterwards proven on many a bloody field. Col. W's. commission bore the date of Sept. 8, 1862. Before parting with his family he made his will. His regiment was sent to Kentucky and quartered at

Camp Wallace. He had at the breaking out of the war turned his attention to military studies and became proficient in the ordinary rules and discipline. His entire attention was now devoted to his duties. His treatment of his men was kind, though his discipline was rigid. He possessed in an eminent degree the spirit of command, and had he lived he would no doubt have distinguished himself as a good officer. He was impatient of delay and chafed at being kept in Kentucky where there was so little prospect of getting at the enemy. But life in camp, so different from the one he had been leading, and his incessant labors, coupled with that impatience which was so natural and so general among the volunteers in the early part of the war, soon made their influence felt upon his health. He was seized with typhoid fever and removed to a private house near Lexington. Every care which medical skill or the hand of friendship could bestow was rendered him. In the delirious wanderings of his mind he was disciplining his men and urging them to be prepared for an encounter with the enemy, enlarging upon the justice of their cause and the necessity of their crushing the Rebellion. But the source of his most poignant grief was the prospect of not being able to come to a hand-to-hand encounter with the "chivalry." He was proud of his regiment, and felt that if it could find the enemy it would cover itself with glory,—a distinction it afterward obtained, but not until Col. W. was no more. The malady baffled all medical treatment, and on the 5th day of Jan., 1863, he breathed his last. His remains were removed to Michigan and interred in the cemetery at Pontiac, where they rest by the side of the brave Gen. Richardson, who received his mortal wound at the battle of Antietam. Col. W. was no adventurer, although he was doubtless ambitious of military renown and would have striven for it with characteristic energy. He went to the war to defend and uphold the principles he had so much at heart. Few men were more familiar than he with the causes and the underlying principles that led to the contest. He left a wife, who was a daughter of Gen. C. C. Hascall, of Flint, and four children to mourn his loss. Toward them he ever showed the tenderest regard. Next to his duty their love and welfare engrossed his thoughts. He was kind, generous and brave, and like thousands of others he sleeps the sleep of the martyr for his country.

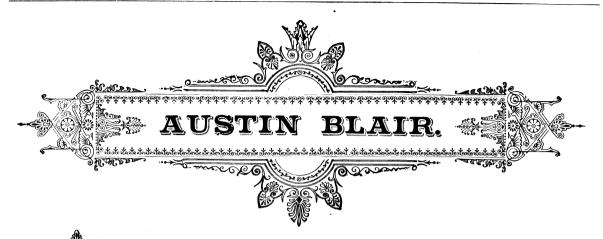




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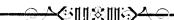


USTIN BLAIR, Governor of Michigan from Jan. 2, 1861, to Jan. 4, 1865, and kown as the War Governor, is and illustration of the benificent influence of republican institutions, having inherited neither fortune nor fame. He was born in a log cabin at Caroline, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1818. His ancestors came from Scotland in the time of George I, and for many generations followed the pursuit of agriculture. His father. George Blair, settled in Tompkins

County in 1809, and felled the trees and erected the first cabin in the county. The last 60 of the fourscore years of his life were spent on that spot. He married Rhoda Beackman, who now sleeps with him in the soil of the old homestead. The first 17 years of Mr. Blair's "life were spent there, rendering his father what aid he could upon the farm. spent a year and a half in Cazenovia Seminary preparing for college; entered Hamilton College, in Clinton, prosecuted his studies until the mlddle of the junior year, when, attracted by the fame of Dr. Nott, he changed to Union College, from which he graduated in the class of 1839. Upon leaving college Mr. Blair read law two years in the office of Sweet & Davis, Oswego, N Y., and was admitted to practice in 1841, and the same year moved to Michigan, locat-

ing in Jackson. During a temporary residence in Eaton Rapids, in 1842, he was elected Clerk of Eaton County. At the close of the official term he returned to Jackson, and as a Whig, zealously espoused the cause of Henry Clay in the campaign of 1844. He was chosen Representative to the Legislature in 1845, at which session, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, he rendered valuable service in the revision of the general statutes; also made an able support in favor of abolishing the color distinction in relation to the elective franchise; and at the same session was active in securing the abolition of capital punishment. In 1848 Mr. Blair refused longer to affiliate with the Whig party, because of its refusial to endorse in convention any anti-slavery sentiment. He joined the Free-soil movement, and was a delegate to their convention which nominated Van Buren for President that year. Upon the birth of the Republican party at Jackson, in 1854, by the coalition of the Whig and Free-soil elements, Mr. Blair was in full sympathy with the movement, and acted as a member of the Committee on Platform. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Jackson County in 1852; was chosen State Senator two years later, taking his seat with the incoming Republican administration of 1855, and holding the position of parliamentary leader in the Senate. He was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Mr. Blair was elected Governor of Michigan in 1860, and reelected in 1862, faithfully and honorably discharging the arduous duties of the office during that most mo-









AUSTIN BLAIR.

mentous and stormy period of the Nation's life. Gov. Blair possessed a clear comprehension of the perilous situation from the inception of the Rebellion, and his inaugural address foreshadowed the prompt executive policy and the administrative ability which characterized his gubernatorial career.

Never perhaps in the history of a nation has a brighter example been laid down, or a greater sacrifice been made, than that which distinguished Michigan during the civil war. All, from the "War Governor," down to the poorest citizen of the State, were animated with a patriotic ardor at once magnificiently sublime and wisely directed.

Very early in 1861 the coming struggle cast its shadow over the Nation. Governor Blair, in his message to the Legislature in January of that year, dwelt very forcibly upon the sad prospects of civil war; and as forcibly pledged the State to support the principles of the Republic. After a review of the conditions of the State, he passed on to a consideration of the relations between the free and slave States of the Republic, saving: "While we are citizens of the State of Michigan, and as such deeply devoted to her interests and honor, we have a still prouder title. are also citizeas of the United States of America. By this title we are known among the nations of the earth. In remote quarters of the globe, where the names of the States are unknown, the flag of the great Republic, the banner of the stars and stripes, honor and protect her citizens. In whatever concerns the honor, the prosperity and the perpetuity of this great Government, we are deeply interested. The people of Michigan are loyal to that Government-faithful to its constitution and its laws. Under it they have had peace and prosperity; and under it they mean to abide to the end. Feeling a just pride in the glorious history of the past, they will not renounce the equally glorious hopes of the future. But they will rally around the standards of the Nation and defend its integrity and its constitution, with fidelity." The final paragraph being:

"I recommend you at an early day to make mani-

fest to the gentlemen who represent this State in the two Houses of Congress, and to the country, that Michigan is loyal to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws and will defend them to the uttermost; and to proffer to the President of the United States, the whole military power of the State for that purpose. Oh, for the firm, steady hand of a Washington, or a Jackson, to guide the ship of State in this perilous storm! Let us hope that we will find him on the 4th of March. Meantime, let us abide in the faith of our fathers—'Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever.'"

How this stirring appeal was responded to by the people of Michigan will be seen by the statement that the State furnished 88,111 men during the war. Money, men, clothing and food were freely and abundantly supplied by this State during all these years of darkness and blood shed. No State won a brighter record for her devotion to our country than the Peninsula State, and to Gov. Blair, more than to any other individual is due the credit for its untiring zeal and labors in the Nation's behalf, and for the heroism manifested in its defense.

Gov. Blair was elected Representative to the Fortieth Congress, and twice re-elected, to the Fortyfirst and Forty-second Congress, from the Third District of Michigan. While a member of that body he was a strong supporter of reconstruction measures, and sternly opposed every form of repudiation. His speech upon the national finances, delivered on the floor of the House March 21, 1868, was a clear and convincing argument. Since his retirement from Congress, Mr. Blair has been busily occupied with his extensive law practice. Mr. Blair married Sarah L. Ford, of Seneca County N. Y., in February, 1849. Their family consists of 4 sons—George H., a law partner of A. J. Gould; Charles A., a law partner with hir father, and Fred. J. and Austin T. Blair, at home. Governor Blair's religion is of the broad type, and centers in the "Golden Rule." In 1883, Gov. Blair was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court of the State by the Republican party, but was defeated.







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Henry H. Crapo.



HONGRY H. CRAPO.



ENRY HOWLAND CRAPO,
Governor of Michigan from
1865 to 1869, was born May
24, 1804, at Dartmouth, Bristol Co., Mass., and died at
Flint, Mich., July 22, 1869.
He was the eldest son of Jesse

and Phœbe (Howland) Crapo.

His father was of French descent
and was very poor, sustaining his
family by the cultivation of a farm in
Dartmouth township, which yielded
nothing beyond a mere livelihood.

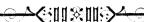
His early life was consequently one of toil and devoid of advantages for intellectual culture, but his desire for

an education seemed to know no bounds. The incessant toil for a mere subsistence upon a comparatively sterile farm, had no charm for him; and, longing for greater usefulness and better things, he looked for them in an education. His struggles to secure this end necessitated sacrifices and hardships that would have discouraged any but the most courageous and persevering. He became an ardent student and worker from his boyhood, though the means of carrying on his studies were exceedingly limited. He sorely felt the need of a dictionary; and, neither having money wherewith to purchase it, nor being able to procure one in his neighborhood, he set out to compile one for himself. In order to acquire a knowledge of the English language, he copied into a book every word whose meaning he did not comprehend, and upon meeting the same word again in the newspapers and books, which came into his hands, from the

context, would then record the definition. Whenever unable otherwise to obtain the signification of a word in which he had become interested he would walk from Dartmouth to New Bedford for that purpose alone, and after referring to the books at the library and satisfying himself thoroughly as to its definition, would walk back, a distance of about seven miles, the same night. This was no unusual circumstance. Under such difficulties and in this manner he compiled quite an extensive dictionary in manuscript which is believed to be still in existence.

Ever in pursuit of knowledge, he obtained possession of a book upon surveying, and applying himself diligently to its study became familiar with this art, which he soon had an opportunity to practice. The services of a land surveyor were wanted, and he was called upon, but had no compass and no money with which to purchase one. A compass, however, he must and would have, and going to a blacksmith shop near at hand, upon the forge, with such tools as he could find in the shop, while the smith was at dinner. he constructed the compass and commenced life as a surveyor. Still continuing his studies, he fitted himself for teaching, and took charge of the village school at Dartmouth. When, in the course of time and under the pressure of law, a high school was to be opened, he passed a successful examination for its principalship and received the appointment. To do this was no small task. The law required a rigid examination in various subjects, which necessitated days and nights of study. One evening, after concluding his day's labor of teaching, he traveled on foot to New Bedford, some seven or eight miles, called upon the preceptor of Friend's Academy and passed

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a severe examination. Receiving a certificate that he was qualified, he walked back to his home the same night, highly elated in being possessed of the acquirements and requirements of a master of the high school.

In 1832, at the age of 28 years, he left his native town and went to reside at New Bedford, where he followed the occupation of land surveyor, and occasionally acted as an auctioneer. Soon after becoming a citizen of this place, he was elected Town Clerk, Treasurer, and Collector of taxes, which office he held until the municipal government was changed,-about fifteen years,—when, upon the inauguration of the city government, he was elected Treasurer and Collector of taxes, a position which he held two or three years. He was also Justice of the Peace for many years. He was elected Alderman of New Bedford; was Chairman of Council Committee on Education, and as such prepared a report upon which was based the order for the establishment of the free Public Library of New Bedford. On its organization, Mr. Crapo was chosen a member of the Board of Trustees. This was the first free public library in Massachusetts, if not in the world. The Boston Free Library was established, however, soon afterwards. While a resident in New Bedford, he was much interested in horticulture, and to obtain the land necessary for carrying out his ideas he drained and reclaimed several acres of rocky and swampy land adjoining his garden. Here he started a nursery, which he filled with almost every description of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. In this he was very successful and took great pride. He was a regular contributor to the New England Horticultural Journal, a position he filled as long as he lived in Massachusetts. As an indication of the wide reputation he acquired in that field of labor, it may be mentioned that after his death an affecting eulogy to his memory was pronounced by the President of the National Horticultural Society at its meeting in Philadelphia, in 1869. During his residence in New Bedford, Mr. Crapo was also engaged in the whaling business. A fine barque built at Dartmouth, of which he was part owner, was named the "H. H. Crapo" in compliment to him.

Mr. C. also took part in the State Militia, and for several years held a commission as Colonel of one of the regiments. He was President of the Bristol County Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and Secretary of the Bedford Commercial Insurance Company in New Bedford; and while an officer of the municipal government he compiled and published, between the years 1836 and 1845, five numbers of the New Bedford Directory, the first work of the kind ever published there.

Mr. C. removed to Michigan in 1856, having been induced to do so by investments made principally in pine lands, first in 1837 and subsequently in 1856. He took up his residence in the city of Flint, and en-

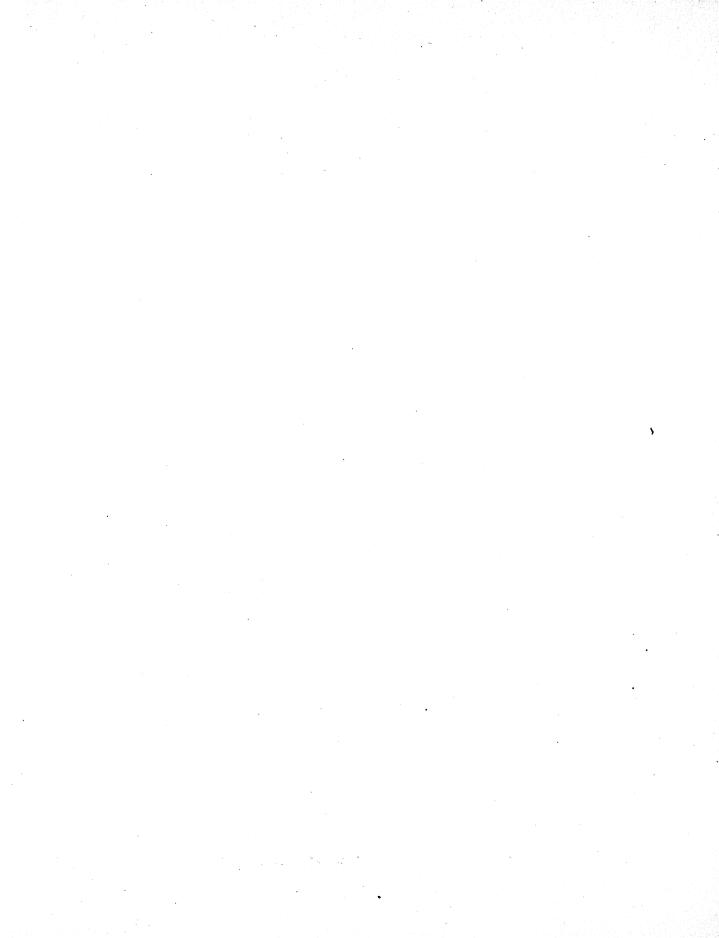
gaged largely in the manufacture and sale of lumber at Flint, Fentonville, Holly and Detroit, becoming one of the largest and most successful business men of the State. He was mainly instrumental in the construction of the Flint & Holly R. R., and was President of that corporation until its consolidation with the Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Company. He was elected Mayor of that city after he had been a resident of the place only five cr six years. In 1862 he was elected State Senator. In the fall of 1864 he received the nomination on the Republican ticket for Governor of the State, and was elected by a large majority. He was re-elected in 1866, holding the office two terms, and retiring in January, 1869, having given the greatest satisfaction to all parties.

While serving his last term he was attacked with a disease which terminated his life within one year afterwards. During much of this time he was an intense sufferer, yet often while in great pain gave his attention to public matters. A few weeks previous to his death a successful surgical operation was performed which seemed rapidly to restore him, but he overestimated his strength, and by too much exertion in business matters and State affairs suffered a relapse from which there was no rebound, and he died July 33, 1869.

In the early part of his life, Gov. Crapo affiliated with the Whig party in politics, but became an active member of the Republican party after its organization. He was a member of the Christian (sometimes called the Disciples') Church, and took great interest in its welfare and prosperity.

Mr. C. married, June 9, 1825, Mary A. Slocum, of Dartmouth. His marriage took place soon after he had attained his majority, and before his struggles with fortune had been rewarded with any great measure of success. But his wife was a woman of great strength of character and possessed of courage, hopefulness and devotion, qualities which sustained and encouraged her husband in the various pursuits of his early years. For several years after his marriage he was engaged in teaching school, his wife living with her parents at the time, at whose home his two older children were born. While thus situated he was accustomed to walk home on Saturday to see his family, returning on Sunday in order to be ready for school Monday morning. As the walk for a good part of the time was 20 miles each way, it is evident that at that period of his life no common obstacles deterred him from performing what he regarded as a duty. His wife was none the less conscientious in her sphere, and with added responsibilities and increasing requirements she labored faithfully in the performance of all her duties. They had ten children, one son and nine daughters. His son, Hon. Wm. W. Crapo, of New Bedford, is now an honored Representative to Congress from the First Congressional District of Massachusetts.

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Honry P. Baldwin.



ENRY P. BALDWIN, Governor of Michigan from Jan.
4, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1873, is a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Baldwin, a Puritan, of Buckinghamshire, England, who settled at Milford, Conn., in 1639. His father was John Baldwin, a graduate of Dartmouth College. He died at North Providence, R. I., in 1826. His paternal grandfather was Rev. Moses Baldwin, a graduate of Princeton College, in 1757, and the first who received collegiate hon-

ors at that ancient and honored institution. He died at Parma, Mass., in 1813, where for more than 50 years he had been pastor of the Presbyterian Church. On his mother's side Governor B. is descended from Robert Williams, also a Puritan, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., about 1638. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Nehemiah Williams, a graduate of Harvard College, who died at Brimfield, Mass., in 1796, where tor 21 years he was pastor of the Congregationalist Church. The subject of this sketch was born at Coventry, R. I., Feb. 22, 1814. He received a New England common-school education until the age of 12 years, when, both his parents having died, he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment. He remained there, employing his leisure hours in study, until 20 years of age.

At this early period Mr. B. engaged in business on his own account. He made a visit to the West, in 1837, which resulted in his removal to Detroit in the spring of 1838. Here he established a mercantile house which has been successfully conducted until the present time. Although he successfully conducted

a large business, he has ever taken a deep interest in all things affecting the prosperity of the city and State of his adoption. He was for several years a Director and President of the Detroit Young Men's Society, an institution with a large library designed for the benefit of young men and citizens generally. An Episcopalian in religious belief, he has been prominent in home matters connected with that denomination. The large and flourishing parish of St. John, Detroit, originated with Governor Baldwin, who gave the lot on which the parish edifice stands, and also contributed the larger share of the cost of their erection. Governor B. was one of the foremost in the establishment of St. Luke's Hospital, and has always been a liberal contributor to moral and religious enterprises whether connected with his own Church or not. There have been, in fact, but few public and social improvements of Detroit during the past 40 years with which Governor B.'s name is not in some way connected. He was a director in the Michigan State Bank until the expiration of its charter, and has been President of the Second National Bank since its organization.

In 1860, Mr. Baldwin was elected to the State Senate, of Michigan; during the years of 1861-'2 he was made Chairman of the Finance Committee, a member of Committee on Banks and Incorporations, Chairman of the Select Joint Committee of the two Houses for the investigation of the Treasury Department and the official acts of the Treasurer, and of the letting of the contract for the improvement of Sault St. Marie Ship Canal. He was first elected Governor in 1868 and was re-elected in 1870, serving from 1869 to 1872, inclusive. It is no undeserved eulogy to say that Governor B.'s happy faculty of estimating the necessary means to an end—the knowing of how much effort or attention to bestow upon the thing in hand, has been the secret of the uniform

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HENRY P. BALDWIN.

success that has attended his efforts in all relations of life. The same industry and accuracy that distinguished him prior to this term as Governor was manifest in his career as the chief magistrate of the State, and while his influence appears in all things with which he has had to do, it is more noticeable in the most prominent position to which he was called. With rare exceptions the important commendations of Governor B. received the sanction of the Legislat-During his administration marked improvements were made in the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions of the State. The State Public School for dependent children was founded and a permanent commission for the supervision of the several State institutions. The initiatory steps toward building the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, the State House of Correction, and the establishment of the State Board of Health were recommended by Governor B. in his message of 1873. The new State Capitol also owes its origen to him. The appropriation for its erection was made upon his recommendation, and the contract for the entire work let under this administration. Governor B. also appointed the commissioners under whose faithful supervision the building was erected in a manner most satisfactory to the people of the State.

He advised and earnestly urged at different times such amendments of the constitution as would permit a more equitable compensation to State officers and judges. The law of 1869, and prior also, permitting municipalities to vote aid toward the construction of railroads was, in 1870, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Many of the municipalities having in the meantime issued and sold their bonds in good faith, Governor B. felt that the honor and credit of the State were in jeopardy. His sense of justice impelled him to call an extra session of the Legislature to propose the submission to the people a constitutional amendment, authorizing the payment of such bonds as were already in the hands of bonafide holders. In his special message he says: "The credit of no State stands higher than that of Michigan, and the people can not afford, and I trust will not consent, to have her good name tarnished by the repudiation of either legal or moral obligations." A special session was called in March, 1872, principally for the division of the State into congressional districts. A number of other important suggestions were made, however, and as an evidence of the Governor's laborious and thoughtful care for the financial condition of the State, a series of tables was prepared and submitted by him showing, in detail, estimates of receipts, expenditures and appropriations for the years 1872 to 1878, inclusive. Memorable of Governor B.'s administration were the devastating fires which swept over many portions of the Northwest in the fall of 1871. A large part of the city of Chicago having been reduced to ashes, Governor B. promptly issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Michigan for liberal aid in behalf of the afflicted city. Scarcely had this been issued when several counties in his State were laid waste by the same destroying element. A second call was made asking assistance for the suffering people of Michigan. The contributions for these objects were prompt and most liberal, more than \$700,000 having been received in money and supplies for the relief of Michigan alone. So ample were these contributions during the short period of about 3 months, that the Governor issued a proclamation expressing in behalf of the people of the State grateful acknowldgment, and announcing that further aid was unnecessary.

Governor B. has traveled extensively in his own country and has also made several visits to Europe and other portions of the Old World. He was a passenger on the Steamer Arill, which was captured and bonded in the Carribean Sea, in December, 1862, by Capt. Semmes, and wrote a full and interesting account of the transaction. The following estimate of Governor B. on his retirement from office, by a leading newspaper, is not overdrawn: "The retiring message of Governor B., will be read with interest. It is a characteristic document and possesses the lucid statement, strong, and clear practical sense, which have been marked features of all preceding documents from the same source. Governor B. retired to private life after four years of unusually successful administration amid plaudits that are universal throughout the State. For many years eminent and capable men have filled the executive chair of this State, but in painstaking vigilance, in stern good sense, in genuine public spirit, in thorough integrity and in practical capacity, Henry P. Baldwin has shown himself to be the peer of any or all of them. The State has been unusually prosperous during his two terms, and the State administration has fully kept pace with the needs of the times. The retiring Governor has fully earned the public gratitude and confidence which he to-day possesses to such remarkable degree."

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Ino, d. Bagluf.



OHN JUDSON BAGLEY, Governor of Michigan from 1873 to 1877, was born in Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y., July 24, 1832. His father, John Bagley, was a native of New Hampshire, his mother, Mary M. Bagley, of Connecticut. He attended the district school of Lockport, N. Y., until he was eight years old, at which time his father moved to Constantine, Mich., and he attended the common schools of that village. His early experience was like that of many country boys whose parents removed from Eastern States to the newer portion of the West. His father being in very poor circumstances, Mr. B. was obliged to work as soon as he was able to do so. Leaving school when 13 years of age he entered a country store in Constantine as clerk. His father then removed to Owosso, Mich., and he again engaged as clerk in a store. From

early youth Mr. B. was extravagantly fond of reading and devoted every leisure moment to the perusal of such books, papers and periodicals as came within his reach. In 1847, he removed to Detroit, where he secured employment in a tobacco manufactory and remained in this position for about five years.

In 1853, he began business for himself in the manufacturing of tobacco. His establishment has become

one of the largest of the kind in the West. Mr. B. has also been greatly interested in other manufacturing enterprises, as well as in mining, banking and insurance corporations. He was President of the Detroit Safe Company for several years. He was one of the organizers of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit, and was its President from 1867 to 1872. He was a director of the American National Bank for many years, and a stockholder and director in various other corporations. Mr. B. was a member of the Board of Education two years, and of the Detroit Common Council the same length of time. In 1865 he was appointed by Governor Crapo one of the first commissioners of the Metropolitian police force of the city of Detroit, serving six years. In November, 1872, he was elected Governor of Michigan, and two years later was reelected to the same office, retiring in January, 1877. He was an active worker in the Republican party, and for many years was Chairman of the Republican State Central committee.

Governor Bagley was quite liberal in his religious views and was an attendant of the Unitarian Church. He aimed to be able to hear and consider any new thought, from whatever source it may come, but was not bound by any religious creed or formula. He held in respect all religious opinions, believing that no one can be injured by a firm adherence to a faith or denomination. He was married at Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 16, 1855, to Frances E. Newberry, daughter of Rev. Samuel Newberry, a pioneer missionary of Michigan, who took an active part in the early educational matters of the State and in the establishment of its excellent system of education. It was principally



through his exertions that the State University was founded. Mr. B.'s family consists of seven children.

As Governor his administration was characterized by several important features, chief among which were his efforts to improve and make popular the educational agencies of the State by increasing the faculty of the University for more thorough instruction in technical studies, by strengthening the hold of the Agricultural College upon the public good will and making the general change which has manifested itself in many scattered primary districts. Among others were an almost complete revolution in the management of the penal and charitable institutions of the State; the passage of the liquor-tax law taking the place of the dead letter of prohibition; the establishing of the system of dealing with juvenile offenders through county agents, which has proved of great good in turning the young back from crime and placing the State in the attitude of a moral agent; in securing for the militia the first time in the history of Michigan a systematized organization upon a serviceable footing. It was upon the suggestion of Gov. B. in the earlier part of his administration that the law creating the State Board of Health, and also the law creating a fish commission in the inland waters of the State, were passed, both of which have proved of great benefit to the State. The successful representation of Michigan at the Centennial Exhibition is also an honorable part of the record of Gov. B.'s administration.

As Governor, he felt that he represented the State -not in a narrow, egotistical way, but in the same sense that a faithful, trusted, confidential agent represents his employer, and as the Executive of the State he was her "attorney in fact." And his intelligent, thoughtful care will long continue the pride of the people he so much loved. He was ambitious ambitious for place and power, as every noble mind is ambitious, because these give opportunity. However strong the mind and powerful the will, if there be no ambition, life is a failure. He was not blind to the fact that the more we have the more is required of us. He accepted it in its fullest meaning. had great hopes for his State and his country. He had his ideas of what they should be. With a heart as broad as humanity itself; with an intelligent, able and cultured brain, the will and the power to do, he asked his fellow citizen to give him the opportunity to labor for them. Self entered not into the calculation.

His whole life was a battle for others; and he entered the conflict eagerly and hopefully.

His State papers were models of compact, business-like statements, bold, original, and brimful of practical suggestions, and his administrations will long be considered as among the ablest in this or any other State.

His noble, generous nature made his innumerable benefactions a source of continuous pleasure. Literally, to him it was "more blessed to give than to receive."

His greatest enjoyment was in witnessing the comfort and happiness of others. Not a tithe of his charities were known to his most intimate friends, or even to his family. Many a needy one has been the recipient of aid at an opportune moment, who never knew the hand that gave.

At one time a friend had witnessed his ready response to some charitable request, and said to him: "Governor, you give away a large sum of money; about how much does your charities amount to in a year?" He turned at once and said: "I do not know, sir; I do not allow myself to know. I hope I gave more this year than I did last, and hope I shall give more next year than I have this." This expressed his idea of charity, that the giving should at all times be free and spontaneous.

During his leasure hours from early life, and especially during the last few years, he devoted much time to becoming acquainted with the best authors. Biography was his delight; the last he read was the "Life and Work of John Adams," in ten volumes.

In all questions of business or public affairs he seemed to have the power of getting at the kernel of the nut in the least possible time. In reading he would spend scarcely more time with a volume than most persons would devote to a chapter. After what seemed a cursory glance, he would have all of value the book contained. Rarely do we see a business man so familiar with the best English authors. He was a generous and intelligent patron of the arts, and his elegant home was a study and a pleasure to his many friends, who always found there a hearty welcome. At Christmas time he would spend days doing the work of Santa Claus. Every Christmas eve he gathered his children about him and, taking the youngest on his lap, told some Christmas story, closing the entertainment with "The Night Before Christmas," or Dickens's "Christmas Carol."



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Your Very Luly Charles U. Lozwell



HARLES M. CROSWELL,
Governor of Michigan from
Jan. 3, 1877 to Jan. 1, 1881,
was born at Newburg, Orange
County, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1825.
He is the only son of John and
Sallie (Hicks) Croswell. His
father, who was of Scotch-Irish
extraction, was a paper-maker,
and carried on business in New
York City. His apparences

York City. His ancestors on his mother's side were of Knickerbocker descent. The Croswell family may be found connected with prominent events, in New York and Connecticut, in the early existence of the Republic. Harry Croswell, during the administration of President Jefferson, published a paper called the Balance, and was prosecuted for libeling the President under the obnoxious Sedition Law. He was defended by the celebrated Alexander Hamilton, and the decis-

ion of the case establised the important ruling that the truth might be shown in cases of libel. Another member of the family was Edwin Croswell, the famous editor of the Albany Argus; also, Rev. William Croswell, noted as a divine and poet.

When Charles M. Croswell was seven years of age, his father was accidentally drowned in the Hudson River, at Newburg; and, within three months preceding that event, his mother and only sister had died,—thus leaving him the sole surviving member of the family, without fortune or means. Upon the death

of his father he went to live with an uncle, who, in 1837, emigrated with him to Adrain, Michigan. At sixteen years of age, he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, and worked at it very diligently for four years, maintaining himself, and devoting his spare time to reading and the acquirement of knowledge. In 1846, he began the study of law, and was appointed Deputy Clerk of Lenawee County. The duties of this office he performed four years, when he was elected Register of Deeds, and was re-elected in 1852. In 1854, he took part in the first movements for the formation of the Republican party, and was a member and Secretary of the convetion held at Jackson in that year, which put in the field the first Republican State ticket in Michigan. In 1855, he formed a law partnership with the present Chief-Justice Cooley, which continued until the removal of Judge Cooley to Ann Arbor.

In 1862, Mr. Croswell was appointed City Attorney of Adrian. He was also elected Mayor of the city in the spring of the same year; and in the fall was chosen to represent Lenawee County in the State Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1864, and again in 1866, during each term filling the positions above mentioned. Among various reports made by him, one adverse to the re-establishment of the death penalty, and another against a proposition to pay the salaries of State officers and judges in coin, which then commanded a very large premium, may be mentioned. He also drafted the act ratifying the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, for the abolishment of slavery, it being the first amendment to the instrument ratified by Michigan. In 1863, from his seat in the State Senate, he delivered an elaborate speech in favor of the Proclama-

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CHARLES M. CROSWELL.

tion of Emancipation issued by President Lincoln, and of his general policy in the prosecution of the war. This, at the request of his Republican associates, was afterwards published. In 1867, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and chosen its presiding officer. This convention was composed of an able body of men; and though, in the general distrust of constitutional changes which for some years had been taking possession of the people, their labors were not accepted by the popular vote, it was always conceded that the constitution they proposed had been prepared with great care and skill.

In 1868, Mr. Croswell was chosen an Elector on the Republican Presidential ticket; in 1872, was elected a Representative to the State Legislature from Lenawee County, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. At the close of the session of that body his abilities as a parliamentarian, and the fairness of his rulings were freely and formally acknowledged by his associates; and he was presented with a superb collection of their portraits handsomely framed. He was, also, for several years, Secretary of the State Board for the general supervision of the charitable and penal institutions of Michigan; in which position, his propositions for the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate, and the reformation of the criminal classes, signalize the benevolence of his nature, and the practical character of his mind.

In 1876, the general voice of the Republicans of the State indicted Mr. Croswell as their choice for Governor; and, at the State Convention of the party in August of the same year, he was put in nomination by acclamation, without the formality of a ballot. At the election in November following, he was chosen to the high position for which he had been nominated, by a very large majority over all opposing candidates. His inaugural message was received with general favor; and his career as Governor was marked with the same qualities of head and heart that have ever distinguished him, both as a citizen and statesman.

Governor Groswell has always prepared his addresses with care; and, as his diction is terse, clear, and strong, without excess of ornament, and his delivery impressive, he is a popular speaker; and many of his speeches have attracted favorable comment in the public prints, and have a permanent value. He has always manifested a deep interest in educational matters, and was for years a member and Secretary of the Board of Education of Adrain. At the formal opening of the Central School building in that city, on the 24th day of April, 1869, he gave, in a public address, an "Historical Sketch of the Adrian Public Schools."

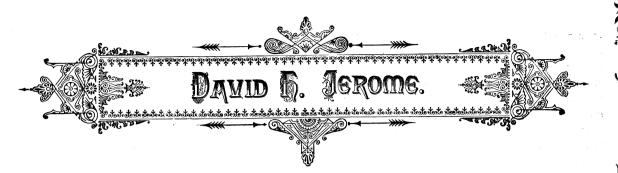
In his private life, Governor Croswell has been as exemplary as in his public career he has been successful and useful. In February, 1852, he was married to a daughter of Morton Eddy, Lucy M. Eddy, a lady of many amiable and sunny qualities. She suddenly died, March 19, 1868, leaving two daughters and a son. Governor Croswell is not a member of any religious body, but generally attends the Presbyterian Church. He pursues the profession of law, but of late has been occupied mainly in the care of his own interests, and the quiet duties of advice in business difficulties, for which his unfailing prudence and sound judgment eminently fit him. Governor Croswell is truly popular, not only with those of like political faith with himself, but with those who differ from him in this regard.

During Gov. Croswell's administration the public debt was greatly reduced; a policy adopted requiring the State institutions to keep within the limit of appropriations; laws enacted to provide more effectually for the punishment of corruption and bribrery in elections; the State House of Correction at Ionia and the Eastern Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac were opened, and the new capital at Lansing was completed and occupied. The first act of his second term was to preside at the dedication of this building. The great riot at Jackson occured during his administration, and it was only by his promptness that great distruction of both life and property was prevented at that time.

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David Agronel



DAVID H. JEROME, Governor of from Jan. 1, 1881, to Jan. 1, 1883, was born at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 17, 1829.

His parents emigrated to Michigan from Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1828, locating at Detroit. His father died March 30, 1831, leaving nine children. He had been twice married, and four of the children living at the time of his death were grown up sons, the offspring of his first union. Of the

five children by his second marriage, David H. was the youngest. Shortly after Mr. Jerome's death, his widow moved back to New York and settled in Onondaga County near Syracuse, where they remained until the fall of 1834, the four sons by the first wife continuing their residence in Michigan. In the fall of 1834, Mrs. Jerome came once more to Michigan, locating on a farm in St. Clair County. Here the Governor formed those habits of industry and sterling integrity that have been so characteristic of the man in the active duties of life. He was sent to the district school, and in the acquisition of the fundamental branches of learning he displayed a precocity and an application which won for him the admiration of his teachers, and always placed him at the head of his classes. In the meantime he did chores on the farm, and was always ready with a cheerful heart and willing hand to assist his widowed mother. The heavy labor of the farm was carried on by his two older brothers, Timothy and George, and when 13 years of age David received his mother's permission to attend school at the St. Clair Academy. While attending there he lived with Marcus H. Miles, now deceased, doing chores for his board, and the following winter performed the same service for James Ogden, also deceased. The next summer Mrs. Jerome moved into the village of St. Clair, for the purpose of continuing her son in school. While attending said academy one of his associate students was Senator Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, a rival candidate before the gubernatorial convention in 1880. He completed his education in the fall of his 16th year, and the following winter assisted his brother Timothy in hauling logs in the pine woods. The next summer he rafted logs down the St. Clair River to Algonac.

In 1847, M. H. Miles being Clerk in St. Clair County, and Volney A. Ripley Register of Deeds, David H. Jerome was appointed Deputy to each, remaining as such during 1848–49, and receiving much praise from his employers and the people in general for the ability displayed in the discharge of his duties. He spent his summer vacation at clerical work on board the lake vessels.

In 1849-'50, he abandoned office work, and for the proper development of his physical system spent several months hauling logs. In the spring of 1850, his brother "Tiff" and himself chartered the steamer "Chautauqua," and "Young Dave" became her master. A portion of the season the boat was engaged in the passenger and freight traffic between Port Huron and Detroit, but during the latter part was used as a tow boat. At that time there was a serious obstruction to navigation, known as the "St. Clair Flats," between Lakes Huron and Erie, over which

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DAVID H. JEROME.

vessels could carry only about 10,000 bushels of grain. Mr. Jerome conceived the idea of towing vessels from one lake to the other, and put his plan into operation. Through the influence of practical men,among them the subject of this sketch,-Congress removed the obstruction above referred to, and now vessels can pass them laden with 60,000 or 80,000 bushels of grain.

During the season, the two brothers succeeded in making a neat little sum of money by the summer's work, but subsequently lost it all on a contract to raise the "Gen. Scott," a vessel that had sunk in Lake St. Clair. David H. came out free from debt. but possessed of hardly a dollar of capital. In the spring of 1851, he was clerk and acting master of the steamers "Franklin Moore" and "Ruby," plying between Detroit and Port Huron and Goderich. The following year he was clerk of the propeller "Princeton," running between Detroit and Buffalo.

In January, 1853, Mr. Jerome went to California, by way of the Isthmus, and enjoyed extraordinary success in selling goods in a new place of his selection, among the mountains near Marysville mained there during the summer, and located the Live Yankee Tunnel Mine, which has since yielded millions to its owners, and is still a paying investment. He planned and put a tunnel 600 feet into the mine, but when the water supply began to fail with the dry season, sold out his interest. He left in the fall of 1853, and in December sailed from San Francisco for New York, arriving at his home in St. Clair County, about a year after his departure. During his absence his brother "Tiff" had located at Saginaw, and in 1854 Mr. Jerome joined him in his lumber operations in the valley. In 1855 the brothers bought Blackmer & Eaton's hardware and general supply stores, at Saginaw, and David H. assumed the management of the business. From 1855 to 1873 he was also extensively engaged in lumbering operations.

Soon after locating at Saginaw he was nominated for Alderman against Stewart B. Williams, a rising young man, of strong Democratic principles. The ward was largely Democratic, but Mr. Jerome was elected by a handsome majority. When the Repubiican party was born at Jackson, Mich., David H. Jerome was, though not a delegate to the convention, one of its "charter members." In 1862, he was commissioned by Gov. Austin Blair to raise one of the

six regiments apportioned to the State of Michigan. Mr. Jerome immediately went to work and held meetings at various points. The zeal and enthusiasm displayed by this advocate of the Union awakened a feeling of patriotic interest in the breasts of many brave men, and in a short space of time the 23d Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry was placed in the field, and subsequently gained for itself a brilliant record.

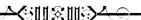
In the fall of 1862, Mr. Jerome was nominated by the Republican party for State Senator from the 26th district, Appleton Stevens, of Bay City, being his opponent. The contest was very exciting, and resulted in the triumphant election of Mr. Jerome. He was twice renominated and elected both times by increased majorities, defeating George Lord, of Bay City, and Dr. Cheseman, of Gratiot County. On taking his seat in the Senate, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on State Affairs, and was active in raising means and troops to carry on the war. He held the same position during his three terms of service, and introduced the bill creating the Soldiers' Home at Harper Hospital, Detroit.

He was selected by Gov. Crapo as a military aid, and in 1865 was appointed a member of the State Military Board, and served as its President for eight consecutive years. In 1873, he was appointed by Gov. Bagley a member of the convention to prepare a new State Constitution, and was Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

In 1875, Mr. Jerome was appointed a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners. In 1876 he was Chairman of a commission to visit Chief Joseph, the Nez Perce Indian, to arrange an amicable settlement of all existing difficulties. The commission went to Portland, Oregon, thence to the Blue Hills, in Idaho, a distance of 600 miles up the Columbia River.

At the Republican State Convention, convened at Jackson in August, 1880, Mr. Jerome was placed in the field for nomination, and on the 5th day of the month received the highest honor the convention could confer on any one. His opponent was Frederick M. Holloway, of Hillsdale County, who was supported by the Democratic and Greenback parties. The State was thoroughly canvassed by both parties, and when the polls were closed on the evening of election day, it was found that David H. Jerome had been selected by the voters of the Wolverine State to occupy the highest position within their gift.







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Josiah W Begole



OSIAH W. BEGOLE, the present (1883), Governor of Michigan was born in Livingston, County, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1815. His ancestors were of French descent, and settled at an early period in the State of Maryland. His grandfather, Capt. Bolles, of that State, was an officer in the American army during the war of the Revolution. About the beginning of the present century both his grandparents, having become dissatisfied with the institution of slavery, although slaveholders themselves, emigrated to Livingston County, N. Y., then a new country, taking with them a number of their former slaves, who volunteered to accompany them. His father was an officer in the American army, and served during

Mr. B. received his early education in a log school-house, and subsequently attended the Temple Hill Academy, at Geneseo, N. Y. Being the eldest of a family of ten children, whose parents were in moderate though comfortable circumstances, he was early taught habits of industry, and when 21 years of age, being ambitious to better his condition in life, he resolved to seek his fortune in the far West, as it was

the war of 1812.

then called. In August, 1836, he left the parental roof to seek a home in the Territory of Michigan, then an almost unbroken wilderness. He settled in Genesee County, and aided with his own hands in building some of the early residences in what is now known as the city of Flint. There were but four or five houses where this flourishing city now stands when he selected it as his home.

In the spring of 1839 he married Miss Harriet A. Miles. The marriage proved a most fortunate one, and to the faithful wife of his youth, who lives to enjoy with him the comforts of an honestly earned competence, Mr. Begole ascribes largely his success in life. Immediately after his marriage he commenced work on an unimproved farm, where, by his perseverance and energy, he soon established a good home, and at the end of eighteen years was the owner of a well improved farm of five hundred acres.

Mr. Begole being an anti-slavery man, became a member of the Republican party at its organization. He served his townsmen in various offices, and was, in 1856, elected County Treasurer, which office he held for eight years.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion he did not carry a musket to the front, but his many friends will bear witness that he took an active part in recruiting and furnishing supplies for the army, and in looking after the interests of soldiers' families at home. The death of his eldest son near Atlanta, Ga., by a Confedrate bullet, in 1864, was the greatest sorrow of his life. When a few years later he was a member in Congress



IOSIAH W. BEGOLE,

Gov. Begole voted and worked for the soldiers' bounty equalization bill, an act doing justice to the soldier who bore the burden and heat of the day, and who should fare equally with him who came in at the eleventh hour. That bill was defeated in the House on account of the large appropriation that would be required to pay the same.

In 1870, Gov. Begole was nominated by acclamation for the office of State Senator, and elected by a large majority. In that body he served on the Committees of Finance and Railroads, and was Chairman of the Committee on the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind. He took a liberal and publicspirited view of the importance of a new capitol building worthy of the State, and was an active member of the Committee that drafted the bill for the He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held at Philadelphia in 1872, and was the chosen member of that delegation to go to Washington and inform Gen. Grant and Senator Wilson of their nominations. It was while at that convention that, by the express wish of his many friends, he was induced to offer himself a candidate for the nomination of member to the 43d Congress, in which he was successful, after competing for the nomination with several of the most worthy, able and experienced men in the Sixth Congressional District, and was elected by a very large majority. Congress, he was a member of the Committee on Agricultural and Public Expenditures. Being one of the 17 farmers in that Congress, he took an active part in the Committee of Agriculture, and was appointed by that committee to draft the most important report made by that committee, and upon the only subject recommended by the President in his message, which he did and the report was printed in records of Congress; he took an efficient though an unobtrusive part in all its proceedings.

He voted for the currency bill, remonetization of silver, and other financial measures, many of which, though defeated then, have since become the settled policy of the country. Owing to the position which Mr. Begole occupied on these questions, he became a "Greenbacker."

In the Gubernatorial election of 1882, Mr. Begole was the candidate of both the Greenback and Democratic parties, and was elected by a vote of 154,269, the Republican candidate, Hon. David H. Jerome, receiving 149,697 votes. Mr. Begole, in entering upon his duties as Governor, has manifested a spirit that has already won him many friends, and bids fair to make his administration both successful and pop-

The very best indications of what a man is, is what his own townsmen think of him. We give the following extract from the Flint Globe, the leading Republican paper in Gov. Begole's own county, and it, too, written during the heat of a political campaign, which certainly is a flattering testimonial of his sterling worth:

"So far, however, as Mr. Begole, the head of the ticket, is concerned, there is nothing detrimental to his character that can be alleged against him. has sometimes changed his mind in politics, but for sincerity of his beliefs and the earnestness of his purpose nobody who knows him entertains a doubt. He is incapable of bearing malice, even against his bitterest political enemies. He has a warm, generous nature, and a larger, kinder heart does not beat in the bosom of any man in Michigan. He is not much given to making speeches, but deeds are more significant of a man's character than words. There are many scores of men in all parts of the State where Mr. Begole is acquainted, who have had practical demonstrations of these facts, and who are liable to step outside of party lines to show that they do not forget his kindness, and who, no doubt, wish that he was a leader in what would not necessarily prove a forlorn hope. But the Republican party in Michigan is too strong to be beaten by a combination of Democrats and Greenbackers, even if it is marshaled by so good a man as Mr. Begole."

This sketch would be imperfect without referring to the action of Mr. B. at the time of the great calamity that in 1881 overtook the people of Northeastern Michigan, in a few hours desolating whole counties by fire and destroying the results and accumulations of such hard work as only falls to the lot of pioneers. While the Port Huron and Detroit committees were quarreling over the distribution of funds, Mr. Begole wrote to an agent in the "burnt district" a letter, from which we make an extract of but a single sentence: "Until the differences between the two committees are adjusted and you receive your regular supplies from them, draw on me. Let no man suffer while I have money." This displays his true character.



Russell AAlger



of Michigan for the term commencing Jan. 1, 1885, was born in Lafayette Township, Medina Co., Ohio, Feb. 27, 1836. Having lived a temperate life, he is a comparative

young man in appearance, and possesses those mental faculties that are the distinguishing characteristics of robust, mature and educated manhood. When II years of age both his parents died, leaving him with a younger brother and sister to support and without any of the substan-

tial means of existence. Lacking the opportunity of better employment, he worked on a farm in Richfield, Ohio, for the greater part of each of the succeeding seven years, saving money enough to defray his exexpenses at Richfield Academy during the winter terms. He obtained a very good English education, and was enabled to teach school for several subsequent winters. In 1857 he commenced the study of la in the offices of Wolcott & Upson at Akron, remaining until March, 1859, when he was admitted to the Bar by the Ohio Supreme Court. He then removed to Cleveland and entered the law office of Otis & Coffinbury, where he remained several months. Here he continued his studies with in-

creased zeal, and did much general reading. Hard study and close confinement to office work, however, began to tell on his constitution, and failing health warned him that he must seek other occupation. He therefore reluctantly abandoned the law and removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., to engage in the lumber business.

When Michigan was called upon to furnish troops for the war, Mr. Alger enlisted in the Second Mich. Cav. and was mustered into the service of the United States as Captain of Co. C. His record as a cavalry officer was brilliant and honorable to himself and his company. He participated in some of the fiercest contests of the rebellion and was twice wounded. His first injury was received in the battle of Booneville, Miss., July 2, 1862. Fiis conduct in this engagement was so distinguished that he was promoted to the rank of Major. On the same occasion his Colonel, the gallant Phil. Sheridan, was advanced to the rank of Brigadier General. A few months later, on the 16th of October, Major Alger became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Mich. Cav., and was ordered with his regiment to the Army of the Potomac. After marked service in the early campaign of 1863, he was again advanced, and on June 2 received his commission as Colonel of the Fifth Mich. Cav. His regiment at this time was in Custer's famous Michigan cavalry brigade. On the 6th of July occurred the battle of Boonesboro, Md. In this conflict he

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GOVERNORS.

was again wounded. His health received a more than temporary impairment, and in October, 1864, he was obliged to retire from the service. His career as a soldier included many of the most celebrated contests of the war. He was an active character in all the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac from the time of the invasion of Maryland by Gen. Lee in 1863 up to the date of his retirement, with the exception of those engagements which occurred while he was absent from duty on account of wounds. In all he took part in 66 battles and skirmishes. At the close he was brevetted Brigadier General and Major General for "gallant and meritorious services in the field."

Aside from regular duty, Gen. Alger was on private service during the winter of 1863-4, receiving orders personally from President Lincoln and visiting nearly all the armies in the field.

Gen. Alger came to Detroit in 1865, and since that time has been extensively engaged in the pine timber business and in dealing in pine lands. He was a member of the well known firm of Moore & Alger until its dissolution, when he became head of the firm of R. A. Alger & Co., the most extensive pine timber operators in the West. Gen. Alger is now president of the corporation of Alger, Smith & Co., which succeeded R. A. Alger & Co. He is also president of the Manistique Lumbering Company and president of the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena Railroad Company, besides being a stockholder and director of the Detroit National Bank, the Peninsular Car Company and several other large corporations.

While always an active and influential Republican, Gen. Alger has never sought nor held a salaried office. He was a delegate from the First District to the last Republican National Convention, but aside from this his connection with politics has not extended beyond the duties of every good citizen to his party and his country.

Gen. Alger is now 49 years of age, an active, handsome gentleman, six feet tall, living the life of a busy man of affairs. His military bearing at once indicates his army life, and although slenderly built, his square shoulders and erect carriage give the casual observer the impression that his weight is fully 180 pounds. He is a firm, yet a most decidedly pleasant-appearing man, with a fine forehead, rather a prominent nose, an iron-gray moustache and chin whiskers and a full head of black hair sprinkled with gray. He is usually attired in the prevailing style of business suits. His favorite dress has been a high buttoned cutaway frock coat, with the predominating cut of vest and trousers, made of firm gray suiting. A high collar, small cravat, easy shoes and white plug hat completes his personal apparel. He is very particular as to his appearance, and always wears neat clothes of the best goods, but shuns any display of jewelry or extravagant embellishment. He is one of the most approachable men imaginable. No matter how busy he may be, he always leaves his desk to extend a cordial welcome to every visitor, be he of high or low situation. His affable manners delight his guests, while his pleasing face and bright, dark eyes always animate his hearers.

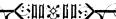
Gen. Alger is a hard worker. He is always at his office promptly in the morning and stays as long as anything remains that demands his attention. In business matters he is always decided, and is never shaken or disturbed by any reverses. He has the confidence of his associates to a high degree, and all his business relations are tempered with those little kindnesses that relieve the tedium of routine office life. Although deeply engrossed in various business pursuits, Gen. Alger has yet found time for general culture. He owns a large library and his stock of general information is as complete as it is reliable. His collection of paintings has been selected with rare good taste and contains some of the finest productions of modern artists. His special enjoyment is in the driving of horses. His team of bays are perhaps the handsomest that grace the roads of Detroit, and usually lead the other outfits when their owner holds the reins.

Gen. Alger has an interesting family. His wife was an Annette H. Henry, the daughter of W. G. Henry, of Grand Rapids, to whom he was married April 2, 1861. She is a slender woman of fair complexion, bright and attractive, and a charming hostess. She is gifted with many accomplishments and appears quite young. There are six children. Fay, a lively brunette, and Caroline A., who is rather tall and resembles her mother, have completed a course at an Eastern seminary and during the past year traveled in Europe. The remaining members of the family are Frances, aged 13; Russell A., Jr., aged 11; Fred, aged 9, and Allan, aged 3. All are bright and promising children. Gen. Alger makes his home at his handsome and large new residence on Fort Street, at the corner of First Street, Detroit.

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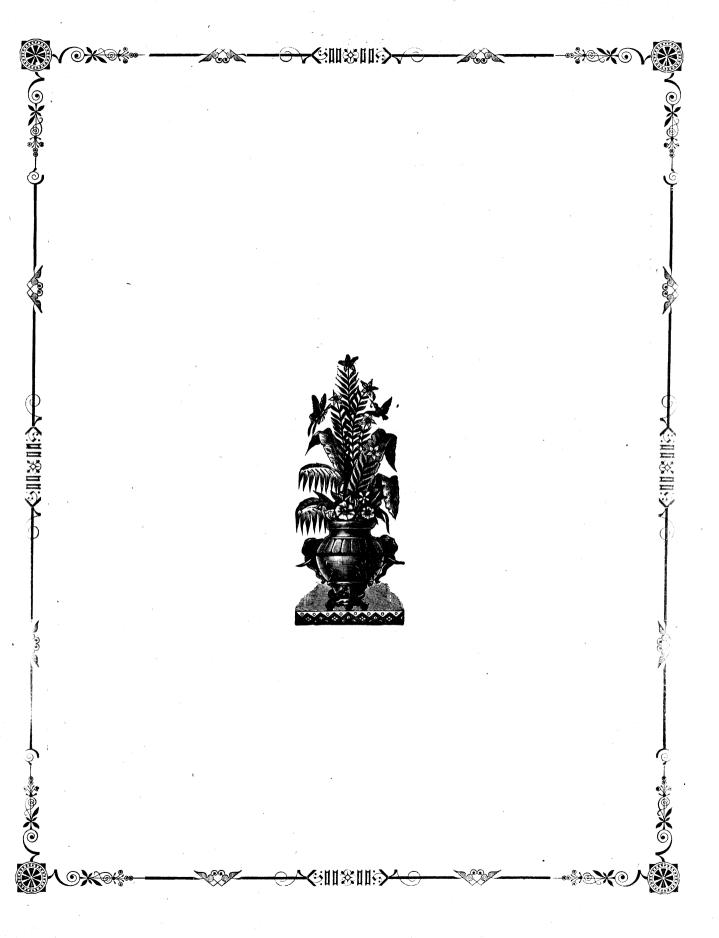


OSCEOLA GOUDINY,

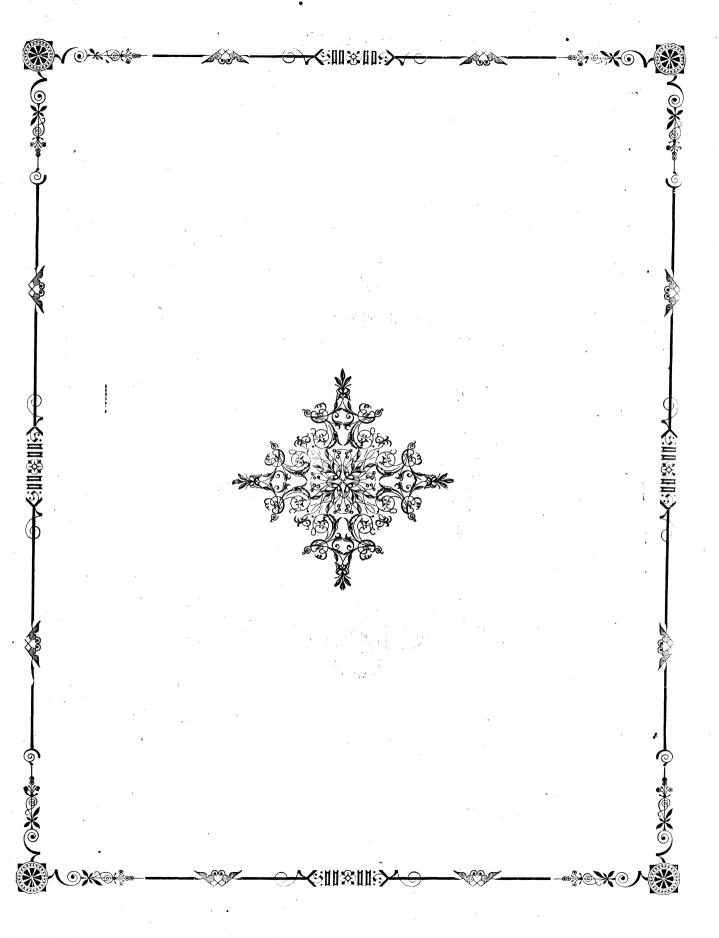
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E value of history lies, in a great degree, in the biography of the personages concerned therein. The annals of the settlers delineate the pioneer period, while those of the later residents exhibit

the progress of the country and the status of the present generation. Osceola County gives a vivid illustration of these statements; but its wonderful pioneer era laps upon its present period in a manner so gradual that there is really no distinctive line of demarcation. Many of those whose efforts gave the country its earliest impetus may

still be seen upon its thor ughfares; many of the characters in the day of its first things are still on the stage, and watch with keen-eyed alertness the manipulations, successes and reverses of the present day, still jealous for the reputation of the county and eagerly solicitous for her substantial and permanent progress.

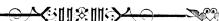
The compilers of these records strive to establish their claim for biographical integrity, preparing the matter from the stand-point of no man's prejudice. The full scope of the personal record here is to demonstrate the exact relation of every individual represented to the generations of the past and of the present.

Succeeding ages sweep away the *debris* of human errors and perpetuate the real greatness of a community. Character stands out statuesque, and events cluster about individuals, forming the grandest and truest historical structure of which any age is capable. Only biography can fitly represent the foundation, progress and *ultimatum* of local history, and portray with perfect justice the precise attitude and relation of men to events and conditions.

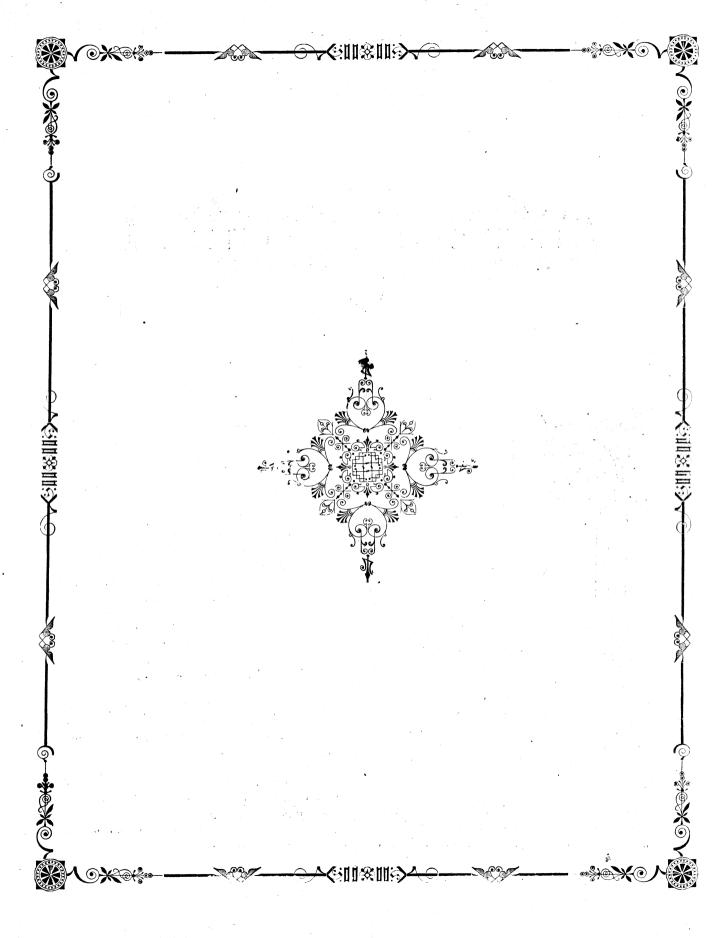
Osceola County is justly proud of her pioneer record, and, so far as possible, the publishers have endeavored to honor the representatives of that period as well as those of to-day. Labor and suffering, undergone in the light of hope and the earnestness of honest effort and toil, established this county in permanent prosperity, and is rounding up a period of glorious completeness. Her villages are creditable, her agricultural community is composed of the best class, and her professional men are of marked integrity.

In collecting the following sketches the purpose has been to collect the main points of personal record, through which the enterprise of decades to follow may complete a perfect and continuous historical outline from the earliest settlement of the county to the present time.

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BIOGRAPHICAL





HARLES H. HOLDEN, of Reed City, Mich., the subject of this sketch, was born April 18, 1832, at Groton, Grafton Co., N. H. His father, Josiah Rhodes Hol-

den, was born in Groton, Feb. 22, 1797, and was married to Joanna Reed Danforth, Jan. 24, 1824. She was born in Londonderry, N. H., March 10, 1800. Of their six children but three survive: Hon. E. G. D. Holden, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Fannie L. Fowler, wife of a prominent lawyer and capitalist at Manistee, Mich.; and C. H., of

When the latter was an infant of two this sketch. months his parents matured a long considered plan of removing West, and set out for Illinois. Reaching Buffalo, they took passage for Cleveland, having learned of the disturbed condition of the country in that then undeveloped and remote section, where fabled resources awoke the smoldering fires of dormant ambitions, and lured the footsteps of the young and ardent towards its goals of promise. The difficulties with the Sacs and Foxes culminated in the conflict known in history as the "Black Hawk War." The rumors which found their way easterly, at first vague and filled with an undefined terror, gradually assumed the tangibility of fact, and the tide of immigration stayed its waves in the nearer and more peaceful commonwealth of the Buckeye State. The summer sped on and various complications detained those who had paused to await the end of the Indian

trouble, and when the region of the Northwest was again free from the turmoil of strife it was too late to press on to the original destination.

The approach of autumn portended winter which with its associations bore little of encouragement to navigators to untried regions, and many families clung to the ties which, though so recently formed, borrowed from circumstances an added strength, and settled to await the advent of another spring. Josiah R. Holden was among the heads of families who had gained a foothold, but born of a sorrow which to him seemed irreparable. In one short week the grim messenger, death, invaded that happy family and took to its icy embrace two boys, one-half of his family group,—the first and third,—leaving the second and the subject of this sketch, then an infant.

In 1834 they started from Cleveland for Chicago, which then comprised Fort Dearborn and two trading posts. They made the trip on the first steamer that made the the passage of the Straits at Mackinaw. Ten days after reaching Chicago they went to Will Co., Ill., and located on 160 acres of prairie and timber land situated on the Du Page River in the vicinity of Joliet.

The senior Holden entered into the work of the pioneer settler with all the vigor, hopefulness and energy of purpose he inherited from his ancestral stock and which associations of the place of his birth had fostered and preserved in their native strength. He erected a hotel and had succeeded in establishing a line of business connections which promised future realizations in proportion to the spirit and

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deserts of their originator, when the financial crisis of 1837 supervened, and by its reduction of values, aided by the complications attendant upon the miscellaneous currency, appropriately styled "wild-cat

cellaneous currency, appropriately styled "wild-cat money," overwhelmed the relations of business, and Mr. Holden was forced to dispose of his estate at a sacrifice, which was synonymous with financial ruin.

Leaving his family settled at Plainfield, in Will County, he went to Arkansas to retrieve his losses, and after an absence of three years returned and removed his family to Moorsville, near New Albany, Indiana. In 1845 they came to Michigan and settled on a farm of 160 acres situated twelve miles from the city of Grand Rapids. The territory of Kent County, which is now one of the finest samples of the probabilities of Michigan, as well as a manifest of the character of her pioneers and their efforts, was then undeveloped, and Mr. Holden of this sketch, then a boy of 13, was the father's assistant in the work of clearing the home farm. The parents yet survive and reside in Grand Rapids, aged respectively 87 and 84 years. Their two sons are in the fullness of their manhood and have crowned the ambitious hopes of the father and the unfaltering trust of the mother with the honors of their distinguished and successful careers. Hon. E. G. D. Holden, of Grand Rapids, is one of the "eminent men of Michigan," and wrought every step of his upward career by hard, systematic work, until he has a record which reflects luster on his entire generation. His election to the position of Secretary of State of Michigan is among the most signal triumphs in the register of the Peninsular State.

Charles H. Holden has descended from illustrious ancestry, and belongs to a race that has been made conspicuous by distinctive traits. The student of history may always turn from his futile and bewildering guest in search of a reliable basis whereon to found a just opinion of a large majority of the characters of history to the records of the Puritans. Though they have been the objects of derision, contumely and vituperation, no assault has availed to hurl the class from its position. It has stood statuesque in the history of the world since the days of Elizabeth, and its appellation is the synonym for sound morality and unswerving purpose. The records of business since the period of the earliest dissenters, in all avenues, exhibit traces of their in-

flexible methods. They have been the founders of some of the most substantial and popular financial projects; they have shone peerlessly in literature; they have walked unflinchingly to the block and bared their throats to the headsman's ax with firm fingers, and invited the fatal blade with the same calmness in which they were wont to stretch themselves for repose on luxuriant couches in palatial homes.

It is a grand type of humanity, and its fineness of grain is still inbred in our own composite nationality. It is like the essence of the cassava, preservative and antiseptic, and from its reproduction in succeeding generations it receives a fresh impetus, and takes in renewed vitality.

The name of Holden first appears in the records of the New World in 1609, when Richard Holden, a refugee Puritan, from the town of Leyden, came to America, followed in 1611 and in 1612 respectively by Justinian and Randall Holden, of the same persecuted fraternity.

The earliest traceable ancestors of the family of C. H. Holden was John Holden, born in 1692, from whom the line is intact. In the maternal line he is of Scottish origin; his mother being descended from the Greggs of Ayrshire, and traced to 1690.

The earliest independent individual purpose of Mr. Holden, of this sketch, was to obtain an education, and he availed himself of every advantage of the public schools in the sections of Illinois where his parents resided, and after their removal to Kent County, Michigan, alternated his seasons of labor with study at the terms of winter school. He served the family interests faithfully and well, and at 18 his father gave him all the aid he could toward the accomplishment of his plans,—the control of his time, -that he might pursue his educational project un-He had sufficient means to enter the trammeled. academy at Plainfield, Ill., where he spent a year preparatory to becoming a student at Oberlin, Ohio. At the latter place he took a classical course of study, in which he was occupied three years, earning money to defray his expenses by teaching winters; the fourth, or final, year of his collegiate course was passed at Knox College, Ill.

On leaving college he was free from debt; his industry had earned all he needed, and his frugality had expended his earnings to the best possible

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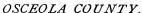












advantage, and best of all he had the eminent satisfaction of knowing that what he had accomplished was his own work, and at the cost of no sacrifice at home.

He entered the office of Patterson & Champlin at Grand Rapids, Mich., as a student of law, and read under their supervision two years, gaining much advantage from their office relations; after which one year was spent in Columbia Law College, Washington, D. C., where he was graduated. After a year's practice in Grand Rapids he finally located at Grand Traverse, and in the fall of 1858 was elected Prosecuting Attorney and Circuit Court Commissioner for that county. The territory then embraced within its limits now comprises the counties of Leelanaw, Antrim, Kalkaska and Benzie. The district politically was Democratic, yet he was elected over his competitor, Frank Stevens, by 23 majority, being the only one on the Republican ticket that was elected in the county that year.

He was re-elected in 1860 and officiated until the President's second call for troops, when he felt the need of arduous service in behalf of the national integrity, and he abandoned a prosperous business and raised a company of volunteers, afterwards known as the "Lake Shore Tigers," Co. A, 26th Mich. Vol., and was mustered as its First Lieutenant on the 11th day of September, 1862. During the spring of 1863 his regiment participated in the Blackwater campaign near Suffolk, Va., against Longstreet. During the draft riots at New York City in July, 1863, his regiment was ordered to New York, and Mr. Holden was placed on the staff of Gen. Canby, as Commissary of Subsistence. The arduous work of providing for 30,ooo troops hastily concentrated at the city of New York during this emergency required rare executive skill and prompt action in meeting and providing for the wants of the soldiers. How well he discharged the duty of this trust may be inferred from the fact that he, a volunteer officer, was retained in preference to old line regular officers, who never looked with favor upon the volunteer service. During this period Mr. Holden handled millions of dollars for the Government in purchasing supplies for the army and in disbursements to the various hospitals in and about the city, and, be it said to his credit, every dollar was accounted for to the last farthing, as the records of the Department will show. On the 15th of October his regiment was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac and became a part of the First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, under Gen. Hancock, in which capacity the regiment remained until the close of the war. The cessation of the hostilities afforded opportunities to retrieve errors and for the recognition and acknowledgment of meritorious services. Mr. Holden received two brevets first as Major, and lastly Lieutenant Colonel. On being relieved of his obligations as a soldier, he was appointed to a position by the Secretary of the Treasury in the Loan Branch, Treasury Department, where he was attached to the bureau for printing and disbursing the 7-30 bonds. Later he was attached to the Second Auditor's office, where he remained until 1870.

In June, 1869, he was chosen to represent the 5th Ward, afterwards 20th District, Washington, D. C., in the City Council: he was re-elected in 1870, and chosen President of the Board of Common Council. being the 60th and last Council of said city. During his administration and management of the trust reposed in him by his constituency, he advocated and perfected many plans, such as parking the avenues and a system of drainage, which has since been adopted, placing the city upon a plane its founders intended it should occupy and become the handsomest city on the continent. The plan here inaugurated was taken up and carried forward by the new life which had been infused by the new order of things, and Washington of to-day is the pride of the nation and the most beautiful city in the world.

During the years 1869-70-71-72, Mr. Holden contributed to the city in beautiful brick blocks, aggregating over a hundred residences, with an outlay of capital involved of more than half a million dollars. He was also largely engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. It is said of him that he rarely, if ever, made a mistake in buying real estate; his purchases always panned out with a profit, and in a few years he had risen to the foremost rank among the live business men in Washington City.

But success in any vocation is not absolutely assured. The panic of 1873 had its depressing effect on values, and with it the consequent roll of disaster; the business men of the entire country were the chief sufferers; fortune vanished as if by magic, and lack of confidence and general distrust pervaded the business world. Mr. Holden was not alone in adversity,

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and when the storm had spent its fury he found himself bereft of his entire fortune!

In 1878 he visited the West, determined to retrieve past losses, by commencing again at the bottom in new and untried fields, unaided save by the light of experience. Reed City, Osceola Co., Mich., was the point selected, and in the month of June, the following year, he opened an office for the transaction of business as an attorney and dealer in real estate, and continued the management of his relations alone until Oct. 31, 1881, the date of the admission of Charles A. Withey, the firm style becoming Holden & Withey. This firm is now the most prominent in Northern Michigan and is largely interested in realestate operations in connection with a large and lucrative law practice. Mr. Holden has done much to improve, enlarge and beautify Reed City; he has been instrumental in adding additions and a beautiful park to the city; last season he purchased the Heath-House Block, and more than doubled its dimensions and leased it for a term of years to Norman Johnson, M. D., Manager of the Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota Hospital Company. This institution is now one of the largest and best conducted hospitals in the State. It is also a sanitarium. edifice is brick, four stories in height above the basement and covers a little over an acre of land, and is the most attractive structure in the city. The firm own a large amount of village and farm property; they also issue a monthly, the title of which is Real Estate Bulletin.

In the year 1869, while a resident of the National Capital, Mr. Holden became a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is now a member of Lafayette Chapter; also Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, and Knights of Pythias, all local organizations of Washington City. In 1883 he was elected Commander of Stedman Post, No. 198, G. A. R., of Reed City, and is now serving his second term; he is also Commander of the Soldiers and Sailors' Association of Northwestern Michigan, an organization including within its limits the northwest quarter of the State.

Mr. Holden was married Feb. 9, 1859, to Fannie E. Brooks, daughter of Horatio and Elizabeth Brooks, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Holden died in infancy.

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The portrait of Mr. Holden which is presented on

a preceding page is a fitting accompaniment to the biographical annals of Osceola County. His youth's first endeavor was as a pioneer laborer in the development of Northern Michigan, which has supplied some of the best elements in the progressive history of this country; and to it he has brought the energies of his manhood's prime, which are among its most valuable factors in its present condition of promise,—fast approaching fulfillment and the fullness which characterizes adjacent, as well as remote, sections of the Peninsular State.

J. Terrill, merchant and Postmaster at Avondale, and farmer, section 26, Hartwick Township, was born July 23, 1837, in Middletown, Vt. His father, Ezra Terrill, was a farmer in the Green Mountain State, where he was born in the town of Middletown in Rutland County.

In early life he was a miller. Later he went with his family to the State of New York, where he reared his family. In 1865, the Terrills, father and son, came to Michigan, where they remained at that time but a year, going in 1866 to Jones County, Iowa. There the mother, Orra (Newland) Terrill, died, June 11, 1870. She was born in Vermont. In March, 1881, Mr. Terrill, of this sketch, removed his family to Hartwick Township, whither he came a month earlier and bought 40 acres of land, on which some improvements had been made. He afterwards erected a building for a store, put in a stock of goods worth \$1,200, and has since transacted a fairly good business as a merchant. On the establishment of the postoffice at this point he was appointed Postmaster.

The senior Terrill died at the home of his son, March 9, 1883.

Mr. Terrill is a Republican in political sentiment. He was married Feb. 20, 1862, at Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., to Bertha Bachelor, and they have the following named children: Orra L., born July 2, 1863; Inez M., March 14, 1867; Irma L., Aug. 23, 1869, and died Oct. 8, 1870; Albert K., Nov. 18, 1872. The mother is the daughter of

Nathaniel and Lucretia (Ward) Bachelor. Her parents were natives respectively of Vermont and Massachusetts, and they located in North Amherst, Mass., where the mother died. The father went to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., married a second time, and died there in March, 1862. Mrs. Terrill was born in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., and was 12 years of age when she was taken by her father to the State of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Terrill are members of the Baptist Church.



acob Swarthout, farmer, section 32, Sherman Township, was born in Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1843. John Swarthout, his father, was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., and has been a farmer and blacksmith during his active life. He is of German extraction and married Amanda Taylor, a native of Wayne Co., N. Y. She died in 1848, in Seneca County. The father is a resident of Ionia County, and is 84 years of age. Soon after the death of his wife he removed with his family to Hillsdale Co., Mich., removing later to his present location.

After the death of his mother when he was five years of age, Mr. Swarthout was under the care of his father until he was 11 years old, when he took the control of his course of life into his own hands. He found home and employment among the farmers of Hillsdale County until he became a fireman on the Michigan Southern Railroad. He "fired" about 13 months, after which he was entrusted with an engine on the same road, although he was not yet 15. He served in that capacity three years.

He enlisted Aug. 21, 1861, under the second call of President Lincoln for men to aid in the restoration of a "solid" Union, enrolling in the First Michigan Cavalry, under Colonel Broadhead, who was killed in the second battle at Bull Run. Mr. Swarthout was in the cavalry 15 months, and was a participant in all the fights in which his regiment was involved, among which were Winchester, Oliver Heights and the capture of Harper's Ferry. He was discharged for disability, but soon re-enlisted in Battery F, Light

Artillery, from Flint, Mich. His command accompanied Sherman through the Georgia campaign, and he fought in the following engagements: Resaca, May 14; Pine Hill, June 10; Lost Mountain, June 15; around the Kenesaw Mountains, June 22; Atlanta, July 21, 22 and 27. (These were contests of 1864.) Aug. 4, 8, 9 and 11, the forces were in action near Atlanta, where Battery F had the honor of throwing the first shell. Mr. S. also took part in the battle near Kingston, N. C., March 10, 1865. He received his discharge July 8, 1865, at Jackson, Mich., and returned to Hillsdale County. He resumed his former occupation of farmer, in which he continued four years.

In October, 1869, he came to Osceola County, where he made a homestead claim of the real estate he has owned ever since, situated on section 32, Sherman Township, and consisting of 80 acres of land. The entire acreage was in its forest condition, and he has now 55 acres under most creditable cultivation, and forming one of the most desirable and valuable farms in the township. He has recently built a large barn. He is a skilled farmer and a trusted, respected citizen. Politically he is a Republican, and has served as Township Treasurer.

He was married Nov. 26, 1868, in Hillsdale Co., Mich., to Emma Convis. They have one child—Ethel—born April 23, 1870. Mrs. Swarthout was born Aug. 22, 1849, in Wheatland Township, Hillsdale County, and is the daughter of Philo D. and Huldah (Halleck) Convis. The father still resides on the homestead where the mother died, in July, 1867.



illiam W. Cushman, farmer and lumberman, resident on section 22, Middle Branch Township, was born Jan. 25, 1843, in Penobscot Co., Maine. He was reared on a farm and remained on the family homestead until he was 20 years of age. In 1863 he began to operate as a saw-mill assistant on the Penobscot River.

Two years later he came to Michigan and engaged in lumbering in the region of the head-waters of Cass (River in Tuscola and Sanilac Counties, proceeding

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thence to Rouge River in Kent County, where he was similarly interested. Later he went to the State of Wisconsin, returning afterward to Michigan. In 1869 he made a claim of 160 acres of land in Middle Branch Township, on which he at once settled permanently, and engaged in lumbering. To this he has added 150 acres by later purchase. His lumbering operations have been transacted on the Middle Branch and Muskegon Rivers, and have chiefly occupied his time. The improvements on his farm are still limited. He is a Democrat in political preference, and has served as Road Commissioner and School Inspector.

Mr. Cushman was married Sept. 1, 1872, in Hartwick Township, to Laura E. Coil. She was born Nov. 6, 1847, in Mercer Co., Ohio, and accompanied her parents to Osceola County when she was 12 years old. The children born to herself and husband are six in number: Sumner, Linwood, Mark W., Lucretia I. and James W. An infant died unnamed.

avid Shadley, farmer, lumberman and stockman, resident on section 24, Hartwick Township, was born Dec. 26, 1841, in Hardin Co., Ohio. He is of German and Irish descent, and his parents were natives of the State of Virginia. They came later to Ohio, and are now buried in the family burial place in Hardin County.

Mr. Shadley was sent to school while a child, but on acquiring sufficient growth and strength he was called to make practical use of both on his father's farm, where he continued his efforts until his marriage, Feb. 26, 1863, to Elizabeth J. Clark. Her parents, Thomas and Mary (Judah) Clark, were born in Fairfield Co., Ohio.

She was born May 7, 1841, in Fairfield Co., Ohio, and soon after her parents removed to Seneca County in the same State. Ten years later, in 1851, they went to Hardin County, where they now reside and manage extensive farming interests. They are aged 67 and 70 years, and are prominent members of the community to which they belong. Mrs. Shadley was educated in Hardin County, and resided with her parents until her marriage at 19.

Her six children were born in the following order: Clement L., Dec. 27, 1863; Llewellyn M., Aug. 9, 1865; Samantha A., Nov. 8, 1866; Lewis L., May 10, 1869; Esther R., July —, 1871; Homer O., Nov. 28, 1876.

In March following his marriage, Mr. Shadley located on a farm in Hardin County, which he conducted four years. They set out from thence in April, 1867, and traversed the entire distance to Hartwick with a team, coming in a pioneer wagon, and consuming 23 days in the trip. There was no thoroughfare built over the last six miles of their route; snow lay four feet deep on the ground, and they had to cut their road into the bush. Their rate of travel was so slow that they were obliged to sleep in their wagon in the dense woods. They had brought with them their household effects, and on arrival at their destination they had no shelter for either themselves or their belongings, and they lived in their wagon until it was possible to construct a rude house. Mr. Shadley had made a homestead claim of 160 acres, and later bought 160 acres additional, making a splendid farm of a half section in extent, of which 200 acres is in a cultivated condition.

Since his arrival and settlement, Mr. Shadley has operated extensively in several branches of lumbering, and has arrangements completed for "putting in" about 2,000,000 feet in the winter of 1884-5.

He is a Prohibitionist in political opinion, and has been Township Supervisor several years; is now a member of the School Board.

Mrs. Shadley is a member of the sect known as Seventh-Day Adventists.



rthur J. Blanchard, farmer, section 29,
Hersey Township, was born in Onondaga,
N. Y., Oct. 15, 1857, and is the son of Loren
and Esther (Marsh) Blanchard. The parents
are residents on section 32 in Hersey Township. The father is a farmer and works to
some extent as a carpenter. The family came to
Michigan in 1860, first fixing their home in Sharon



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Township, Washtenaw County. The father bought 160 acres of land, where he operated as an agriculturist until 1872. On selling the place he removed to Ann Arbor, returning thence to a second farm in Sharon Township, of which he became the owner, comprising 80 acres. In 1877 he again sold out and purchased 80 acres in Hersey Township. In 1882 he bought 80 acres additional. Father and son are in partnership, and both equally interested in paying for their joint property, the second purchase of land being in the son's name.

The latter was married Aug. 28, 1881, to Anna Richards. Alice A., only child, was born June 8, 1882. Mrs. Blanchard is the daughter of William R. and Lydia A. (Edwards) Richards. Her father was a soldier in the Union service and was captured by the rebels at Olusta, Florida, Feb. 12, 1864, and incarcerated in the stockade prison at Andersonville, where he died July 19, 1864, from the combined effects of exposure, hardship and hunger. He was born Aug. 23, 1813, in Monmouthshire, England, was married in his native country and in 1844 emigrated with his family to the United States, locating primarily at Hopkinton, Mass., where he operated as a blacksmith. The mother died in New England. Mrs. Blanchard was born Jan. 12, 1852, at Hopkinton. She is a lady of more than ordinary intellectual abilities and culture, and during 1881-2 was School Superintendent of Hersey Township. Mr. Blanchard is a Republican in the truest sense of the term.

hilip Haslam, farmer on section 32, Richmond Township, is a son of John and Ann Haslam, natives of Ireland. His father died in that country, and his mother emigrated to America, and died in Noble County, Ind. The subject of this sketch was also born on the "Emerald Isle," the date of his birth being Jan. 6, 1819. He came to this country in 1849 and lived in the city of Rochester about eight years, then in Auburn, same State, for awhile, then some time in Lenawee Co., Mich., then in Indiana, and finally, in the fall of 1858, he came to this county, taking possession of 80 acres of land where he now resides and

has 60 acres in cultivation and good productive condition.

Mr. H. has served as Overseer of Highways; in political science he takes the views of the "National" party, and in religion he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, of which Mrs. H. is also a member.

He was married in Auburn, N. Y., to Julia O'Neil, and they had seven children, viz.: John J., Sarah, Catherine, Mary J., Julia, Elisha and Abigail: the last two are deceased. Mrs. H. died, in this county, in May, 1878, and Mr. Haslam was again married, in Auburn, N. Y., to Mrs. Ellen, nee Loven, widow of John Chester, who died in Auburn. She has two children by her first husband,—Maria and John.



Township, was born May 8, 1834, in Huron Township, Wayne Co., N. Y. Daniel Smith, his father, was born in Ontario, and descended from New England parentage. He was a mechanic in early life, but entered the ministry, and although more than 80 years of age is still actively engaged in parochial labor, in Kansas. Isaac's mother, Grata A. (Stage) Smith, was born in the State of New York, of New England parentage, and spent her whole life in the Empire State. She died in August, 1847, in Huron, Wayne County. Her six children outlived her, and are still living, with one exception.

Mr. Smith was 13 years of age when his mother died. Later, his father went to Wisconsin, where the son accompanied him and remained with him until he reached the age of 19, when he came to Manistee, Mich. There was at that date—1858—scarcely a settlement at that point. He continued to operate there three years, meanwhile purchasing in Berrien County 40 acres of land, located in Three Oaks Township. In June, 1854, he settled on his farm, where he resided some years, and combined his farming operations with the manufacture of brick and tile.

He enlisted in the 25th Mich. Vol. Inf., and was wounded in the lower right leg by a rifle shot, at Tubb's Bend, on Green River, Ky. He was sent to the hospital at Louisville, and thence to Madison

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Wis., on sick leave, where he officiated as nurse, nearly a year, and was transferred from there to Indianapolis to guard rebel prisoners. He received his discharge July 8, 1865, and returned to Three Oaks, resuming his agricultural operations.

He was married Sept. 18, 1865, to Barbara A. Sevice. Their children are Mabel and Lucas H. In the spring of 1871 Mr. Smith removed with his family to Osceola Co., Mich., and entered a homestead claim of 160 acres in Burdell Township. The settlers were few in number, remotely situated, and the forest was unbroken where he settled. He has improved his farm until it is one of the finest in the township, and includes 100 acres cleared and tillable land.

His first wife died, and he was again married April 21, 1878, in Dover Township, Lake County, Mich., to Mrs. Sarah E. (McNary) Hicks, daughter of Isaac and Lucretia (Rellyea) McNary. She was a widow and by her former husband she had one child,-James W.,—born May 7, 1861. She was born in Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y., Sept. 19, 1840, and came with her parents to Chicago when she was seven years of age. They remained there but two years, becoming alarmed by the appearance of cholera. They went to Elgin, Ill., whence her father went two years later to Iowa. The family settled in Fayette County, where she was educated. She was first married at Brush Creek, in May, 1860. Her father is a farmer in Nebraska and is 73 years of age. Her mother died in Iowa, in 1868, at the age of 54.

Mr. Smith is a Republican in political sentiment, has been Justice of the Peace and held the various school offices. The family attend the Christian Church, of which the parents are members.



nthony Wenzel, of the manufacturing firm of Wenzel Bros. at Le Roy, was born June 19, 1848, in Austria. His parents, Joseph and Caroline Wenzel, removed their family and interests from Austria to the United States in 1850 and located in Auburn, N. Y., the father obtaining his first employ in this county from

Barber & Sons, woolen manufacturers in that city. Seven years later he again transferred his family to Wisconsin, settling on a farm 13 miles northwest of Milwaukee. After one year of agricultural effort they returned to Auburn and the senior Wenzel again engaged with his former employers, remaining in their service about six years. In 1864 the family came to Dorr, Allegan Co., Mich., where the homestead is still retained. They were among its earliest pioneer settlers.

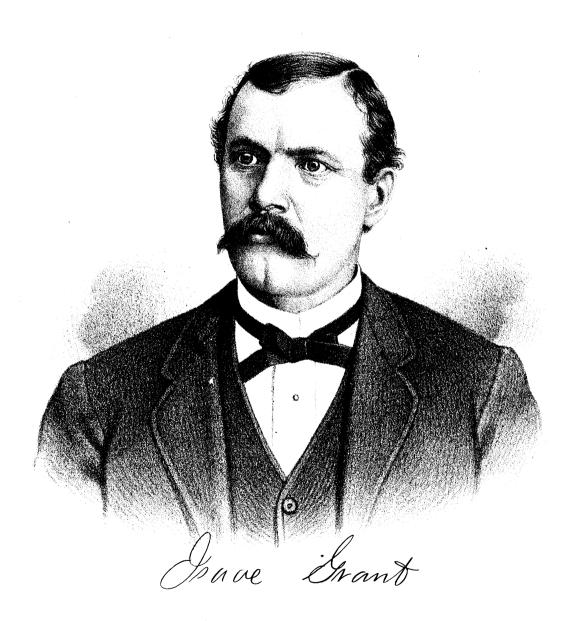
Mr. Wenzel operated as his father's assistant until he was 20 years of age, when he obtained a situation in a shingle-mill in the township of Dorr. After pursuing this occupation some time, the manufacturing firm of Wenzel & Sons was established with the father at its head. A year later the organization be-The partnership existed came Wenzel Brothers. five years and its business transactions were managed chiefly in Ensley Township, Newaygo Co., Mich. The firm dissolved in 1879, and in the spring of the following year Mr. Wenzel came to Osceola County and engaged in stocking a mill which was managed by his brother. In the fall of 1882 the present association was instituted, which has since prosecuted the manufature of lumber and shingles, and is doing an extensive business in hard-wood planing. They have producing capacity for 40,000 feet of lumber daily, and 40,000 shingles, and they own 200 acres of timber land easily accessible from their works. Mr. Wenzel is the individual owner of 11 improved lots in Le Roy village. He was formerly a Republican, but is now an adherent of the Prohibition element.

He was married at Dorr, April 22, 1870, to Ellen Burke, and they have had four children: Harry F., who was born Feb. 8, 1873: Caroline R., Oct. 10, 1874; Irvin L., Dec. 22, 1877; and Albert, born April 18, 1880, who died July 9, 1881. Mrs. Wenzel was born Oct. 15, 1852, in Medina Co., Ohio. She is the daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Quinn) Burke, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States after their marriage, and who located in the Buckeye State. In 1867 they removed thence to Allegan Co., Mich., where the father died May 6, 1880. The mother is still a resident there.

Mr. Wenzel holds the office of Trustee in the Baptist Church at Le Roy, and is Sunday-school Superintendent.

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saac Grant, liveryman and proprietor of the Upton Avenue Mills, at Reed City, was born Jan. 25, 1846, near St. John's, Clinton Co., Mich., and is the son of Charles and Emmeline (Gillett) Grant. His earliest known paternal ancestor, Ebenezer Grant, was born in Scotland, at an unknown date. Isaac Grant, son of the latter, was born April 4, 1760, in Goshen, Conn., and became a soldier in the Continental Army before he was 17 years of age, serving under "Mad" Anthony Wayne, and participating in the bayonet charge at the ford of Stony Point. His command of 40 men were captured at Fort Washington and placed on the prison ship "Grosvenor" in New York Harbor. The entire number were seized with smallpox. A surgeon visited them and left a dose for each man. All but four took the medicine and died. Isaac Grant was one of the survivors. After the close of the war he went to Lenox, Mass., and studied medicine. He married Hannah Tracy, of that place, and settled at Colerain in the same State, removing later to Whitingham, Vt. He went thence in 1801 to Chenango Co., N. Y., where he practiced his profession and was one of the founders of the first medical society of that county. He continued a practitioner there until compelled by advancing years to withdraw from active life, and removed to Genesee Co., N. Y., and later to Albion, Mich., where he died Nov. 9, 1841. His wife died Oct. 30, 1841, ten days preceding his own demise. They had nine children. Charles, fifth son and child, was born Oct. 2, 1794, in Colerain. He was a drafted man in the war of 1812, and served throughout the contest.

He married Peggy Hines, March 26, 1816, and they had three children. The first wife died, and Feb. 1, 1831, he married Matilda Closs. They became the parents of two children. The mother died Aug. 26, 1833. Mr. Grant was a third time married June 10, 1838, to Emmeline Gillett, and they had eight children.

Mr. Grant was reared on the home farm in Clinton Co., Mich. He was 15 years of age when the Civil War stirred the patriotism of young and old, and he experienced from the first the common enthusiasm.

The fault of his youth was one that time was gradually and surely remedying, and he enlisted Oct. 3, 1863, at St. John's, as a private in Co. I, 10th Mich. Cav., Captain Ayres. His command was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland and took part in the Stoneman raids, serving until Nov. 11, 1865. Mr. Grant was a participant in 52 battles, of more or less importance.

On leaving the army he returned to Clinton County for a time, and removed thence to St. Louis, Gratiot Co., Mich., and there engaged in the flour and feed business, operating in that avenue at that point about two years. In 1870 he went to Mount Pleasant, Isabella County, where he established himself in general trade. A year and a half later he transferred his locality to Baldwin, Lake Co., Mich., and there pursued the same vocation for a year. At the end of that time he entered a claim of 160 acres of land near Baldwin, where he located and commenced active operations. In 1874 he was elected Sheriff of Lake County on the Republican ticket and served his term. In 1880 he was reelected to the same position. He also held other official positions, and officiated as President of the County Agricultural Association two years. In February, 1883, he went to Chase, Lake County, and bought a livery stable, which he continued to manage until Sept. 3, 1883, the date of his sale of the property. Sept. 9, he became the proprietor of his livery business. His stables contain about a dozen horses on an average, and are fitted with necessary and suitable livery equipments.

He purchased his mills of T. V. Childs, in the fall of 1884 (current year). They include saw, grist and planing mills, and are fitted with the best quality of modern appurtenances. They derive a special value from their central location.

Mr. Grant is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post Stedman, No. 198, and he belongs also to the Sons of Industry.

He was married Oct. 25, 1868, at Salt River, Isabella County, to Daney Clark. She was born Aug. 11, 1850, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Robert and Martha Clark. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Grant were born as follows: Rena M., May 11, 1870; Alda M., Aug. 29, 1873; Clark D., April 25, 1875; Howard, June 1, 1879; and Annie, May 11, 1881.

The portrait of Mr. Grant is given on a preced-

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ing page. He is an active, enterprising man and possesses the quality and degree of business energy which guarantees the future solidity of Osceola County. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood, is six feet one and a half inches in height and weighs 215 pounds.



ev. John Farsberg, Pastor of the Lutheran Church located at Tustin, was born Nov. 9, 1834, in Sweden. His father, Johan Farsberg, died when he was in early childhood, and thereafter, until the age of eight years, he was cared for by his mother, Christiana Farsberg, in the home of his maternal grandfather. In 1842 he went to live with an uncle to be instructed in the business of a blacksmith, and later he worked as a puddler in a foundry.

When he was about 30 years of age he was appointed Government Inspector of the machine shops throughout the kingdom of Norway. He spent one year in the traverse of the country in the discharge of the trust. On the expiration of his commission in 1866, he came to the United States and remained about a year in the city of Chicago, where he obtained employment as an axle-filer in various carriage factories. He became at the end of that time a missionary among his countrymen, and after laboring among them some months he returned to his trade as a mechanic, and operated three years in the manufacture of plows. He went thence to Moline, Ill., where he officiated in the Lutheran ministry one year. He went thence to Henry County in that State, and preached two years in the country. In 1874 he returned to his former field in the city of Chicago, where he acted as a missionary about three years. He next proceeded to Rock Island, Ill., and spent a year in study at the Swedish seminary, and at the close of his course was regularly ordained a minister.

In 1877 he took a final leave of his people in Illinois, and, answering to an urgent call from Osceola County, he located at Tustin. On his arrival he found the society without organization or place of worship, and he at once entered vigorously into

the work of remedying the deficiency. He has organized churches of his faith at Tustin, Reed City, Cadillac, Hobart, Morley and Bounds' Mill, all of which are now included in his circuit save at Reed City.

At Tustin he has added 125 members to his society, and the membership over which he has charge, aggregates 500 in round numbers. Since his arrival in Osceola County he has been instrumental in erecting five church edifices and a parsonage. He has been indefatigable and unremitting in his parochial labors, and has often labored both day and night in his periods of effort. He is an earnest and zealous promoter of the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Farsberg was married in 1866, in Norway, and three months after he came to Chicago, where his wife died six months later, leaving no child. He was again married Dec. 26, 1878, in Chicago, to Betsey Kunoson, who was born Oct. 22, 1845, in Sweden. She was well educated in her native land, and when 18 years of age came to Chicago with her parents, who went later to Minnesota, where they are farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Farsberg have had four children, one of whom, John, is not living. Those who survive are Antony W., Anna M. and Joseph T.



Fartin W. Westfall, proprietor of the hotel at Leroy which bears his name, was born April 17, 1843, in Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., and is the son of James and Elizabeth Westfall. When he was 16 years of age, his parents removed from his native State to Lenawee Co., Mich., and settled at Hudson. He took possession of a rented farm a year later, which he conducted several years, coming thence in August, 1866, to Osceola County. He located on a farm and was one of the first settlers north of Reed City. He lived on the place where he made a claim five years, and improved 20 acres. Meanwhile, he operated on the road grade of the track of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, between Ashton and Leroy, and he "got out" 10,000 ties for the road. Subsequently he bought out a man who was making preparations







to erect a block-house hotel, but before his arrangements were complete he changed his plan and drew the lumber 12 miles for the building of a frame structure for the same purpose, which was the first building at Leroy. He had a large number of boarders, chiefly railroad men, and at one time numbering nearly 100. He has since built two structures for hotel purposes, the first having been consumed by fire. In 1872 he took possession of the Westfall House, of which, together with three village lots, he is the proprietor. He owns, besides, 80 acres of land under good cultivation, in Newaygo County.

Politically he adheres to the present principles of the Democratic party. He has been Treasurer of his township two years, and is present Village Marshal.

He was married Dec. 25, 1864, to Frances E. Fairchild. She was born Oct. 12, 1841, in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., and came with her parents to Hillsdale Co., Mich., when she was two years old. Robert M. Westfall is an adopted child.

When 17 years old Mr. Westfall enlisted, enrolling as a soldier in the Union Army, Nov. 29, 1861, in the 27th N. Y. Inf., and was assigned to Co. B. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, and was discharged in June, 1863. Mr. Westfall participated in eleven battles and some minor skirmishes, escaping unhurt from battle casualties. He took a severe cold which settled in his head and caused permanent loss of hearing. Four of his brothers enlisted, and all escaped injury save two who received slight wounds.



oseph Patterson, founder of the Osceola County Democrat, the pioneer Democratic journal published in Osceola County, and still its editor, was born April 26, 1855, in the township of Raisin, Lenawee Co., Mich. He is the son of Hon. J. H. Patterson, member of the first Constitutional Convention of Michigan.

In 1866 the family removed to Jefferson, Cass Co., Mich. Mr. Patterson received a good commonschool education, supplemented by a thorough course of study at the High School at Kalamazoo, where he

was graduated in 1879. He subsequently studied law with Howell & Carr, attorneys at Cassopolis. Mich., and in the spring of 1881 he was admitted to the Bar.

He removed to Evart in the fall of 1884, and founded the journal with which he is connected as owner and editor.



benezer M. Braden, farmer on section 13, Leroy Township, is the proprietor of 80 acres of land lying adjacent to the village of Leroy and justly considered one of the most valuable places in the township in point of merit. He was born Dec. 19, 1831, in Seneca Co., N. Y.

Louis Braden, his father, is a native of Seneca County, where he has spent his entire life, and is still a resident. His mother, Electa (Moore) Braden. is a native of the same State. Their family comprises nine children, all of whom are living. The parents are each 76 years old, and are in fine health.

Mr. Braden is the oldest of his parents' children, five of whom reside in the State of New York, the remaining four being residents of Michigan. He remained at home until he was 22 years of age, and was instructed in all the details of farm labor.

He was married in the winter of 1856, in Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., to Mary S. Pound. She was born in August, 1831, in the State of New York, and died Sept. 21, 1869, in Allegan Co., Mich., leaving four children, three of whom still survive her,-Cornelia, Charles D. and Clarence A.; Frank is deceased. Mr. Braden was a second time married April 19, 1871, in Texas Township, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., to Sarah A. Angell. One child has been born of this marriage, -Ewell L. Mrs. Braden was born Nov. 30, 1838, in Galen, Wayne Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of James and Lucy (Tabor) Angell. Her parents were natives respectively of Rhode Island and New Hampshire. They came to Michigan in 1868, settling in Kalamazoo County. They passed the closing years of their lives in the home of their daughter in Osceola County. The



father died July 12, 1879, the mother, April 28, 1877. They had 10 children.

Mr. Braden removed his family to Leroy Township May 6, 1873. He operated as a saw-mill assistant three years, and in 1876 bought 80 acres of land on which he has since established himself as one of the leading farmers in this portion of the county. He is a decided Republican, and has been Supervisor one year.

He is a Baptist in religious faith and connection.



ideon A. Estes, merchant, formerly of the mercantile firm of Bevins & Estes, operating at Tustin, was born May 21, 1844, in Madison Co., N. Y. His parents, John and Jane (Allen) Estes, were natives of the same State, and were of New England origin and English ancestry.

The latter died in her native State in 1849. The father was a farmer and died in 1865, in Madison County.

Mr. Estes was under the protection of his father after the death of his mother until the decease of the former, soon after the son attained his majority. The latter set out for Michigan and secured a homestead claim at the land office in Ionia, located in Leroy Township, Osceola County. On turning his face toward the wilds of Northern Michigan, he found himself the possessor of a cash capital of 56 cents, wherewith to begin the world. His surplus assets were his manhood's energy and determination to get on in the world, and his young wife.

On reaching section 28, Leroy Township, they found themselves in the depths of the wilderness, with no communication with the world at large save by the trails which temporary sojourners had made all over the county. They made a clearing, erected a shelter and entered courageously upon the pains and pleasures of pioneer life, meeting success and comfort from the untried and almost trackless forest acres. Mr. Estes labored assiduously, and at the date of his change of locality, his farm manifested the character of the labor and energy he had expended in its improvements and in a frame farm

house, which was the work of his own hands. In 1876 he sold the place to William Hooper, came to Tustin and formed a business relation with George W. Bevins, which continued to exist five years, and was altogether prosperous and satisfactory. In 1881, Mr. Estes entered into the enterprise in which he has since operated, with gratifying results. He is the owner of some valuable property at Grand Rapids, and also of several improved lots in Tustin. Mr. Estes was the incumbent of nearly the entire list of local official positions while a resident in Leroy Township.

In political connection and opinion, he belongs to the National Greenback element.

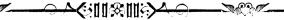
He was married Jan. 15, 1867, in Madison Co., N. Y., to Lotta Lyon, who was born Aug. 24, 1844, in the same county where her parents lived and died. She accompanied her husband to Osceola County, and aided him in the accomplishment of his pioneer plans in the township of Leroy. She died May 28, 1878, at Tustin. One of her two sons survives her, namely, Clayton, who was born June 18, 1875. Clifford was born July 25, 1870, and died Jan. 31, 1875. Mr. Estes was again married July 6, 1879, at Elkhart, Ind., to Mrs. Barbara N. (Dunn) Wellner. She was born June 30, 1841, in Paisley, Scotland, where her father was a weaver. She was about three years of age when the family emigrated to the United States, settling in Auburn, N. Y., where she was first married. George W., elder son, is a resident of Buffalo, N. Y.; and John T. the younger, lives at

With her husband, she is a member of the Baptist Church.



Bros., proprietors of the Evart Review, is a native Michigan man, born at Pontiac, Mich., Aug. 3, 1854, and is therefore now in his 31st year. Born of humble parents who gained their living for themselves and family by hard labor, young Minchin soon had to begin to look around for himself; and in the fall of 1869, after receiving a common-school education at Pontiac, he entered the printing-office of the Pontiac







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Bill-Poster, then owned by Wm. P. Nisbett, now of the Big Rapids Herald. From office "devil" he rose to be foreman before the expiration of his apprenticeship. In the spring of 1873 he left Pontiac to take the position of foreman in the Ludington (Mich.) Appeal office, founded at that time, and held that position over two years, when he resigned and went to Reed City, and accepted the position of local editor upon the Reed City Clarion, in the spring of 1875. From here he went to Toledo, where he worked at his trade in the Commercial job-printing room for nearly two years. Then, with his brother Jesse T., he purchased the Reed City Clarion from Mr. T. D. Talbot. This they found in very bad condition, financially and otherwise, but succeeded in putting it upon a first-class footing,—upon equal standing with the best of country papers.

In September, 1879, Mr. Minchin received the commission of Railway Postal Clerk from the Government of the United States, which position he still holds, to the credit of both himself and the service.

Minchin Bros. sold the *Clarion* to Charles E. Barnes in 1880, and bought the Evart *Review*, George W. still retaining a half interest, while his brother continues as editor. The latter is also President of the village of Evart.

Mr. George W. Minchin, the subject of the above outline, was married at Ludington, Sept. 14, 1880, to Miss Alice Bennett, of that city, and now has a pleasant home of his own at Evart.



oseph H. Powell, farmer, section 6, Orient Township, was born April 13, 1840, in Pittsburg, Pa., and is the son of Ephraim and Catherine (Connor) Powell. His father was born Oct. 31, 1806, and died Dec. 24, 1867. His mother was born in May, 1810, and died in 1881. Their deaths took place in the city of Pittsburg.

Mr. Powell lived in the place of his maturity until he was 20 years of age, when he went to Greenwood Township, Crawford Co., Pa., settling there in 1860. He enlisted in the Union service Feb. 26, 1864, enrolling in Co. G, 14th Pa. Cav. The command was

assigned to Averill's Division in the Valley of the Shenandoah. The first battle in which Mr. Powell was an active participant, took place May 15, 1864, at Newmarket. He was again under fire June 5, at Piedmont. June 16, he was engaged in a skirmish at Buchanan on the James River, and fought at Lynchburg on the two days following. He was in action at Liberty on the 20th, and at Salem on the day thereafter. The command came down the valley to Parkersburg, went thence to Martinsburg and advanced to Winchester, where it was engaged June 22, 23 and 24, after which it fell back across the Potomac at Williamsport and pursued General Imboden after he had burned Chambersburg, following him until he was driven from Virginia. General Sheridan succeeded to the command, and on the 17th of September, the battle of Acquia Creek was fought. Two days later an engagement at Winchester took place. On the 21st occurred the fight at Fisher Hill, and on the 23d Mr. Powell was wounded in the shoulder of the left arm, by a pistol shot at Mount Jackson. He went thence to Port Republic, and from there was sent to the hospital at York, Pa. His recovery was speedy and he rejoined his regiment at Winchester.

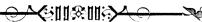
He received his final discharge Aug. 17, 1865, and returned home to Crawford Co., Pa. He resumed the occupation of farmer, operating as a laborer by the month and also as a renter. In 1868, he determined to seek a later settled portion of the country, and accordingly made his way to Michigan, driving a horse-team through to Snow's Corners, Ionia County, reaching there April 20.

After a residence of one summer at that place, he came, Oct. 20, 1868, with his family, to Orient Township. He had made a homestead claim on the Fourth of July previous, and in September made a clearing and built a log house, to which he removed his family on the day stated, arriving at their home after dark.

About 60 acres of the farm is now improved and cultivated, and a good frame house replaces the log cabin of the pioneer days.

Mr. Powell is independent in political views and favors the Prohibition element. He was appointed Township Treasurer in 1873, and was elected to the office in the spring of 1874. In the spring of 1876, he was elected Supervisor and was subsequently re-

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elected in 1877, and in 1880. He acted six years as School Moderator.

His marriage to Catherine Carroll took place Feb. 26, 1860, in Pittsburg, Pa., and they have had three children: Margaret Ann was born Nov. 19, 1860, and was married July 4, 1881, to James McDonald; an unnamed infant died at the age of six months; Ephraim J. was born May 17, 1863. Mrs. Powell was born Feb. 2, 1840, in Greenwood Township, Crawford Co., Pa., and is the daughter of William and Margaret (Brooks) Carroll. Her parents died in Crawford County.

Mr. and Mrs. Powell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



ship, was born Feb. 8, 1848, in Piscataquis
Co., Maine. He is the son of Charles W. and
Albina S. (Kittredge) Rich, both natives of
Massachusetts. In 1864 they removed to
Ohio, and are now living near the village of Elyria in
the Buckeye State.

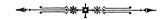
Mr. Rich went to that State five years previously. and during that time was in charge of his uncle, I. S. Metcalf, residing at Elyria, Lorain County. He attended the Union School at that place until the removal of his parents to Lorain County, and after he was again an inmate of the parental household he continued his studies until he completed a full course and was graduated at the High School. At the age of 21 he determined to acquire a practical knowledge of the profession of civil engineering, and to that end he devoted his time, working for a while for his board; but soon, by close application and diligence, secured positions of trust and profit. Continuing in the service, he obtained employment on different engineering works in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Baltimore, Md., until the year 1876, the date of his removal to Tustin. He came here primarily in the real-estate interest of his uncle, E. W. Metcalf, of Elyria, Ohio.

In the spring of 1877 he purchased 240 acres on section 24, Burdell Township, and in the same

year he platted one-half of the village where he resides, locating 48 lots. He has since made sale of nearly the entire number. He is the proprietor of a fine residence in Tustin village, and owns 160 acres of land on section 26, in Burdell Township. He has recently purchased 560 acres located on sections 2, 12 and 24 of the same township, and is operating as a lumberman and dealer in real estate in his own behalf. Since his first removal to Michigan he has spent three years in Ohio in his professional capacity.

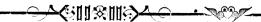
The marriage of Mr. Rich to Callie Meloy occurred Dec. 25, 1873, at New Lexington, Perry Co., Ohio. They have one child-Wilder M.-born Aug. 9, 1884. Mrs. Rich was born Sept. 23, 1848, in New Lexington, and is the daughter of William and Sophia (Thomson) Meloy. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and was by vocation a cabinet-maker. He was a man of prominent standing in Perry Co., Ohio, and during his life-time held several positions of responsibility and trust, among which were those of County Auditor and Treasurer. He died in Perry County, in the fall of 1882, aged 73 years. Her mother was born in Ohio and descended from German ancestors. She is still living, in Perry County, and is 64 years of age. Mrs. Rich was carefully educated, and at the age of 18 years commenced teaching, which profession she pursued with success five years.

Politically, Mr. Rich is a Republican. In religious preference he is a Presbyterian, while his wife adopts the tenets of the Baptist faith.



illiam H. Allen, lumberman at Evart, was born Dec. 3, 1837, in Ontario Co., N. Y. His father, Albert A. Allen, was a native of the Empire State and was for some years a minister of the Methodist Church. He died in Holly, Oakland Co., Mich., Feb. 9, 1882, at 77 years of age. William's mother, Laura (Oysterbank) Allen, was born in May, 1806, in Green Co., N. Y., and is a member of the household of her son at Evart. Three of six children of whom she became the mother are living,—Laura M., wife of







Andrew Seeley, at Palmyra, N. Y.; Alpheus D., book-keeper in Detroit; and William H.

Mr. Allen began to prepare for the vocation of machinist when he was 16 years of age. In 1855 he came to Michigan, where he worked at his trade, and later conducted abstract business in the counties of Kent, Genesee and Muskegon. He was one of the earliest to enlist in the service of the United States, entering the army of the Union in April, 1861, enrolling for three months under the first call for troops. He became a member of Co. F, Second Mich. Vol. Inf., and soon after re-enlisted for three years, as a private. He fought at the First Bull Run, at Fair Oaks, Williamsburg, Yorktown, Malvern Hill, in skirmishes without number and also served on detailed duty. At the end of two years he was discharged, on account of ill health, at Philadelphia, and returned to Flint. After working a short time at his trade, he went to Muskegon and operated in realestate and abstract business. Going thence to Big Rapids, he was employed two years as clerk in a drug store.

In 1870 he came to Evart and resumed his occupation of drug clerk, which he pursued about two years, meanwhile becoming interested in lumbering in the behalf of capitalists at Muskegon, buying timber and logs. He has since been continuously engaged in the same line of business. He is the owner of a residence and two lots at Evart, and of several tracts of farming land variously located in different parts of the county.

Mr. Allen was married Nov. 26, 1867, in Muskegon, to Sarah J. Dale. They have two children, namely: William J., born Jan. 1, 1870, at Big Rapids, and Bessie C., born May 5, 1881, at Evart. Mrs. Allen was born Oct. 9, 1840, in Monroe Co., Mich.



the law firm of Bellows & Stone, of Reed City, was born Jan. 14, 1858, at Mishawaka, Ind. Charles Fitz Roy Bellows, his father, who lives at Ypsilanti, Mich., was born Nov. 29, 1832, near Bellows Falls, Vermont, a place founded and named by Col. John Bellows, a

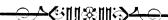
paternal ancestor of Mr. Bellows of this sketch. The family is an old New England one, the first member of which, John Bellows, came from England in the year 1635, and his descendants were distinguished in Colonial matters and in the Revolutionary War.

In 1837, when five years of age, Mr. Bellows' father removed with his parents from Vermont to Michigan, making almost the entire journey in a pioneer wagon with ox team, and settled on Climax Prairie in Kalamazoo County, where his father made a large claim of land. The grandfather of the Mr. Bellows of this sketch is still living, at the age of 85, on the land he located when he came to this State, still farming, having nearly 400 acres under a high order of cultivation. His wife died on the farm, about the year 1866, leaving a large family, of which Charles F. R. Bellows was the oldest child and only son.

From the date of the removal of the family to Michigan, the boyhood of Charles F. R. Bellows was spent on the farm, employed in clearing and improving it in a then almost unsettled country, having but few advantages of society or schools, and leading the well-known life of the pioneer boy. He afterward attended the college just established at Olivet, and the State Normal School, and, leaving the farm, entered upon the life of a teacher, successively at Constantine, Mishawaka and at Decatur. At these places he was Principal of academies and graded schools, and devoted his entire time, not otherwise employed, in the study of mathematics, for which he had an unusual adaptation and faculty, enabling him to enter the advanced course in civil engineering at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. After graduating with honor at the University he continued teaching, and by his industry and ability has placed himself at the head of the profession which he has pursued since. He is at present Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, a position he has filled for 18 years. As an author of a number of text books on mathematics, and a lifelong teacher of wide acquaintance, he is well known as a leading educator of the State. He has been prominent as well in political and journalistic circles, and founded the first Republican paper in Van Buren County. He is a Mason of eminence, and in 1883 was the Grand Master of the State of Michigan.

The mother of Mr. Bellows was Julia E. nee

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Walker, whose family were early settlers in Oakland Co., Mich., and were also identified with the early growth of the State.

Being the son of a teacher, William E. Bellows enjoyed every advantage of education and training. being a pupil in the graded schools under his father's supervision and at the age of 12 years entering the State Normal School. He was a member of the Classical Course until his graduation, in the class of 1877, being particularly proficient in mathematics and ancient languages, his especial delights, and the study of which he keeps up to the present time in his active professional life. While in school he spent his summer vacations on the farm, encouraging a strong physical as well as mental growth. In 1878, after teaching district schools several winters while finishing his course, he became Principal of the Union School at Saugatuck, Allegan Co., Mich., where he remained three years, and afterward assumed control of the graded schools at Allegan in the same capacity for two years. As a teacher, he was practical, enthusiastic and devoted to thorough instruction and systematic management, and was held in high esteem by pupils and patrons.

At the age of 23 he began the study of law, at first during the leisure he could get from school work, and afterward in the law office of P. A. Latta at Allegan and Capt. E. P. Allen at Ypsilanti. He was admitted to the Bar at Ann Arbor, in the Washtenaw Circuit, July 25, 1882, but continued teaching and the urther prosecution of his legal studies until the spring of 1883, the date of his selection of Reed City as his field for the practice of his profession. The formation of his present partnership relation was entered into a short time afterward, and the firm are already engaged in an extensive and prosperous practice. Besides legal business proper, they deal extensively in real estate, solicit fire and life insurance and lend money. As a young lawyer his industry and native ability are making an impression in the community, which is the source of much important and profitable business.

Mr. Bellows is a Republican in politics, born and bred, takes a deep interest in public affairs and is a rising man in local politics. He did effective work in the campaign of 1884 in his county for the Republican ticket, and his services as a campaign speaker are appreciated.

He was married Sept. 3, 1879, at Detroit, to Adelaide E. Weir. They are the parents of three children: Bertha C., born July 23, 1880, at Saugatuck; Lewis Fitz Roy, Feb. 11, 1882, in Allegan; and Florence A., born Sept. 29, 1883, at Reed City. Mrs. Bellows was born Dec. 25, 1860, at Manchester, Washtenaw Co., Mich., and is the daughter of Lewis H. and Susan Weir.



Reed City, was born Jan. 17, 1850, at East Zorra, Oxford Co., Ont. He is the son of Henry and Mary (Alles) Bittner, and his father is a prominent land-holder of Osceola County, having 200 acres in a fine agricultural condi-

tion in Richmond Township, and also is the proprietor of other tracts in the county, and of lots in the corporation of Reed City.

Dr. Bittner was reared on a farm and studied winters, attending school at Big Rapids and also at Grand Rapids. At the age of 18 years he entered the office of Fred Wood, M. D., at Big Rapids and studied medicine under his instructions two years and three months. Meanwhile he attended two full courses of lectures at Bellvue Medical College, N. Y., where he was graduated in the spring of 1871. Immediately after, in April, he came to Reed City. His father owned 280 acres of land, of which a plat of 120 acres is now in the city limits and known as "Bittner's Additions." (To the first, the second and third additions have since been made.) These interests required the personal supervision of interested parties, and Dr. Bittner came here to attend to the accumulating business.

In 1872 he opened an office for the practice of his profession, which he prosecuted three years. In 1874 he took charge of a Church of the Evangelical Association at Owosso, and officiated as its Pastor one year, going successively to Marshall, where he was occupied in a similar capacity one year, to St. Joseph two years, and to Lansing one year. In 1879 he resumed his medical practice at Reed City, which he continued two years, and, at the expiration of that

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J. Froclos



Mary The Proctor

time assumed charge of a Church at Ionia, officiating there two years. His health becoming impaired, he again returned to Reed City, where he is engaged in office practice and prescriptions.

In 1883, associated with his brother, Josiah Bittner, he built a mill-dam, situated on section 14, Richmond Township, and located on the Hersey River. They built a flouring mill, with a capacity of 80 barrels of flour daily besides custom work. The mill is fitted with 10 pairs of rollers and all modern improvements. The brothers have a joint ownership in 40 acres of land, constituting the mill-site. Mr. Bittner is the proprietor of the property where he resides, and 16 acres of land in village lots at Reed City.

He was married in Fredonia, Calhoun Co., Mich., Nov. 9, 1871, to Barbara Gutekunst. Their seven children were born in the following order: Lidas H., Oct. 1, 1872; Lottie M., Jan. 19, 1874; Austin H., Dec. 6, 1875; Adolph, Sept. 28, 1877; Simon P., Sept. 15, 1879; Omar N., Aug. 24, 1881; Almira B., Nov. 9, 1883. Mrs. Bittner was born Oct. 14, 1847, in Fredonia, Washtenaw Co., Mich.



F. Proctor, farmer, section 24, Hersey Township, was born Aug. 6, 1834, in Barton Township, Orleans Co., Vt. He is the son of Dan and Augusta (Mason) Proctor. His father was born Feb. 14, 1807, in Manchester, Eng., and emigrated to the United States in 1820. He first located in Boston. Mass., and removed thence to Craftsbury, Orleans Co., Vt., setting up his business there as a blacksmith. He owned a small farm in Michigan, whither he removed in 1849, and died Feb. 28, 1855, in Keene, Ionia County. The mother was born in Craftsbury, Vt., Feb. 15, 1804, and died at the home of her son, Sept. 30, 1883. Cynthia M., Alfred A., J. F., Helen E. and Benjamin Franklin, their five children, are all living.

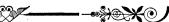
Mr. Proctor was married soon after becoming of age, and settled in an unorganized portion of Montcalm Co., Mich., whence he removed, Jan. 1, 1856,

to section 16, Crystal Township, together with his eldest brother. They each made a claim of 40 acres of land, on which Mr. Proctor remained six years, and removed to North Shade, Gratiot Co., Mich. Three years later he made another transfer of his home and family, to Hubbardston, Ionia County. Not long afterward he embarked in the 'grocery trade at Matherton, combining that business with hotel-keeping and conducting both about one vear. His venture proved disastrous, and as he suffered almost total loss of his resources except his ability to labor, he engaged as head-sawyer in the mill of Cogswell & Aldrich, with whom he operated in that capacity three years. He next managed a saw-mill at Langston, Montcalm County, three years, and in the spring of 1872 he came to Hersey and operated as head-sawyer, scaler and foreman in the lumber camps of D. A. Blodgett. In the spring of 1875 he took possession of the farm on which he has since pursued his agricultural interests, and he also for some years continued the work of scaling, prosecuting that business eight winters. He owns 120 acres of land, on which there was a small improvement when he took possession. He has passed three winters near Harrison, Clare County, acting as foreman in the shingle-mill of D. F. Diggins, and removed his family there.

In the fall of 1863 Mr. Proctor was drafted inte the Union service from Gratiot County, but on reporting at Corunna, Shiawassee County, was released being the only dependence of his widowed mother The law was afterward changed, and he determined to enlist, as he considered the prospects of his being again drafted were more than likely to be realized. He decided to enroll in the Third Michigan Infantry. On meeting the recruiting officer at Pewamo, he stated his circumstances, his large family, and the necessity of his presence to secure their well-being. The officer informed him that he could enlist him and administer the oath in such cases made and provided, give him custody of his papers, and should he be drafted he could report for duty to the regiment as an enlisted man. He escaped the draft. and the necessity never arose.

Mr. Proctor was married Sept. 16, 1855, to Mary W. Smith, and they have eight living children, and four deceased. Fred was born Jan. 21, 1857; Frank, March 7, 1858; Charlie, Jan. 5, 1860; Dan, Aug. 25, 1861; Viola, April 14, 1863 (died March





19, 1864); Clyde, born Jan. 12, 1865, died May 13, 1882; Louisa was born April 11, 1867; Willie, March 17, 1870; Ralph, Feb. 28, 1872 (died March 3d following); Verne, born May 13, 1873, died Sept. 24 of the same year; Arthur C. was born Sept. 25, 1875; Albert E., April 11, 1877. Mrs. Proctor was born May 23, 1833, in Novi, Oakland Co., Mich., and is the oldest of four children born to her parents. She has one brother and two sisters—Edgar, Abigail R. and Emily. Her father and mother, A. C. and Lorinda (Simmons) Smith, reside at Easton, Ionia County, where the former is a citizen of prominence. He has served several terms as Sheriff, and has been County Surveyor some years.

Mr. Proctor is present Supervisor (1884) of his township. In political opinion he is a Democrat.

His paternal grandfather was in somewhat straitened circumstances in England, and, leaving his family there, all save his oldest son, he set out with him in a sailing vessel for the United States. Adverse winds drove them into the Northern Ocean among the icebergs, where their food gave out and they were in danger of starvation as well as shipwreck. But other vessels in the same vicinity, with more abundant stores, shared with them, and after six months of storm and stress they landed in Nova Scotia. The senior Proctor was a blacksmith and moreover was bent on proceeding to the United States, but was deterred by an English law enacted after the war of 1812, prohibiting mechanics belonging by nativity to Great Britain from going to the States. He fixed his location as near the boundary line as he could, and under cover of becoming a permanent settler he took up 200 acres of land, on which he settled and commenced active life as a blacksmith. After a year he succeeded in getting on board an American sloop with his tools, but he was discovered by the British authorities and all the most valuable portion of his equipment was confiscated, leaving him only the commonest sort of an outfit to commence his work of carving out ways and means to secure the comfort and presence of his family. A month later he succeeded in his purpose and reached Boston. He went thence to Lowell, in the Old Bay State, where he produced the first lace-making machinery in this country.

His maternal grandmother, Mrs. Mason, was a descendant of the Howards, whose names are

associated with the earliest colonial history of Massachusetts.

His grandfather, Elder Mason, was the first Baptist clergyman in Craftsbury, Vt. At the date of his settlement there, the most primitive methods of travel prevailed, and he once drew his wife on a hand-sled nearly 50 miles, she carrying in her arms their oldest child.

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Proctor appear on other pages. That of Mr. Proctor is especially valuable to this volume, as he represents the elements on which this country was founded and which has perpetuated its institutions. He is a pioneer by inheritance and in his own experience.



saac W. Howe, M. D., practicing physician at Ashton, Lincoln Township, and a prominent resident in that vicinity, was born in Potter Co., Pa., May 8, 1835, and attended the common school until about 19 years of age. He then began the study of medicine in his

native county, under Dr. Willard Whitney, and applied himself to his chosen studies with great assiduity. In due time he became qualified to pursue his calling successfully.

In the fall of 1868, he came to Michigan, resided in Wayland, Allegan County, about a year, and then came to Osceola County, locating in Lincoln Township about half a mile west of Ashton. It was his intention to engage in mercantile business, and he sold the first goods in the township. About a year afterward he went to Lake County, this State, and took possession of 80 acres of land, under the provisions of the homestead laws, in Ellsworth Township. After residing there until the spring of 1879, he returned to Ashton, where he has since resided and followed the practice of his profession. He has erected a fine residence, which he now occupies. Besides the 80 acres of land which he owns in Lake County, he also owns some village property at Ashton.

In regard to religion, the Doctor, as well as his wife, is a member of the Baptist Church, and has





been a devoted worker for the cause of Christianity for 26 years. He is a Republican in his political views; has held the office of Township Treasurer in Lake County for a year and a half, resigning that office on account of being elected Sheriff of that county. This office he had two years; was also Under-Sheriff four years, and Superintendent of the Poor of the same county for a term.

Dr. Howe was married in Potter County, in his native State, Jan. 18, 1855, to Miss Emeline Harvey, who was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1834. Her parents, Joel and Polly (Gee) Harvey, were also natives of the same county. The children in the family of Dr. Howe have been Florence D., Iva G. and Elmer W. The first mentioned died when a year and eight months old. The Doctor's father, William Howe, was a native of the Empire State, and his mother, Abigail, nee Kibbie, of the State of Massachusetts.



B. Winsor, attorney, member of the law, real-estate and insurance firm of Cooper & Winsor, at Reed City, was born Jan 24, 1858, in Providence, R. I. His father, James W. Winsor, was born Aug. 31, 1813, in Rhode Island, and married Ann C. Chillson, who was born Nov. 12, 1817, near Elmira, N. Y. Three of their seven children are still living.

When Mr. Winsor was obout five years of age his parents became residents of Hillsdale, Mich. On reaching suitable age he became a student at the college there, studying in the scientific course, and was graduated in the spring of 1877. He entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, immediately after terminating his course at Hillsdale, and was graduated in 1879. He had previously acquired a fundamental knowledge of law in the office of Dickerman & St. John, of Hillsdale, Mich.

In the fall of 1880 he came to Reed City, where he became an associate with Ransom Cooper, and their business relations are still in existence. They have established a satisfactory practice in the legal profession, and represent the Liverpool & London & Globe Fire Insurance Company, the Phœnix, Orient, British American and American.

In the spring of 1880 Mr. Winsor was elected City Attorney, and has been successively re-elected to the same position. He is connected by membership with the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Blue Lodge, No. 363, at Reed City, to Royal Arch Chapter, No. 112, at Reed City, and to Pilgrim Commandery, No. 23, at Big Rapids.



alter M. Davis, dealer in boots, shoes, harness, furniture, etc., at Evart, was born Aug. 31, 1847, in Washington Township, Macomb Co., Mich. His father, Stephen H. Davis, was born in the State of New York and is an early settler of Macomb County. He is engaged in the sale of agricultural implements at Romeo in that county. His mother, Sarah Maria (Scott) Davis, is a native of the State of New York. They are the parents of nine children.

At the age of 18 years, which period of his life he had passed on his father's farm, Mr. Davis went to Ray, in his native county, to prepare for the business of a harness-maker. He served a period of three years, and in 1868 he opened a shop for the transaction of business in that avenue at Ray, which he conducted two years. In October, 1871, he came to Evart, accompanied by his brother-Henry A. Davis -and they erected buildings beside each other for the prosecution of their respective enterprises-harness-making and the sale of furniture. The death of H. A. Davis occurred in December, 1878, and, in company with M. C. Williams, the surviving brother purchased the stock of furniture, becoming sole owner three years later by purchase. His business has continued to expand, and he has increased its connections by the addition of boots and shoes, and also keeps a full line of undertaker's goods. He also owns a hearse. Mr. Davis owns the building in which he established his business primarily, which is 20 x 62 feet in dimensions, rents the structure built by his brother, which exceeds his own in size, and lso occupies a large store house opposite, 20 x 80









feet in size. He erected the building in which the postoffice at Evart is located and where he formerly operated. His stock in the various departments of his business averages a value of \$10,000. He owns his village property, consisting of a house and three lots, and also a 50-acre farm situated adjoining the village of Sears. Mr. Davis is a member of the School Board and is the present Village Treasurer, in which position he is serving his seventh term.

He was married in Grand Rapids to Elizabeth Wolf, a native of the city of Buffalo, N. Y. Their children were born in Evart as follows: Earl S, June 12, 1881, and Glenn S., Sept. 23, 1883. Politically he is an out and out Republican.



Orient Township, was born Jan. 29, 1846, on the Isle of Wight. His father, John Edwards, was born Nov. 9, 1803, in Wales, and is of mixed English and Welsh origin. He married Elizabeth Kinver, a lady of English birth, born in 1793, and in 1855 emigrated with his family to Oakwood, Victoria Co., Ont., where he is now living, in advanced age. The mother died there June 3, 1877.

Mr. Edwards was educated in the public schools of Victoria County chiefly, and was sent for a few months to a school of higher grade. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and, on obtaining his majority, rented a farm in the vicinity of his boyhood's home, which he conducted two years. Soon after he determined to test the rumored advantages of the Peninsular State, and in December, 1870, he came to the township of Orient, where he made a homestead claim of 40 acres of land, to which his family removed in March, 1871. He has made a later purchase of 60 acres additional, and of the whole has improved 50 acres; has also erected a frame barn of good quality, and suited to the increasing demands of his farm.

On coming to Orient Township, Mr. Edwards drove an ox team from Lake Station on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, which then terminated

there, and worked between seven and eight days to cut a road to his present place of residence.

He was married Jan. 29, 1867, to Mary E. Toole. She was born Feb. 24, 1845, in Oakwood, Ont., and is the daughter of William and Finette (Pillen) Toole. The former is a native of Pennsylvania and is of American birth and Irish and German descent. He was born in December, 1814, and is living in Oakwood, Ont. Her mother was of German extraction, born in Portland, Ont., and died in Oakwood, Jan. 24, 1869, aged 47 years and four weeks. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are recorded as follows: Finette S., born Oct. 5, 1869; William W., May 28, 1872; Cecil W., June 27, 1874 (died by accidental drowning May 19, 1877); Sidney J., June 28, 1876; Clarence B., Dec. 3, 1878; and Percy B., Sept. 2, 1882.

Mr. Edwards is an adherent and sustainer of the principles of the Republican party. He served a vacant term as Justice of the Peace, and was elected to the position twice successively, discharging its incumbent duties 11 years. He has been Highway Commissioner three years, School Inspector five years and Moderator three years. Mrs. Edwards belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.



ndrew C. Adams, merchant at Ashton, was

born in Erie Co., Pa., Nov. 22, 1844. His father, Elijah Adams, was a native of the State of New York; and his mother, Eunice, nee Van Tassel, was born in Pennsylvania. Andrew received a good common-school education until he was 16 years of age, when, Aug. 31, 1861, his patriotic ardor led him to enlist in the service of the Government for the suppression of the great insurrection and for the common weal of his country. He joined the Eighth Mich. Vol. Inf. and served four years, during this period being a participant in at least 20 general engagements, and came out of them all without having received a "scratch', of injury!

He was honorably discharged from the service, after the close of the direful contest, and until 1875 he was employed in different saw and shingle mills in







various parts of this State. He then came to Ashton and engaged in mercantile business, where he has since continued. His store is a fine one and would do credit to a much larger place. He has a complete stock of general merchandise and is enjoying a good patronage and fair success every way. On the 13th of February, 1884, his store took fire, and the building, with the contents, was entirely consumed; not even his books were saved. The loss was estimated at \$2,000 over all insurance. But he is not the man to be discouraged in life's noblest ambitions by disaster. As sure as he continues to have average health and strength, he will be industrious and economical, and begin again to accumulate.

Mr. Adams has held the office of Township Treasurer six years, also the positions of School Director and School Assessor, and in the winter of 1883 he was appointed Notary Public. In his principles concerning national government he is identified with the Republican party.

He was married at Wayland, Allegan Co., Mich., Jan. 1, 1871, to Augusta E. Dillabough, a native of Canada. There are two children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Adams, namely, Frederick C. and Robert E.



ohn Witt, farmer, section 22, Lincoln Township, is a son of Lui and Catherine Witt, natives of Germany, where also John was born, Nov. 14, 1840. When 24 years of age he emigrated to England and thence to Canada, living one year in Quebec and spending one summer in Detroit.

He came to this county in 1864 and took possession of 80 acres of land under the provisions of the homestead law, since which time he has added 80 acres more. One-half of his whole landed estate he has in a condition of good cultivation, and upon the premises he has erected a fine dwelling, also good barns, etc. Indeed, they are among the best in the county. Politically, Mr. Witt is a Republican, and in a public capacity he has served his fellow citizens as School Assessor.

He was married at Big Rapids, Mecosta Co., Mich., June 4, 1871, to Miss Matilda Morty, a native also of Germany. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Witt are Ida, born March 13, 1873; Agnes, June 21, 1874, and died Dec. 9, 1875; Ella, July 13, 1877; Matilda, Jan. 30, 1880; Otto, Dec. 31, 1881; and Paul, March 11, 1884.



enry W. Carson, better known to his generation as "Kit Carson," proprietor of the hotel and boarding-house at Sears, Orient Township, was born Nov. 3, 1837, in Yates Township, Montgomery Co., N. Y. His father, Stephen Carson, is deceased. He died Dec. 7. 1883, aged 85 years. The mother, Elizabeth (Williams) Carson, is living in Crawford Co., Pa., where her husband died, and is 75 years old. The family went to that section of Pennsylvania in 1852, where the father engaged in farming. In earlier life he was a carpenter.

Mr. Carson was 15 years of age when he went to the Keystone State with his parents. Sept. 23, 1865, he came to Genesee Co., Mich., and located at Clio, where he spent seven years engaged as a lumber manufacturer. He built four saw-mills at Clio, Genesee County. Later on he removed to Osceola County, arriving Sept. 2, 1871, and locating at Big Lake, two miles south of Sears. He built two miles of railway with iron track, running from Sears to Big Lake, for facilitating lumber manufacture and transportation. It was the first piece of locomotive railroad constructed by a single individual in the United States, and was designated the "Orient, Big Lake & Chippewa Road." Mr. Carson operated it five and a half years.

At the end of that time he sold out and located on his farm for a time, while he was building a saw-mill between Loomis and Coleman. Six months after its completion he sold it, and in 1879 built a mill at Chippewa, which he managed a year. On disposing of that he again resided for a time on his farm which had been occupied by his family since their removal to the county. In 1880 he established a lumber yard at Harrison, which he conducted 20 months, and lost the property by fire, which entailed a loss of \$1,000. He then built a mill at Big Lake, which he







managed three months and sold. His next venture was the renting of the hotel which he is now conducting. When he first came to Sears in 1871 it contained six buildings, five of them engaged in the sale of liquor.

Mr. Carson is a Republican in political principles and connections. He has officiated as School Director and Highway Overseer. He is everywhere known as "Kit Carson," all his social and business correspondence being addressed to him under that style.

He was married April 27, 1863, in Crawford Co., Pa., to Melvina Collins, and they have had five children: Minnie E., who was born April 14, 1865, in Crawford Co., Pa., married Frank Jeffs, Dec. 7, 1881; Alice M. was born Sept. 15, 1867; Laura M., Dec. 21, 1870; Henry H., May 27, 1878, in Orient, and died June 15, following; Mattie E., Sept. 3, 1879. Mrs. Carson is the daughter of John P. and Abigail (Robinson) Collins. The former was born Jan. 21, 1820, in Pennsylvania, and resides in Crawford County in that State. Her mother was born in 1823, in the State of New York, and died July 29, 1869, in Crawford County. Mrs. Carson was born Sept. 23, 1847, in the county where she was reared, and is one of nine children born to her parents,four sons and five daughters.



rank H. Nix, photographer at Reed City, was born March 29, 1854, in Fulton Co., N. Y. His parents, Frederick and Hattie (Heidner) Nix, are natives of Prussia, where the former was born Feb. 26, 1818, the latter in 1826. The father resided in West Bend, Wis., where the mother died, in 1865. Four of their eight children are living, namely: Emuel, who is a farmer near Mitchell, Dakota; Theodore, who is a photographer at Evart; and Lizzie, who is the wife of Henry Lenn, Principal of Schools at Oshkosh, Wis.

Mr. Nix was a farmer until the age of 16, when he came to Michigan and engaged as a salesman at Manistee for George Nungesser, general dealer in merchandise, continuing in that employment five

years. He then came to Cadillac and became interested in the book and stationery business; a year later he came to Reed City, and opened the business of a photographer on a small scale. He has now a fine gallery and an extensive business. Mr. Nix is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and of the Patriarchal Circle.

He was married at Cadillac, Mich., Nov. 7, 1873, to Sarah F. Baker. She was born Feb. 4, 1852, in Decatur, Mich. Their children were born as follows: Edwin, Nov. 28, 1874; Harry E., Oct. 2, 1876; and Mabel A., June 16, 1880. Mr. Nix owns his residence, which he built, and other village property. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.



illiam A. Higbe, of the real-estate firm of J. M. Reed & Co., resident at Reed City, was born Jan. 20, 1854, in Newark Valley, N. Y. Charles Higbe, his father, is a prominent farmer of Newark Valley; he was born in the State of New York, in August, 1816. William's mother, Caroline (Lincoln) Higbe, was born in November, 1820.

At the age of 18 years Mr. Highe entered the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pa., and after two years of study was graduated in the business department. He engaged as a clerk in Newark, and operated in that capacity until 1876. In 1856 his father made a hunting tour through Northern Michigan, and, judging favorably of the outlook, he formed the association since known to business circles as "J. M. Reed & Co.," with J. M. Reed (after whom the city is named), Ozias J. Slosson, F. H. Todd and himself as members. They made claims including about 4,000 acres of land, most of which seemed and proved favorable for agriculture. Mr. Todd is deceased, and his interest lapsed to his associates. Mr. Slosson is also deceased, and his sons—Willis M. and Arthur-inherit his claim. Mr. Higbe represents his father, and is a heavy owner in his own behalf. The firm platted a considerable amount of the territory they held, including the main portion of the town and J. M. Reed & Co's First Addition. They







In 1882 Mr. Higbe built Higbe's Opera House Block at Reed City, a brick structure 55 x 80 feet in extent, with two business apartments on the ground and Opera House above. Mr. Higbe is associated with T. W. Adams, of Big Rapids, in the management of the "Northern Michigan Theatrical Circuit," including the towns of Big Rapids, Stanton, Reed City, Cadillac and Manistee, and they control the places of amusement in those towns. Mr. Higbe owns his residence and considerable other village property. In company with L. B. Avery, he built the skating rink at Reed City, a building 52 x 120 feet in dimensions, with a solid maple floor in excellent condition.

He was married July 11, 1876, in Newark Valley, to Emma, daughter of John Butler. She was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1857. One child—Eugenia—was born April 1, 1877, to Mr. and Mrs. Higbe.

oseph A. Braden, farmer and teacher, residing at Leroy, was born July 11, 1840, in Seneca Co., N. Y., and is the son of Lewis and Electa (Moore) Braden (see sketch of E. M. Braden). He obtained his elementary education in his native county, and in the spring of 1866 came to Texas Township, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., and became interested in farming. He remained there until his removal in 1875 to Osceola County. He engaged in the employ of Kellogg, Sawyer & Co., for a time, and in 1878 he purchased 80 acres of land lying within the corporation of the village of Leroy, nearly all of which is under improvement.

Mr. Braden obtained a thorough education and preparation for the teacher's profession at Kalamazoo. He began to teach in 1860, and has for some years made it his business in the winter seasons. He became a soldier in the Union service during the war of the rebellion, enlisting April 30, 1861, in Co. D, 27th Reg. N. Y. Inf., under Col. Slocum. His command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and he was a participant in the first battle of Bull Run and in all the engagements of the McClellan campaign.

He passed through his period of service uninjured and received an honorable discharge at Elmira, N. Y., in June, 1863, having won the earnest esteem and appreciation of his comrades and officers. He is a Republican in political principle and record.

His marriage to Lucy Angel took place March 23, 1864, in Galen, Wayne Co., N. Y. They have had two children,—James L. and Adriance. The latter is not living. Mrs. Braden was born March 20, 1845, in Wayne Co., N. Y.



physician and surgeon at Reed City, was born April 11, 1842, in Kent Co., Ont.

His grandfather, Edward Richardson, was a pioneer of Michigan, and died in Detroit in 1810, where he was in the hotel business. After his death, his family removed to the homestead in Kent Co., Ont. Isaac M. Richardson, the father of Dr. Richardson, was born July 2, 1805, in Detroit, and died in May, 1882, near St. Charles, Saginaw Co., Mich. The mother, Mary A. (Smith) Richardson, was born in 1813, in Niagara Co., Ont., and died in 1865, in Oakland Co., Mich. Their family co.nprised 14 children, eight of whom survive.

Dr. Richardson is the eighth of his parents' children in order of birth. He was reared on a farm and obtained a fair education, which he utilized in the profession of teaching, engaging in that vocation five years and attending the union school at Pontiac between the terms of labor. In October, 1868, he entered the Medical Department of the University at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated with the class of 1870. On obtaining his credentials he opened an office at Pontiac as preliminary to a medical career. After a trial of six months he decided on a change of locality and went to the Saginaw Valley, operating in that region four years. Becoming convinced of the deleterious effects of the malarial climate, another change of location was inevitable, and Dr. Richardson, in 1874, fixed upon Osceola County as a desirable field for his business, and also to re-establish

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the vigor he had lost in the miasmatic climate of the Saginaw region. He began his practice at Evart, removing thence in 1876 to Reed City and established himself permanently as a practitioner. He is the oldest resident physician at that point, and has secured a substantial recognition of the genuineness of his merits in his professional capacity; and by his conscientious discharge of duty, his abilities and skill, and his character as a cultivated, self-respecting gentleman he has won the confidence which is the crown of his manhood. He possesses traits of decision and independent judgment which place him beyond the pale of modern empirics, and he repudiates the pretensions and criminal tendencies of the schools of quackery in medical practice with all the disgust and contempt which are their inherent and fundamental deserts.

In 1873 Dr. Richardson was made a member of the State Medical Society of Michigan, and in 1883, by special invitation, attended the American Medical Association at Cleveland. He was at one time a regular correspondent of the *Medical Summary*, and is still an occasional contributor to its columns. He is a member of the Union Medical Society of Northern Michigan; and belongs to the Reed City Lodge, No. 316, I. O. O. F. He has officiated five years as Meteorological Observer in behalf of the State Board of Health, and two years as Observer for the United States Signal Service. Dr. Richardson has been County Physician one year, and has officiated two years as Coroner.

He was married Sept. 1, 1869, in Romeo, Macomb Co., Mich., to Clarinda M. Waugh, and they have four children: Merari A., who was born June 15, 1870, in Pontiac; Judson E., July 29, 1872, in Saginaw; Clare W., Dec. 22, 1877, at Reed City, where also Don Dio was born, Feb. 24, 1881. Mrs. Richardson was born July 10, 1841, in Bloomfield, Oakland Co., Mich., and is the daughter of Sheldon and Charlotte Waugh. Her parents came from New York to Bloomfield in 1825, where they joined the pioneer agricultural element. Her father died Aug. 18, 1874, at Pontiac; her mother is yet living, in Oakland County.

The period through which the country was passing during the later youth of Dr. Richardson and which awoke in him a conscientious interest, shaped his convictions on general topics after radical methods.

He was a staunch Republican from the outset of his active political career, and also of decided temperance principles. He believed politics to be the medium to secure redress from all immoral grievances, and felt compelled to change his convictions regarding the integrity of the pretentions of the Republican party concerning prohibition of the liquor traffic. Accordingly, in December, 1860, associated with others of similar opinions, he organized a Prohibition Club for the purpose of awakening a local interest in the matter. After the organization of the Union party at Jackson, Jan. 9, 1884, he moved that the club adopt its principles and operate in harmony with its object. At the first local election thereafter a temperance ticket was put in the field, which was defeated by the joint action of the Democrats and Republicans. The indignation, disgust and contempt of Dr. Richardson over this result led him to the renunciation of the old party and to become its bitter opponent in all its temperance pretensions.



elson A. Ferguson, farmer, section 6, Orient Township, was born Sept. 9, 1828, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. His father, Michael Ferguson, was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., and was chiefly engaged in agricultural His wife, Eunice pursuits during his life. (Packard) Ferguson, was a native of the State of New York, and of Scotch and Welsh lineage. In 1830 they removed with their three children to Marion Co., Ohio; there they bought a farm, which was their abiding place for a time. Later they went to Lucas County in that State, coming thence about 1848 to Ionia Co., Mich., where father and son settled on a farm in Ronald Township. The mother died in that township in March, 1861, aged 76 years. The death of the father occurred in Fairfield, Montcalm Co., Mich., in 1870. He was 88 years of age.

Mr. Ferguson, the subject of this sketch, was reared to the vocation of his father. He was married May 25, 1847, in Ohio, to Anna E. Jones. She was born near Lebanon, Ohio, in 1831, and is the third child of Samuel B. and Eliza (Peterson) Jones. The latter was born in Pennsylvania, and died in



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W.S. Fruish

1848, in Henry Co., Ohio. The former is a resident of Bushnell, Montcalm Co., Mich. He was born in 1797, in New Jersey. His family included four sons and three daughters. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson were named Waterman, Walter, Perry A., Franklin P., Emma J., Flora J., Eva E., Georgianna, Henry A., Nelson E. and Fred E. Nine children yet survive.

Mr. Ferguson became a soldier during the Civil War, enlisting in Co. A, 21st Mich. Vol. Inf. He was in action only at the battle of Perryville, in which he encountered a degree of hardship which completely exhausted his endurance. On the second night after the engagement he was seated in a chair near a fire, and becoming unconscious from over-fatigue he fell, and was so badly burned as to cause his discharge from the service.

He is a Democrat in political connections. He officiated three years as Superintendent of the Poor, nearly five years as Supervisor, several terms as Justice of the Peace, two terms as School Inspector and one term as Township Treasurer.

He removed to his present location in Orient Township Dec. 12, 1868, and made a homestead claim of 40 acres of land, on which he has since resided.



infield Scott Gerrish, deceased, son of the Hon. N. L. Gerrish, of Cadillac, and brother of Mrs. Rose Quigley, of Evart, was born Feb. 15, 1849, in Lee, Penobscot Co., Maine. He was early trained in the details of the lumber business in all its branches, his father being engaged in that business in Maine during his early boyhood. In 1857 he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, whence, in 1861, they removed to Croton Township, Newaygo Co., Mich.

Hon. Nathaniel L. Gerrish, now of Cadillac, was bornin Dover, Maine, Feb. 16, 1819. He grew to manhood amid the influences of the leading industry of the Pine-Tree State, and was a born and bred lumberman, passing his entire life thus far in the various avenues of that branch of business. He was married Feb. 12, 1843, in Lee, Penobscot Co.,

Maine, to Caroline Gatchell, and they became the parents of four sons and three daughters, namely: Ebenezer W., Rose A. (Mrs. Quigley), Winfield Scott, Leslie F., Mary A., Abner H. and Esther C.

The son, W. S., when 12 years of age, was in strong and active boyhood, eager to begin his share in the work of the world, and, with his inherited tastes and inclinations, was trained by association and circumstances in the business to which his father devoted his life and ambitions. Young Gerrish was primarily educated in the public schools, and in 1864, when 15 years old, was sent to Grand Rapids, to the academy, where he remained one season, receiving meanwhile an appointment as cadet in the naval school at Annapolis. He matriculated there in 1865, but, finding the career of a midshipman distasteful and irksome, with his father's approval he abandoned the position at the end of his first year, and returned to Michigan to enter upon an active business career as a lumberman.

He was 18 years old in the winter of 1867, and during that season he began operations as a lumberman on his own responsibility, and took a contract to "put in logs" on the Muskegon, along which line he operated during the remainder of his life. In 1869 he settled at Hersey, where he was a resident eight years. In the autumn of 1873, he made an extensive logging contract with Messrs. Avery & Murphy, to put in a large amount of logs on the Tom and Dock Creeks, in which he experienced difficulties of an unusual character, chief of which was the shrinking of the streams to the proportions of a rivulet, an obstacle which required the building of dams and draining of lakes to raise the creeks to a height necessary for the accomplishment of the business. The terms of the contract were finally fulfilled, and the reputation Mr. Gerrish won for perseverance under embarrassments that would have daunted and baffled men of larger experience, was of infinite value to his future career. John L. Woods, the veteran developer of the lumber interests of the north of Michigan, becoming interested in the pluck and perseverance of the young lumberman, and recognizing the value of his predominating traits of character, made him a proposition to take an interest in a tract of 12,000 acres owned by him on the upper waters of the Muskegon, which he accepted, believing it to be the opportunity of his life, and which

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afforded a broad field for the exercise of his abilities. In 1874, associated with E. H. Hazelton and others, he purchased a large tract of timber land in town 18 north, 5 west, Clare Co., Mich., a location considered practically worthless for lumbering, as it lay remote from the river. While attending the Centennial at Philadelphia, in 1876, he observed in Mechanics' Hall a small Baldwin locomotive, whose operations suggested to his practical mind its feasibility as an accessory to the achievement of a lumber project in Clare County. A vivid picture of a horse that could draw logs without snow painted itself on his imagination, and he returned home with perfected plans for the accomplishment of the enterprise.

In January, 1877, the first logging railroad in the United States was built, and connected Lake George in town 18, 5, with the Muskegon River, a distance of six miles. Within the following year the road was extended. During the first year it was operated, the "put" was 20,000,000 feet; with the new facilities in 1879 the "put" reached a maximum of 114,000,-000. In the spring of that year Gerrish & Woods bought an interest in the Hamilton mill at Muske_ gon, where the former fixed his residence in 1880 Mr. Gerrish, within that year, purchased a share of the Wilson mill at Muskegon and continued to hold a proprietary interest in several shingle-mills. In 1880, also, he made a purchase of the Saginaw Bay & Northwestern Logging Railroad, buying the route in company with W. J. Miller. During the next two years the firm transported 90,000,000 feet of logs annually on its track.

In 1879 Mr. Gerrish passed the most active year of his business career. He banked and put into the Muskegon River 130,000,000 feet, and in the year following put in 100,000,000 feet. During these two years he was recognized as the champion individual logger of the world. The maximum number of men employed by him in his varied interests in 1880 was 4,000 in round numbers.

Mr. Gerrish was married July 1, 1869, to Lina W. Probasco, of Croton, Mich. He died in Evart, May 19, 1882, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Rose A. Quigley. He was a man of the keenest moral sensibilities, and an earnest advocate and promoter of temperance principles. He was himself an abstainer from the use of liquor in the strongest sense,

never tasting it in any form. At the time of his death he was engaged in the construction of an elegant residence at Muskegon, at a projected cost of \$30,000.

The publishers of this work take a peculiar satisfaction in presenting the portrait of Winfield Scott Gerrish. It is a perpetual memorial to the life and influences of its prototype, and adds a special value as does the record of his busy career. See the page preceding the commencement of this sketch.



nent pioneer settlers of Orient Township, and is a resident on section 4, where he entered a homestead claim, and of which he took possession April 19, 1867. He has placed 52 acres under good improvements.

Mr. Weigel was born Nov. 8, 1838, near Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa. His parents, Jacob and Catherine (Ressler) Weigel, were of German descent, and were educated in both English and German. The former was born in 1806, and died in Wilmot, Ind., aged 42 years. The latter was born Aug. 17, 1810, and still resides where her first husband died. Both were natives of the Keystone State.

Mr. Weigel was but ten years of age when his father died, and his mother was again married a few years afterward. He was educated with some care in early youth, and completed his education by attending school from the age of 18 years to the attainment of his majority, at Goshen, Ind. He has been occupied at various times in teaching, engaging in that business during two terms in Iowa and four terms in the State of Indiana.

On the 27th of July, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 124th Ill. Vol. Inf., his command being assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division and Seventeenth Army Corps, under General Logan, Corps Commander. After the action at Vicksburg the regiment was transferred to the Sixteenth Corps, under General McPherson. His regiment was engaged in the fight at Fort Gibson, Baker's Creek, Jackson, Champion Hills and Vicksburg. After the transfer to the Department of the Gulf, Mr. Weigel was in action



at Mobile, and went thence to Montgomery, where he was discharged, Aug. 15, 1865, and went to Wilmot, Ind. He was wounded in Mississippi while on scouting duty. The detail was lying on the ground and a six-pound Parrott ball, on a voyage of discovery, dropping in among the men, cut off one man's arm and also one knee-pan belonging to the same individual, passed over to Mr. Weigel who lay next behind, and inflicted a severe injury to his right arm. He was yet incapacitated when discharged from the army, and engaged during the following winter in teaching school.

Mr. Weigel is independent in political views and action.



orenzo A. Barker, editor and proprietor of the Clarion at Reed City, was born Aug. 16, 1839, in Naples, Ontario Co., N. Y. George W. Barker, his father, was born March 1, 1815, in Deerfield, Mass., and was married Sept. 7, 1835, to Weltha Tyler. She was born June 21, 1816, and they became the parents of five children. Their first born died on the day of birth. April 6, 1837; Lorenzo, born Aug. 16, 1839, is the oldest living child; Bruce, born Jan. 13, 1842, died March 11, 1845; Alida, born Aug. 4, 1844, died Jan. 14, 1846; Eugenia, born Jan. 31, 1850, is the wife of Monroe Dickinson, a merchant at Boyne Falls, Charlevoix Co., Mich., and they have one child, Vera Ione. The father was during a number of years a merchant in the State of New York, and later transferred his family and mercantile interests to Italy Hollow, Yates Co., N. Y. In 1853 another transfer was made, to Battle Creek, Mich., where the senior Barker engaged in the daguerreotype business, and is now a photographer at South Arm, Charlevoix County. The mother of the subject of this sketch died at Italy Hollow, in 1852.

Mr. Barker passed a year in farm employment after the removal of the family to Michigan. In 1854, he entered the office of the Battle Creek Journal to learn the art of printing, and was an attache of the Journal until the year in which rebellion started abroad in the land in its blind and misguided fury. All through the course of the earlier months after the

attack upon the Federal fort at Sumter, while his fingers recorded the disasters of the opening campaign and also the varied literature which arose from the exigences of the time, he was awakening to the fact that men with the true fire of patriotism blazing in their breasts were surely needed at the front, and he was led by the growing impulse to throw himself early in the contest into the heat of the fray. enlisted at Battle Creek, Sept. 28, 1861, in Co. E, Berger's Sharpshooters. The style of the organization was changed to Company D, of the same regiment, which was known as the 66th Illinois Western Sharpshooters. Mr. Barker was in action at Mt. Zion, Mo., Dec. 23, 1861; Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 13, 14, 15, 16, 1862; Shiloh, April 6-7; siege of Corinth, April 20 to May 30; Iuka, Sept. 19; Corinth, Oct. 3-4,—after which he was occupied in camp duty and guerrilla warfare until his discharge Dec. 23, 1863. He immediately re-enlisted on the same date at Pulaski, Tenn., in the same command, returning home on a veteran's furlough of 30 days. On the expiration of his leave of absence he rejoined his command at the front, and the regiment marched to Chattanooga to join General Sherman in the Georgia campaign. Mr. Barker was under fire at Ball's Knob, May 9, 1864, and Resaca, May 14; and at Rome Cross Roads, May 16, was wounded in the left foot, but recognized no disabling injury and went into battle at Dallas May 27; Kenesaw Mountain. July 3; Nickajack Creek, July 4; before Atlanta, July 22; Jonesboro, Aug. 31; Atlanta, Sept. 2; Lovejoy Station, Sept. 3; Nashville, Dec. 16, 17, 18; Big Salt Creek, Dec. 21; Columbia, S. C., Feb. 17, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 2; Kingston, March 10; Goldsboro, March 24; Rolla, April 12; Richmond, Va., May 13, and thence he went to Washington, D. C., for the final scene, the Grand Review. He was mustered out of the service of the United States at Louisville, Ky., and received his discharge at Springfield, Ill., July 7, 1865. He retained ownership of his rifle, which he had carried from 1862-a Henry Repeater, 16-shooter—and having the names and dates of the battles engraved beside the lock. He was discharged as Sergeant. He came to St. John's, Clinton County, whither his parents had removed.

In 1867 he went to Sioux City, Iowa, and became an employe of the Journal published at that place. Later he engaged on the Sioux City Times, where he

continued until he founded the Sibley (Osceola Co., Iowa) Gazette, issuing its first number July 5, 1872. He continued its publication until May 30, 1873, when he sold the journalistic enterprise to Messrs. Riley & Brown. May 26, 1875, he assumed the management of the Chelsea (Iowa) Bugle, and his connection with that paper ceased in October of the same year. In 1876 he came to Michigan and took charge of the Hastings (Barry Co.) Banner, which he conducted as foreman and manager until April 27, 1877, when he established the Lake City (Missaukee Co.) Journal, whose publication he continued until May, 1884. He then sold the paper to H. N. Mc-Intyre, and bought the Reed City Clarion. issued the first number May 30, 1884, and has already a fine circulation and a steady growing popularity. He has a large and increasing job patronage. The office facilities include two presses, comprising an improved C. B. Cottrell & Sons cylinder press, fitted for hand and steam power, and is the only power press in the county. The other is adapted to the requirements of job work. The Clarion is a nine-column folio.

Mr. Barker is a Republican, and is deservedly popular in the local ranks of the party, was elected Presidential Elector in the Blaine & Logan campaign of 1884, and is a member of the West Michigan Press Association, of the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias and the G. A. R., Stedman Post, No. 198, Reed City.

Mr. Barker was married April 16, 1876, in Shenandoah, Iowa, to Mrs. Eliza Jane (Reagan) Grant. She was born May 20, 1843, in Jackson Co., Mich.

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oseph Giles, liveryman and drayman, resident at Hersey, was born Oct. 17, 1844, near London, Ont. His parents, Stephen and Ann (Evans) Giles, removed when he was four years old to St. Clair, Mich. When he was 12 years of age Mr. Giles left home to make his own way in the world. He found ready employment as a saw-mill hand and was a sailor on the lakes several seasons. In 1871 he came to Hersey and engaged in driving logs on the river through one

season, and subsequently engaged in his present occupation on a limited scale. He has five horses, and is the only representative of his line of business at Hersey. He owns his barn and fixtures and three lots therewith; also his residence and two lots connected with it.

He was married in Lexington, Sanilac Co., Mich., July 3, 1870, to Hannah Scollay. She was born in Lexington, Oct. 22, 1855, and is the daughter of Abel and Abbie Scollay. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Giles—Harry A., Jan. 7, 1872; Charles, Sept. 27, 1876; and Lewis, June 16, 1878.



sa G. Buck is one of the pioneer business men of Reed City, where he established himself as a marketman in the fall of 1873. He was born July 19, 1846, in Wayne Co., N. Y. He has been a resident of Michigan since infancy, when his parents removed from the State of New York, and settled on an 80-acre farm in Ingham County, situated five miles from Lansing. His father, Loren W. Buck, was a native of the Empire State and married Louisa Smith, who was born in the same State. He was a builder by vocation, and aided in laying out the grounds of the old capitol structure and in erecting the edifice. Later the family removed to Lenawee County, and afterward to a farm in the township of Noble, Branch County. Meanwhile, in 1858, the father went to California, and while there occurred the upheaval of interests and issues of the country by the advent of the civil war, and he enlisted from the Golden State in Co. I, First Cal. Vol. Inf., and spent three years in the military service of the United States, serving chiefly in frontier warfare in New Mexico. As and Adolphus entered the army from Michigan, the enlistment of the former occurring at Coldwater in March, 1863, in Co. I, Ninth Mich. Cav., Capt. J. H. McGowan.

The Ninth Michigan Cavalry is distinguished in more than one particular. Its record of march is one of the most remarkable in the history of the war, as it traversed more than 3,000 miles of territory by battalion the first year of its services, exclusive of skirmish and deploy service. The regiment fired the



last volley at the rebels prior to the surrender of General Johnson. The preservation of this fact is due to a published notice by a Southern lady in a book of which she was the authoress, and her knowledge of it was due to her appreciation of the gallantry of the officers of the Ninth, who had paid willing tribute to her beauty and enjoyed the hospitality their sincere admiration of her character and position won from her, though she belonged to the losing side. The fact is authentic, as she was in a situation to observe the progress of events, and her interest in her friends of the Ninth preserved one of the most valuable facts in the record of the regiment. The Ninth was also the only cavalry regiment of Michigan that marched through to the sea with Sherman, and took part in the closing actions of the campaign under General Kilpatrick. Mr. Buck was a participant in the varied experiences of the historic progress across the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas. His brother Adolphus enlisted in the same company and regiment, and they served together until the close of the war. The father and two sons joined their savings from the war and purchased 211 acres of land in Branch County. Of this, Mr. Buck of this sketch held a claim of 60 acres.

In 1870 he went to Angola, Ind., and passed two years in the meat business, and also operated as a carpenter. In the fall of 1883 he came to Reed City, accompanied by his parents. Associated with his father, he engaged in the meat business, their partnership existing until the father's death in December, 1883. Mr. Buck continued the prosecution of his business alone until March, 1884, when he rented his stand and retired. On coming to Reed City he bought the site of his business building and built a market. He also owns a store building, situated on the west side of his first property. He and his father erected the fine and substantial brick block on the corner of Upton Avenue and Chestnut Street, of which he is still one-half owner. Their business was successful from the outset, with the exception of one disaster by fire in January, 1875, when they met a loss of \$700, partially covered by an insurance of \$500. Besides the property enumerated, Mr. Buck owns two residences, nearly eight acres of land adjoining Reed City on the northwest and 37 acres a little more than a mile north. He belongs to the subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows and to the Encampment, is a member of the Patriarchal Circle and of the Princes of the Orient and of Post Stedman, No. 98, G. A. R. He has served two terms as member of the Council.

The marriage of Mr. Buck to Lydia M. Wood occurred July 11, 1869, in Ovid Township, Branch Co., Mich. Mrs. Buck was born in November, 1850, in Bethel Township, Branch Crunty, and is the daughter of Dyer and Mary Wood. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Buck were born as follows: Bertha, Aug. 3, 1871; Charles, Feb. 27, 1878; and Lee, Nov. 18, 1882.



obert A. Allured, of the Evart Hardware
Company, was born March 7, 1849, in the
city of London, Eng. His father, John
Allured, was a native of England and a bookmaker by trade. He married Elizabeth
Daggs and died in the land of his birth. In
1855 his widow, with one son and two daughters,
and her parents, emigrated to the State of New York,
and settled in Monroe County near the city of Rochester, where the subject of this sketch was reared on
a farm, and later was in the employment of a butcher
in the beautiful city of the Genesee Valley, where he
passed three years.

Emma, youngest sister of Mr. Allured, is the wife of William Wallace, of Rochester. Her sister Elizabeth is an inmate of her home.

In 1868 he came to Flint, Mich., and entered the hardware house of Newton & Hubbard as salesman. He remained an employee in the business until July. 1873, the firm changing four times within that period. In that year he came to Evart and, associated with O. M. Brownson, founded a trade in hardware. The relation was in existence five years, when the business and its connections became the sole property of Mr. Allured. The establishment where the business was instituted was built by Mr. Brownson, and consisted of a single structure 24 x 60 feet in extent. He made two additions, 20 x 60 feet, at a later date. The dimensions were increased by Mr. Allured in 1881, the building now being 44 x 132 feet, with a cellar, and two stories in height. The incorporated company originally comprised R. A. Allured, M. E.

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Parkinson and Elmer F. Birdsall. Mr. Parkinson withdrew from the firm Aug. 20, 1884. The stock in trade is valued at an estimate of \$15,000, and includes all articles common to that branch of business, besides agricultural implements, among which the Champion Mower and Reaper is made a specialty.

Mr. Allured was married March 23, 1876, in Evart, to Alice L. Brownson. Two children have been born to them, one of whom died in infancy. Karl B. was born March 10, 1883. Mrs. Allured was born May 25, 1852, in Pontiac, Oakland Co., Mich., and is the daughter of Oscar M. and Lucy M. Brownson. She and her husband are members of the Presbyterian Church.



arrah D. De Goit, assistant salesman with G. W. Bevins, merchant at Tustin, was born Nov. 4, 1859, in Van Buren Co., Mich. His father, William De Goit, was born on the Atlantic Ocean while his parents were en route to the United States from France, their native country. He grew to manhood in the State of New York, married Lavinia Dennis, and removed to Michigan, where he is living in retirement, settling later in life at Tustin. The mother is of French parentage and was born in the province of Ontario.

Mr. De Goit accompanied his parents in extreme childhood to Grand Rapids, where he obtained his earliest education. Later, in 1874, he went to Ionia, and there he added materially to his acquisitions of information by attending the High School for two years, returning at the end of that time to Grand Rapids, again entering the excellent schools of that city as a student. After completing his education, he was variously occupied until 1878, the date of his making a location in Osceola County. On coming to Tustin he spent two years as printer in the Tustin Advance. He obtained employment as a laborer for a few years, and in 1882 he secured his present situation. He is a Republican of decided principles.

He was married Dec. 30, 1883, in Tustin, to Addie L. Cool. She was born Dec. 6, 1861, in Cato, New York, and was educated at Weedsport. Her parents reside in Burdell Township, whither they removed in 1879. After coming to Michigan she engaged in teaching until her marriage.



ames C. Corbin, lumberman, resident at ELeroy, was born June 10, 1845, in Van Buren Co., Mich. He was left an orphan in early childhood by the death of his parents, the demise of his mother occurring when he was but two weeks old, and that of his father a few years after his birth. He was in the care of one family from the death of his mother until 1853, being then eight years old. He lived in various families until he was 17, and in the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Merrill's Cavalry, as it was known, being an independent organization, doing guard duty and being on scouting service. Mr. Corbin was in battle only in the action at Little Rock, Ark., and was honorably discharged at Nashville Tenn., after the war was closed in 1865. After being mustered out, he returned to Michigan and went to Holland, Ottawa County, and obtained employment during three succeeding years.

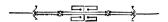
He was married Sept. 13, 1868, in Wayland, Allegan Co., Mich, to Julia A. Hill. She was born in 1850, in Grand Rapids, and died Dec. 1, 1878, in Leroy. One daughter—Hattie May—died before her mother. Burt E. is the only surviving child. Mr. Corbin was married June 26, 1881, in Ithaca, Gratiot Co., Mich., to Miss L. Meade. Mrs. Corbin was born and educated in Gratiot County.

The family came to Leroy Township in the fall of 1874. Mr. Corbin purchased 160 acres of land on section 17, and a little more than a year after he exchanged it for 80 acres located in another part of the township, of which he was the owner two years, lumbering meanwhile in the interest of Hood, Gale & Co., of Big Rapids. In the fall of 1879 he sold his farm and embarked in a drug enterprise, which he prosecuted between two and three years, selling in 1882 to his associate in the business. He then e n

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tered quite extensively into the manufacture of lumber, running a saw and planing-mill. The former establishment was burned in August, 1883, and he has since reconstructed the planing-mill, in which he is doing an extensive business. He is independent in politics.



oshua W. Matthews, Treasurer of Osceola County, was born Feb. 3, 1826, in the township of Troy, Oakland Co., Mich. His father, Solomon J. Matthews, was born in Livonia, Livingston Co., N. Y., June 6, 1799. He was a farmer and removed to Oakland Co., Mich., in 1822. He died in Troy Township, Aug. 14, 1850. Susan (Whitney) Matthews, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Livonia, in 1800, and died in Troy Township, in 1864. They had nine children, eight of whom lived to maturity and seven of whom still survive: Almeron S. is Deputy U. S. Marshal at Pontiac, Oakland County: Jane (1st) is deceased; Jane Ann, Mrs. Nathaniel Voorhies, resides in Troy Township; Susan C. is the wife of F. C. Voornies, of the same place; Enos R. is a produce merchant at Rochester, Oakland County; Solomon S. is U. S. Marshal at Pontiac; Cordelia, Mrs. Lewis Hickox, is deceased; Mary married James C. Voorhies, a carriage-maker at Rochester, Oakland County.

Not long after the death of his father, Mr. Matthews purchased the family homestead, comprising 120 acres of well improved and cultivated land, of which he continued resident until 1866, when he removed to Pontiac to discharge the duties of Assistant Revenue Assessor, to which position he had been appointed, and in which he officiated more than five years. Associated with Henry Nichols and E. C. Martin, in 1879, he bought a half interest in a sash. door and blind factory at Pontiac, the firm style becoming Martin, Matthews & Nichols. The relation existed actively about two years, when he interested himself in the manufacture of hoisting machines for building purposes, selling the products in Chicago. In the fall of 1872, he came to Evart, Osceola County, and bought a half interest in a steam sawmill, forming the manufacturing firm of Lamb & Matthews, which existed until January, 1877.

In the fall of 1876, Mr. Matthews was elected Sheriff of Osceola County, on the Republican ticket, and in the fall of 1878 received a re-election. He was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1880, and in 1882 was re-elected. In 1861 he was elected Supervisor of Troy, Oakland Co., Mich., and he has served three years in succession in the same office in Osceola Township. In 1883 he was elected President of Hersey village.

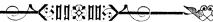
He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to Evart Lodge, No. 320, located at Evart.

Mr. Matthews was married Oct. 22, 1848, in Bloomfield Township, this county, to Hannah E. Beach. Their children were three in number. The first born and youngest died in early infancy. Chloe Ann, born Aug. 17, 1850, is the wife of Justus H. Prall, a builder in Pontiac. Mrs. Matthews was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Thomas C. and Lodema (Ford) Beach.



ansom Cooper, Prosecuting Attorney of Osceola County and member of the firm of Cooper & Winsor, attorneys, real-estate and loan agents at Reed City, was born May 12, 1854, near Corunna, Shiawassee Co. Mich. His father, Andrew H. Cooper, was a native of New York, and a farmer by vocation. The son was but six months old at the date of his father's death. After that event his mother, Sarah (McGilvrey) Cooper, returned to Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where she lived with her children seven years, returning when Mr. Cooper, of this sketch, was seven years old, to Caro, Tuscola Co., Mich. She died in 1879.

Ransom was a pupil in the common schools of Tuscola County until he was 17 years old. He became a teacher, which pursuit he followed until he was 20, when he entered the Literary Department of the University at Ann Arbor, where he studied two years. He went thence to Port Austin, Huron Co., Mich., where he followed the business of teaching three years, meanwhile studying law under the





instructions of the Hon. Richard Winsor and his partner, Horace G. Snover, a leading law firm of the Huron Peninsula. He was admitted to the practice of law at the Bar of Michigan at Bad Axe, Huron County, in August, 1879, and in the following month established his legal business at Reed City. He formed a partnership under the style of Colgrove & Cooper, which relation continued one year, when the present firm was established by the substitution of L. B. Winsor, and its connections are still operative. The house has founded a substantial law business, deals to a satisfactory extent in real estate, and represents the following fire-insurance companies: Liverpool & London & Globe, American, British, Phænix of Brooklyn, and the Orient.

Mr. Cooper was nominated on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1880 for Prosecuting Attorney, and made a successful campaign against the candidate of the opposition element, scoring a triumph of 700 majority. He was re-elected in 1882, without opposition.

Mr. Cooper is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is prominently interested in local school matters.

His marriage to Lillian B. Colgrove occurred Dec. 31, 1878, at Charlotte, Eaton Co., Mich. Edith Belle, only child, was born at Reed City, Nov. 20,

Mrs. Cooper was born March 20, 1857, and is the daughter of Charles H. and Catherine Colgrove.



ohn A. Lindstrom, salesman for G. W. Bevins, general merchant, is a native of Sweden, where he was born Sept. 30, 1853, in Wermland. He is the son of Nels and Kate Lindstrom. His mother dying when he was a child of eight years, he was cared for by others until he was 17, when he returned to the home of his father. A year later they came to the States, and located on a farm in Sherman Township, in Osceola County. The senior Lindstrom is a successful farmer of the same township.

Mr. Lindstrom succeeded in obtaining an excellent and thorough knowledge of the use of the English language, and for some time, while acquiring an understanding of the customs of American people, was occupied as a common laborer. In 1880 he entered upon the duties of his present position, which he has discharged with ability and fidelity. He is a supporter of the tenets of the Lutheran religion and is a Republican in political adherence.

He was married in Tustin Aug. 5, 1881, to Huldah M. Olson, who was born Jan. 16, 1858, in Westevrik, Sweden, where her father is a merchant. She grew to womanhood in her native land, coming to the United States in 1880. She is the mother of two children,—Alfdis S. and Florence I.



located on section 8, Sylvan Township, was located on section 8, Sylvan Township, was born March 17, 1842, in Plymouth, Wayne Co., N. Y. Jonas McCarn, his father, was a native of New York and removed his family in 1856 to Perry, Shiawassee Co., Mich., where he died, Sept. 11, 1884, aged 75 years. His mother, Abbie McCarn, was born in the Mohawk Valley, in New York, and is living in Shiawassee County, aged 72 years.

Mr. McCarn was a pupil in the common schools of his native place until the removal of the family to Perry, when he was 14 years old. A year later he took the direction of his career into his own hands. and when 17 years of age began teaching. He pursued that calling as a vocation until the second year of the war, when he entered the army. He enlisted Oct. 31, 1862, in the Seventh Mich. Cav., Co. G, in which he was appointed Sergeant. His company was under Lieut. Geo. W. Hill, and the command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He was in some of the hottest and hardest fought battles of the war, among which was the action at Gettysburg, where he received severe wounds. A shot passed through the right lung, emerging from his body under his right arm and crashing through the muscles of that member. He was transferred from the field hospital at Gettysburg to Finley Hospital, Washington, D. C., whence he was discharged June 2, 1865.

Soon after his return he was married and rented a

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farm in Perry Township, which he occupied about six years. In 1876 he sold his farming interests and bought village property at Perry Center, and established a mercantile enterprise which he continued to conduct until his removal to Evart in the autumn of 1874. He embarked in the same business at that place and managed its relations one year. At the end of that time he purchased 200 acres of unbroken forest land in Sylvan Township, becoming one of the earliest settlers north of the Muskegon River. He has since sold a small portion of his place and added 80 acres in Hartwick Township to his possessions. He has made many improvements on his property. In 1883 he became the proprietor of a saw-mill and has since managed an extensive lumbering manufacture. In political preference he is a Republican of decided opinions. He has held several important local official positions, as Supervisor, Treasurer, etc., and is present School Inspector. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows at Perry Center.

Mr. McCarn was married June 26, 1865, to Evelyn M. Durant. Their children were born as follows: Charles, May 14, 1866; Ernest, Jan. 8, 1872; Lynn, April 26, 1881. Their mother is the daughter of Nathaniel and Harriet (Bridger) Durant, and was born Nov. 3, 1842. Her father died in Huron Co., Ohio, when she was four years of age. Her mother was born in England and died in 1881 in Perry. Mrs. McCarn was carefully educated and began teaching when 18 years of age.



illis M. Slosson, member of the business firm of J. M. Reed & Co. at Reed City, was born May 25, 1849, in Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y. Ozias J. Slosson, his father, was born in 1805, at Great Barrington, Mass. Associated with James M. Reed and Charles Higbe, he came to Northern Michigan in 1856 and aided in the location of Reed City, the firm consisting of Messrs. Reed, Higbe and Slosson, becoming by purchase the proprietors of more than 4,000 acres of land lying in Osceola and Newaygo Counties. They platted the city, and two of its thoroughfares—Slosson Avenue and Higbe Street—now perpetuate the

memory of their names. The senior Slosson retained his citizenship in Tioga Co., N. Y., but aided in the development of this portion of Osceola County, and at the date of his death was still one of the leading property-holders in the county. He died in Newark Valley, Feb. 11, 1862. The demise of his wife, Mrs. Ann F. (Fisher) Slosson, took place Feb. 7, 1872. She was a native of Francistown, N. H. Their family consisted of five children—three sons and two daughters. Mr. Slosson of this sketch is the youngest son. Arthur B., the oldest, is present Deputy Sheriff of Osceola County, and resides at Reed City. Edwin Slosson, second son, is a grain merchant at Sabetha, Kan. Willis M. Slosson was reared to manhood and trained in the business habits of his father, remaining on the homestead at Newark Valley until the age of 22 years, when he went to Kansas, and in partnership with William B. and Samuel Slosson, his cousins, established the business to which his brother Edwin succeeded by an exchange of interests, the younger brother taking his place in the real-estate firm at Reed City, where he is engaged in furthering the interests of the business house of which his father was one of the primary members, and which is engaged in the sale of its landed tracts. (The brothers Slosson purchased the claims of their sisters.)

Mr. Slosson owns also individual property at Reed City, including a business building on Upton Avenue, occupied as a drug store and photograph gallery, a half interest in the lot and building leased as a law office by Messrs. Bellows & Stone, attorneys, and other village property. He is officiating for the second time as President of the village, of which he has been Trustee two years. He is prominent in the Order of Masonry, belonging to the several bodies,—Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery. He is also connected with the American Order of United Workmen.

His marriage to M. Ella Butler occurred May 20, 1874, in Newark Valley. She was born Nov. 20, 1854, and is the daughter of John and Jane Butler. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Slosson were born as follows: Leonard B., April 13, 1875; Lawrence M., Oct. 25, 1878; and Edna E., April 21, 1880, at Reed City. The two elder children were born at Sabetha, Kan.

The portrait of Mr. Slosson, which is presented on the opposite page, is eminently fitting and appropriate



as an accompaniment to his biography, as he represents a name inseparably connected with Reed City from its incipiency.



eorge Halladay, merchant and farmer, residing on sec. 10, Lincoln Tp., was born in Leeds Co., Ont., March 8, 1820. When he was six years of age his father died, and at the early age of eight years he went to live with his brother-in-law, remaining with him until about 17 years of age. He then started out in the world to take the management of his affairs into his own hands. He learned the trade of carding and dressing cloth, worked at that business for five years, next engaged in farming for a period of seven years, and then returned to his trade, which he followed for 10 years.

In 1870 he came to Michigan, settling at Ashton, Osceola County, where he took possession of 80 acres of land under the regulations of the homestead law, and where he now resides. He has also bought 40 acres on section 9. During the spring following his settlement here he built a store in Ashton and began business, in company with his son, Frayer, with \$1,000 worth of dry goods and groceries. Their business so increased that they had to enlarge the store building and add largely to their stock. During the spring of 1884, Mr. George Halladay sold his interest in the mercantile business to his son and retired to the farm in Lincoln Township, where he now owns 160 acres of land, and has about 70 acres in a state of good cultivation.

Mr. H. has held the office of Township Treasurer one year, and Overseer of Highways eight years. In his political views he is identified with the Republican party, and in religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his wife.

He was first married in Canada, Dec. 3, 1844, to Miss Mary White, a native of Ontario. They have had four children, namely, Frayer, Nancy, Samantha and Adelia. Mrs. H. died July 22, 1852, and Mr. H. was again married, in Ontario, March 9, 1853, to Phebe Wing, who also was a native of Canada. By this marriage four children were born, viz.: Annetta,

Ida, Wright and Burton. The second wife died Sept. 30, 1881, and Mr. Halladay chose for his third wife, in Cedar Springs, Kent Co., Mich., Oct. 11, 1883, Mrs. Elizabeth (nee Robinson), widow of David H. Wightman, who died Feb. 15, 1880. By her former marriage she has had eight children, as follows: William J., Henry H., Clarinda C., Lewis D., Mary E., George S., Louisa, Isabella and Louisa Arabella (twins). Mrs. H. was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Sept. 23, 1827.



born at Bath, Ontario, Jan. 5, 1847, and is the son of Ezra D. and Alatheria (Shorey) Priest. The senior Priest was born in 1809, in Vermont. His earlier business life was passed in the manufacture of carriages in Bath, whither he removed from his native State, and where he was a pioneer. He engaged in a mercantile enterprise there, which he conducted 23 years. A few years before his death he went to Ernesttown, Addington Co., Ont., where he died. The mother was born in Addington County, in April, 1811, and resides in Napanee, Ont.

Mr. Priest passed his childhood, youth and early manhood in Bath, coming thence to Osceola County in 1873, reaching Evart July 3, and proceeding in September of the same year to Sears. He established his mercantile business at first in company with George Hume, who sold two years afterward to William Belfour, the firm style becoming Priest & Belfour. In the winter of 1879 Mr. Belfour was crossing the bay of Quinte on the ice, when the horse they were driving broke through and disappeared, dragging the sleigh and its occupants into the water. The horse was drowned, but the men saved their lives. Mr. Belfour took cold, which resulted in quick consumption, and he lived but a few months. Since his death Mr. Priest has conducted his business affairs alone. His average stock represents a cash value of \$10,000, and his annual transactions aggregate \$40,000. He buys every variety of farm produce, and sells everything required by farmers and other patrons. He buys and presses



about 500 tons of hay annually, which he sells to lumbermen.

His business location is one of the best in this section of country.

Mr. Priest is thoroughly educated, and possesses fine scholarly tastes. He obtained a comprehensive knowledge of common branches at the district schools, and of classics and higher mathematics in an academy. He has a special liking for geography and history, and is a discriminating reader, keeping himself informed in business channels and current events.

He was married April 15, 1872, to Elizabeth J. Belfour, and they have been the parents of five children, the two oldest of whom died in infancy unnamed. Lillian Irma was born July 13, 1879; Hattie H., Dec. 18, 1881; Nettie M., April 12, 1884. Mrs. Priest is the daughter of Gabriel and Ann (Armstrong) Belfour, both of whom were natives of the north of Ireland. Her mother was killed in October, 1868, near Bath, Ont., by a train of cars while crossing a railroad on her return from a provincial fair. Her father resides in Bath, and is 72 years of age. They had six children, of whom Mrs. Priest is fifth in order of birth. She was born in Bath July 16, 1847. She has one sister and three brothers. One brother lost his life, as stated in the account of William Belfour.

Mr. Priest is a Republican in political principle and action.

He is an honored and trusted citizen, and has been Postmaster four years, Justice of the Peace six years, and Township Treasurer five years.



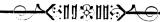
ames W. Turner, liveryman and proprietor of sale and feed stables at Evart, was born April 3, 1843, in Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y. His father, Edward Turner, was born in Norfolkshire, Eng. His mother, Hannah (Starns) Turner, was a native of England, and their family included five children. In 1844 they moved to Batavia Township, Genesee Co., N. Y.,

where he worked as a blacksmith for a time. There the father became an invalid and never resumed active business life.

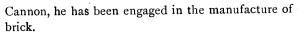
Mr. Turner was the oldest child of his parents, and when he was twelve years of age went to live with Hiram Hunn, in the township of Alexandria, with whom he remained four years. His father's falling into ill health when he was 12 years of age, threw upon him the support of the family. He was occupied in farm labor by the month six years, when he rented a farm and operated in that method of agricultural pursuit five years. In March, 1866, he came to Bushnell Township, Montcalm Co., Mich., where he was engaged in farming two years. While residing there his father died. He went thence to Palo, Ionia County, where he was a farmer and butcher, coming to Evart in the fall of 1872, and there engaged in butchering, in partnership with Rowland S. Comstock, a few months. In the spring of 1873 the latter sold his interest to Frank E. Turner, and the brothers managed the business jointly until 1878, operating also in real estate, buying tracts of land and putting them in good condition for farming; after which they were sold.

In 1878, Mr. Turner purchased his brother's claim and continued farming, and also embarked in the purchase and shipment of horses.

In 1880 he founded the business in which he is at present engaged. On his arrival at Evart he bought the property he now owns, and established his meat market, which he removed in 1880, and erected the buildings where is now operating. They are constructed of brick, main portion being 40 x 113 feet in dimensions and with an addition 20 x 92 feet for a carriage room. A wash-room 20x30 feet is connected therewith, also a large frame barn. He keeps about twenty horses with necessary livery fixtures of a good grade, and combines a considerable traffic in buggies and wagons with his other operations, dealing specially in the Big Rapids wagons and the Columbus buggies. He has an extensive livery business and deals largely in horses. His farms are on an extensive scale, and he has 235 acres under cultivation. He has bought and sold cattle, sheep and horses since he was 18 years of age. There is a brick-yard on his farm near the village of Evart, where, in company with E. C.







Mr. Turner belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the A. O. U. W.

His marriage to Julia A. Case, took place March 1, 1864, in Alden Township, Erie Co., N. Y. They have two children,—Susie E, born Aug. 30, 1871, in Palo, Ionia Co., Mich., and Nina A., born Sept. 21, 1874, in Evart. Mrs. Turner was born June 7, 1843, in Millgrove Township, Erie Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of James E. and Susan (Dixon) Case.

The mother of Mr. Turner resides at Evart. Carrie M. is a widow and resides in the village of Gaines, Genesee Co., Mich.; Henry D. is a butcher at Evart: Frank E. is a liveryman at Chase, Lake Co., Mich.; Rose resides at Evart.

ohn Q. Patterson, attorney, insurance agent and Notary Public at Reed City, was born Aug. 26, 1827, in Wayne Township, Steuben Co., N. Y., and is the son of John and Ellinor Patterson, both of whom were natives of the Empire State. The father was a ship carpenter by vocation, and in 1835 settled with his family in Putnam Township, Livingston Co., Mich., where he bought a farm of 80 acres. The mother died there. The senior Patterson died in Stockbridge, Ingham Co., Mich. Ten children were born to them: William, Mary A., Zera, Jane, Delilah, Ellinor, John Q., Martha, David and Henry. The oldest and youngest are deceased.

Mr. Patterson was brought up on a farm, and at 21 years of age entered Michigan Central College at Spring Arbor, where he remained four years, teaching in the winter seasons.

In 1855 he engaged in traffic in stock and produce at Ovid, Clinton County, and operated in that line until the date of his enrollment in the military ser-Dec. 20, 1863, he envice of the United States. listed at Ovid, and was assigned to a company as Second Lieutenant, the chief officer being Capt. A. B. Wood, and the company being attached to the 27th Mich. Vol. Inf. in March, 1864. The command was assigned to the Ninth Army Corps, First Brigade and Third Division, and on the 29th of April became a part of the Army of the Potomac. The regiment participated in the 14 days' fight in the Wilderness, and in the engagements of the campaign through to Petersburg, including North Anna, Cold Harbor and Bethesda Church; and at the siege of Petersburg, June 18, 1864, Lieutenant Patterson was wounded by grape shot in both lower limbs, an injury which consigned him to the hospital for several weeks. On recovery he was detailed for recruiting service and served in that capacity, recruiting for the 30th Mich. Reg. Inf. He returned to Washington in charge of a detachment of men, and proceeded thence to the front. He was in the siege of Petersburg; and at Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27 and 28, 1864, while in charge of a front line of pickets, he was wounded in the left shoulder by a sharpshooter's bullet, which ranged down through his chest, cutting off three ribs and emerging from his body at the angle of the ninth rib. He was sent to the field hospital, where he remained five weeks, and was transferred to the City Point Hospital, whence he was sent, two weeks later, to Washington. He remained there some time and afterwards went to Georgetown Seminary Hospital, where he lay ill twenty days with lung fever.

He returned to his home in February, 1865, and received an honorable discharge for disability April 28, following. He was made First Lieutenant of his company May 5, 1864, and maintained that rank until he was discharged from the service.

After reaching his home he continued some time in precarious health, and as soon as sufficiently recovered, studied law. He began the practice of his profession at Ovid, and was admitted to the Bar of Michigan in 1868. In 1873 he removed to Reed City, where he continued his law practice. Later he became associated with W. H. Palmer, with whom he remained about two years, and operated singly, in a satisfactory practice, until 1882, when he purchased the National Hotel, put it in thorough repair, and conducted its affairs as a hostelry until the spring of 1884, when he leased the property and resumed the business of an attorney. In September, 1884, he sold his interest in the hotel.

In his insurance connections, he represents the Home, of New York, the North British and Mer-



cantile. He is the proprietor of considerable village property.

Mr. Patterson belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows, to the Grand Army of the Republic, and has served two terms as member of the Village Board of Trustees.

He was married July 4, 1855, at Dexter, Washtenaw Co., Mich., to Ellinor S. Torry, and they are the parents of five children, namely: Emma, who is the wife of Peter A. Auer, clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Auer have two children, Harry and Nellie. De Ette married Charles K. Esler, foreman on the Grand Haven (Mich.) Herald; Lee and Dana are the names of their children. Wilber is a clerk at Reed City. Ezra D. is an assistant teacher in the Spencerian Business College at Washington, D. C., where he was graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1883. Bertha is the youngest daughter. Mrs. Patterson is the daughter of Seth B. and Eliza Torry.



ton, Lincoln Township, is a son of Joseph and Mary (Crawford) Reed, the former a native of England, and the latter of Ireland.

In their family were three children, namely:

Mary, now the wife of G. Wilson, and resides in Lincoln Township; George, the subject of this sketch, and James.

Mr. Reed was born in Canada, Jan. 22, 1838, and lived in the Dominion until 1865, when he made a tour of the Western States in search of a place to locate. In 1867 he came to this county and took possession of 80 acres of land in Lincoln Township, under the regulations of the Homestead Law, settled upon the place and resided there nearly seven years. He then sold that place and purchased another 80-acre tract, in the same township, which he still owns. He made this place his residence until the spring of 1884, when he commenced business in the mercantile line at Milton June. He has a satisfactory trade. In connection with his store, he has a restaurant and a hotel, suited to the de-

mands of the transient public. Thirty acres of his farm are cleared and in good cultivation.

Mr. Reed is a Republican in his views of national government, enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens, and as to local official positions he has been Highway Commissioner two years.

He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The marriage of Mr. Reed took place in Berrien Co., Mich., Dec. 18, 1878, taking for his wife Mrs. Miranda, nee Smith, widow of Adolphus Griffin. By her first marriage her children were Stella, Nettie and Dolphie. By her present marriage there was one son, Joseph by name, who died when three days old.

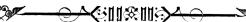


ark Ardis, merchant at Evart, and a prominent landholder and business man of Osceola County, was born Oct. 20, 1843, in Newtown-Hamilton, County Armagh, Ireland. His parents, William and Mary (Boyd) Ardis, are still residents of their native land.

Mr. Ardis was bred to the occupation of a farmer until he was 14 years of age, when he became a clerk, and was employed in that capacity until he came to the United States. He reached Ionia. Mich., in January, 1867, and entered the insurance and brokerage office of Fred Hall & Co., where he operated as book-keeper until the fall of the same year, when he came to Hersey, and engaged as a salesman in the mercantile establishment of James Kennedy, continuing in the position until he entered the employ of D. A. Blodgett, in 1871. In the fall of the same year he established his business at Evart, first instituting a general mercantile enterprise, in which he is still operating, his business requiring a stock valued at an average of \$15,000, and comprising all articles of merchandise suited to his patronage. He also conducts a private banking business, buys and sells exchange, makes collections, etc.

He first established his business in a building which he still owns, located opposite the postoffice at Evart, and later removed to his present stand,

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also his property. He owns a fine residence, the grounds comprising four lots and 30 acres of land in the northwest part of the corporation, 40 acres of land on section 3, Evart Township, 160 acres on section 18, Middle Branch Township, and 80 acres on section 32, Osceola Township. Mr. Ardis has served two terms as Village Treasurer.

He was married May 21, 1872, in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Annie, daughter of Philip and Mary Redmond, a native of Ireland.

Their children were born as follows: Minnie E. B., Aug. 14, 1873; Emma M., May 17, 1875; Jennie H., July 13, 1876; William F. S., July 31, 1879; Walter R., Oct. 20, 1883.



harles G. Loase, banker at Reed City, was born Feb. 4, 1842, in Detroit, and is the son of John G. and Margaret (Keiser)

Loase. In early life his father was a carbuilder, and later a merchant in Detroit, where he died. Mr. Loase obtained his early education in the "City of the Straits," and operated there to some extent as a clerk.

In 1859, when he was 17 years of age, he went to California and became interested in mining, in which he was engaged five years. Returning to Michigan, he passed a year in Jackson County, next a period of time at Greenville, Montcalm County, and engaged in building. In 1873 he embarked in a mercantile enterprise at Altona, Mecosta Co., Mich., which he prosecuted until his removal to Reed City in 1879. Jan. 1, 1880, he established his banking business, and has since been engaged in the transactions common to such institutions. He owns a residence at Greenville, and a valuable farm of 80 acres in Deerfield Township, Mecosta County, all under cultivation.

Mr. Loase was married Sept. 3, 1867, at Greenville, to Frances Norton. She was born Feb. 27, 1846, and is the daughter of Myron H. and Sarah (Skinner) Norton. Her father was born in Oakland Co., Mich., was extensively engaged in farming, in Ionia Co., and for a number of years engaged in banking in Greenville, and is 70 years of age. The

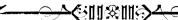
mother was born April 12, 1816, in Vermont. -Mr. and Mrs. Loase have four children: Mertie was born March 26, 1872, in Greenville; Ernest was born July 26, 1876, in Altona, where the third child, Blanche, was born, July 22, 1878; Clara was born April 1, 1881, at Reed City.

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enry A. Clark, Register of Deeds of Osceola County, resident at Hersey, was born July 10, 1850, in Seneca Co., Ohio, at a point two miles south of Tiffin. His father, Thomas Clark, was born in April, 1819. He married Mary Judea and settled on a farm in Seneca County, whence he removed with his family, about 1853, to Hardin Co., Ohio, buying a tract of land containing 280 acres. He is the proprietor of 160 acres, in fine and valuable agricultural condition. The mother was born in 1814. Seven of their nine children are living: Catherine, now deceased, married Josephus Mustard, a farmer and hotel-keeper in Mason Co., Mich.; Ann M. married R. G. Hubbell, of Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio; Ebert died in Hardin Co., Ohio; Elizabeth J. is the wife of David S. Shadley, a farmer in Osceola County; Lloyd H. resides in Preston, Hardin Co., Ohio; Oliver is a farmer in Middle Branch Township; Henry A. is next in order of birth; Littleton G. is a farmer in Hartwick Township; Mary S. married George Dempster, traveling salesman, and resides in Hardin Co., Ohio.

In 1867, when he was 16 years of age, Mr. Clark came to Hartwick Township in company with his brother-in-law, D. S. Shadley, who was the first settler in the township, and is still a resident there, on section 24.

Young Clark aided him two years in clearing and improving his farm. March 9, 1870, Mr. Clark located 143 acres of land in Middle Branch Township, section 30, and cleared 80 acres, remaining there until the fall of 1880, when he was elected Register of Deeds, on the Republican ticket, defeating the candidate of the opposition by a majority of 721 votes. He was re-elected in the fall of 1882, scoring a triumph by 576 votes.





He removed to Hersey in December, 1880, where he is the owner of a residence and three lots, also of 119 acres of farm land on section 21, Osceola Township. He also owns an interest in several hundred acres of wild lands, variously located.

He was Supervisor of Middle Branch Township six years, and has served as Justice of the Peace, and in other official positions. He is a member of the Masonic Order and belongs to Lodge No. 311, at Hersey.

Mr. Clark was married Nov. 11, 1869, in Grand Haven, Mich., to Mary A. Muschawaeck, and they became the parents of three children: Mary Estella was born Oct. 4, 1871, and died Feb. 5, 1872; Rosella J. was born Feb. 8, 1874; and Walter C. was born April 12, 1876, and died Aug. 4, 1878. Their mother died in Middle Branch Township March 15, 1879. She was born Jan. 23, 1851, in Germany, and is the daughter of Wolfgang and Walberga Muschawaeck.

Mr. Clark was a second time married in Dearborn Township, Wayne Co., Mich., March 3, 1880, to Mrs. Mary E. Butler, widow of John R. Butler, by whom she had one child, Herbert R.



ohn N. Allen, grocer and provision merchant at Evart, was born April 19, 1833, in Monroe Co., N. Y. He is the son of Jeremiah and Charlotte Allen, and was reared to the age of 16 years on a farm. His first independent movement in business was as a traveling salesman, in which capacity he operated 13 years. In 1864 he bought a farm situated near Pontiac, Oakland Co., Mich., whence he went to Port Huron and from there engaged in exploring for oil in the Dominion of Canada, and speculating in oil stocks at Port Huron and Detroit. He went next to Southfield, Oakland County, where he bought a 40-acre farm, on which he operated three years, going thence to Northville, Wayne Co., Mich., where he became interested in a large peach orchard.

In the fall of 1872 he came to Evart and bought the site of the building where he is now transacting his business, and erected the structure in which he continued to prosecute the grocery trade without intermission. He is the owner of 160 acres of land on section 10, Evart Township, with 35 acres under culture. He is serving his eighth term as Township Clerk of Evart.

Mr. Allen was married July 14, 1864, at New Market, Canada, to Jennie C. Hoag, and their children were born as follows: Cora, Sept. 20, 1865, near Pontiac; Annie, June 2, 1867, at Port Huron; Edith, March 17, 1873; John, Sept. 21, 1877, and died June 2, 1884. The two last children were born at Evart. Mrs. Allen was born Dec. 6, 1843, in Somerset, Niagara Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Aaron and Marinda (Bennett) Hoag. Her parents were natives of the State of New York.



mos G. Tennant, farmer, sections 17 and 20, Orient Township, was born April 4, 1831, in Venango Co., Pa. His parents, John R. and Lydia A. (West) Tennant had four sons—Elisha A., William M., Amos and John G. Their father was born of English parentage Feb. 2, 1798, and in 1833 went to Ashtabula Co., Ohio. In 1844, the family removed to St Clair Co., Mich., and thence to the county of Macomb, where the mother died, in May, 1870. She was born April 10, 1800. The father was a farmer all his active life, and after the death of his wife he still continued to live with his son Amos till his death, which occurred March 28, 1877.

In 1855, Mr. Tennant went to South Saginaw, where he engaged as a saw-mill hand, and later became superintendent of a saw-mill, in which capacity he operated two years. He was occupied in a similar capacity in East Saginaw two years, going thence to Galesburg, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., where he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber from 1858 to 1864.

On the first of September, in that year, he enlisted in the Union Army, enrolling in Co. I, 28th Mich. Vol. Inf., and going with his regiment to the front as First Sergeant. May 8, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, and Sept. 12 of the same year he was made First Lieutenant, serving in

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that capacity until he was mustered out of the service June 5, 1866. His first battle was at Nashville, the regiment being under the command of General Thomas, and afterwards assigned to the 23d Army Corps.

Mr. Tennant was never in the hospital on sick leave, and was in all the active duty where his regiment was engaged. On being mustered out he returned to Richmond, Macomb Co., Mich. He became interested in his former employment, and remained in Macomb County until the last days of March, 1872, when he started with a team for Osceola County, where he arrived April 3, and found the snow two feet deep on the ground. The contrast was rather disheartening, as the farmers of Macomb County were plowing when he left that section a few days earlier. The family reached their new home by the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad from Saginaw. He settled on section 17, where he purchased 40 acres of land. He has improved 50 acres, has an excellent frame barn, and a good log house.

He was married Jan. 1, 1858, to Albina U. Warner. She was born Sept. 9, 1839, in St. Clair Co., Mich., and is the daughter of John and Hannah (Wilkins) Warner. The latter was born in St. Alban's, Vermont, in 1818, and died at Galesburg, Mich., in February, 1860. Her father was also born in St. Alban's in 1811, and died in Wayne Co., Mich., about 1875. They had two children. Celia, now Mrs. Andrews, only sister of Mrs. Tennant, lives in Orient Township.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Tennant were born as follows: Florence M., Dec. 17, 1858 (died May 17, 1881); Ida H., June 14, 1860; John R., Oct. 7, 1861; Gerald E., April 9, 1863.

Mr. Tennant is a Republican in political affiliation, and has served a term as Justice of the Peace. Mrs. Tennant is a member of the Disciples' Church.

athaniel Clark, Register in the United States Land Office, is a pioneer resident of Reed City. He was born Oct. 2, 1821, in New Jersey, and is the son of John and Amelia (Decker) Clark, both of whom were born in the same State and were of English and German lineage. His father was born July 11, 1799,

and died Sept. 6, 1867; the birth of his mother occurred Nov. 30, 1798, and her demise took place Jan. 19, 1878. They were married Sept. 2, 1820. His father moved to Livingston Co., N. Y., in the fall of 1825, where he purchased a farm.

Mr. Clark was reared to manhood on the farm. He was married Sept. 10, 1844, in Brushville, Livingston Co., N. Y., to Maria Hanford. She was born March 2, 1824, in Parma, Monroe Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of John and Polly Hanford. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have been the parents of 11 children, nine of whom are living: Nelson B. was born July 4, 1845, in Sparta, Livingston Co., N. Y., and deals in hemlock bark at Fremont Center, Newaygo Co., Mich.; Annis A. was born Feb. 8, 1847, and lives in Santa Barbara, Cal.; George S., Jan. 1, 1849; Mary E., Feb. 14, 1851; Emma F., Jan. 12, 1853; Ellen T., March 21, 1855; Irvilla, March 11, 1857, and died Nov 26, 1859; John H., Nov. 9, 1858, and died Nov. 26, 1859; Percy H., Sept. 20, 1860; Lillian M., Aug. 16, 1863; Myrtle M., May 10, 1867. The mother of Mrs. Clark was born March 11, 1794, and she died July 21, 1832. Her father was born Jan. 28, 1789, and died in the spring of 1862.

In 1847 Mr. Clark went to Jefferson Co., Pa., and engaged in farming, lumbering and merchandise, conducting his combined interests 13 years. In 1860, he came to Michigan and became interested in lumbering at Vassar, Tuscola County, operating in that line of business for some time. In the year preceding the close of the war he entered the military service of the United States, enlisting in August, 1864, as a private in the 29th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf. He served primarily as a wagon-master of the regiment and afterwards, as brigade wagon-master, and remained in the army until the close of the war. His oldest son was Orderly. On obtaining his discharge he returned to Tuscola County, to the present site of Cass City, where he engaged in mercantile business and erected the first building for trading purposes in the place. He established his business in the same avenues in which he had operated at the outset of his independent career, and trafficked extensively as a merchant and lumberman, and also carried on his farming interests. During a portion of the time he was a member of the mercantile firm of Craw & Clark, located at Caro. He sold his interests there and came to Reed City in 1871. At that place he

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Lydia Maples



"Win R Mupes

founded a mercantile and lumber trade, which was in active existence two years, and in 1873 he went to Chase, Lake Co., Mich., and operated in general merchandise. In the fall of 1876 he secured a soldier's claim of 160 acres of land in Custer Township, Mason County, which he proceeded to place in good agricultural condition, with good buildings, orchards and other farm appurtenances, and with 65 acres wholly cleared. He sold the property in the spring of 1881 and settled at his home at Reed City, where he had continued to maintain his residence. In 18he was elected Supervisor of Richmond Township, which he resigned in April, 1884, to accept the position under the United States Government of which he is still the incumbent. The duties of Receiver are discharged by W. H. C. Mitchell. At Reed City. Mr. Clark owns a residence and two lots, and is also the proprietor of 10 acres of land in the southwest part of the village. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

At the time Mr. Clark made his location where he resides at Reed City, he had to clear the lot, cut brush and build a road through one square to Upton Avenue.



illiam F. Tule, farmer section 21, Orient
Township, was born Feb. 3, 1851, in
North Toronto, Can., and is the son of
George D. and Anna (Darlington) Tule.
The father was born in Pennsylvania, of German parentage. He was a farmer by occupation.

The mother was born in Ireland and died in 1855, in North Toronto. Their family included four children, all of whom are living, and in 1872 they left the Dominion and settled in Osceola County, on an unimproved tract of land in Orient Township, which the father bought of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad corporation. The death of the father occurred Dec. 21, 1872, within the year of the arrival of the household in Orient Township.

Both parties were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Tule's sisters, three in number, are married.

Caroline C. is the wife of Albert Van Ness, residing on section 16, Orient Township, and was married May 5, 1873; Charlotte N. was married March 4, 1878, to W. D. Strait, and resides in Sylvan Township; Harriet E. was married Oct. 8, 1884, to William D. Clapp.

Mr. Tule is a Republican. Since his father's death he has remained on the homestead.



illiam R. Mapes, capitalist and speculator at Evart, was born March 9, 1827, ten miles north of Tunkhannock, Pa., and is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Miller) Mapes. His father was a lumberman and farmer in the Keystone State, and in 1844 changed his residence to Ridgebury Township, Bradford Co., Pa., where he conducted a hotel one year, going thence to Southport, N. Y.

Mr. Mapes accompanied the family in their changes of locality, and was 18 years of age when they went to reside at the place last named. There he engaged in farming and teaming, and also learned the business of a millwright, which he followed several years. In 1855 he came to Berrien Co., Mich., where he pursued his trade a year, and in 1856 interested himself in lumbering. In 1862 he became a member of the construction corps in the service of the Government, and continued in that employment until the termination of the war. On returning he came to Lawrence, Van Buren County, where he owned a saw-mill and passed two years in lumbering. In 1867 he removed the mill to Bangor, in the same county, and after another two-years pursuit of the same business at that point, made another removal of his property, to Deerfield Township, also in Van Buren County. He continued his operations there until the fall of 1871, when his mill burned. He then sold his property in March, 1872, and transferred his residence to Evart. He bought a business stand, and, associated with William A. Wightman, established a hardware store. At the end of two years he sold his stock but retains ownership of the building. He at once interested himself in lumbering, which he has handled to greater

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OSCEOLA COUNTY.

or less extent ever since, and has gradually combined the other lines of traffic in which he is engaged.

He is connected with the Order of Masonry, and is a member of Lodge No. 320, at Evart. He is serving a second term as Treasurer of Osceola Township.

He is a staunch and active Republican, and is one of the Trustees of Evart, to which position he has been elected three times.

He was married in Watervliet, Berrien Co., Mich., to Lydia Warren, daughter of John Warren and a native of Niagara Co., N. Y. The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Mapes appear on other pages.



eorge W. Morris, of the firm of Morris & Martin, proprietors of the Reed City Flouring Mills, was born March 22, 1835, in the township of Ray, Macomb Co., Mich. Benjamin Morris, his father, was born Oct. 24, 1809, in Morrisville, Madison Co., N. Y., and in 1833 came with his father (the mother having previously died) to the township of Ray, in Michigan, where the family settled on 80 acres of Government land, which was purchased at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, and is still known as the "Morris farm."

Jacob Morris was born March 20, 1785, in Massachusetts, and died Aug. 4, 1860. His parents went to Madison Co., N. Y., where their place of settlement grew to large proportions, and was named for the family, Morrisville, which is the county seat of Madison County. The grandmother was born July 26, 1785, and died Oct. 10, 1816. Benjamin Morris died April 25, 1881, at Reed City. His wife died Jan. 15, 1869, at Orion, Oakland Co., Mich.

In 1856 the family removed to a farm near Birmingham, Oakland County, where they resided about seven years. In 1863 the farm in Bloomfield Township was sold, and a grist-mill in the same county purchased, in company with W. W. Martin. This connection continued three years, when R. W. Nye became interested in the same enterprise. Eventually, Mr. Morris became sole proprietor by purchase, and conducted the affairs of the mill singly until

1877, when it was sold, and he came to Reed City, where, associated with E. B. Martin, he built the mill now managed by Messrs. Morris & Martin. It is 48 x 56 feet in dimensions and three stories in height above the basement. It is fitted with four sets of double rollers and three pairs of buhrs, with other modern fixtures. Its capacity per day is 100 barrels of flour, and incidental custom work. The site of the mill includes about 10 acres of land.

Mr. Morris is the owner of 40 acres of land in Richmond Township, in an excellent agricultural condition, and also owns his residence and three village lots therewith. His marriage to Lovinia Martin occurred in the township of Bloomfield, Sept. 27, 1860. She was born July 25, 1841, in Troy Township, Oakland County, and is the daughter of William W. and Samantha (Stockwell) Martin. The former was born in January, 1806, in Cayuga Co., N. Y., and in 1825 became a pioneer of Oakland County, where the family was among the earliest of the permanent settlers. He is now living in Reed Citv.

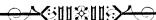
The mother was born in the State of New York and died in Birmingham, July 27, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have two children: Samantha A., who was born Sept. 25, 1861, and is the wife of Maurice W. Stevenson, real-estate broker of Grand Rapids; and Hettie E. was born April 25, 1864, and married George S. Preston, liveryman at Big Rapids.



liver L. Millard, Clerk of Osceola County, resident at Hersey, was born June 26, 1845, in Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y. His father, Junius A. Millard, was born in November, 1817, in Niagara County, and is now a farmer in Pittsford Township, Hillsdale Co., Mich. His mother, Narcissa (Haroun) Millard, was born in October, 1827, in the city of Syracuse. Two of their three children are now living: Bertram J. is a traveling salesman and grocer at Vicksburg, Kalamazoo Co., Mich. Emma L. died at the age of 11 years.

In 1829 the family located in Pittsford Township, the father buying 80 acres of land which has since









been the homestead. Mr. Millard was reared to manhood on the home place, and was a member of the parental household until his marriage Jan. 1, 1867, to Maria J. Miner. She was born in the same township, March 1, 1844, and is the daughter of James H. and Phebe Miner. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Millard were both born in Pittsford Township. Herbert A. was born April 8, 1868, and Emma L., Nov. 7, 1871.

Mr. Millard continued a resident there until his removal to Osceola County in February, 1873, when he secured 80 acres of land on section 6, in Rose Lake Township, of which he took possession and commenced the labors of a pioneer, clearing and otherwise improving his land, erecting necessary farm buildings, and placed 60 acres in good agricultural condition, with excellent orcharding. While a citizen of Rose Lake Township, he was alternately elected to the offices of Clerk and Supervisor, holding one position or the other every year he was a resident there, with one exception. While in Hillsdale County, he served two terms as Township Treasurer.

In the fall of 1882 he was elected County Clerk, on the Republican ticket, by a majority of 424 votes over the opposition candidate. In December following he removed to Hersey, to facilitate the discharge of the duties pertaining to his position.

He owns his house and lot, and, in company with Henry A. Clark, is the proprietor of 320 acres of land in Richmond and Marion Townships.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his wife.



llery C. Cannon, merchant at Evart, was born Dec. 28, 1842, in the township of Shelby, Macomb Co., Mich. The family to which he belongs is one of the most prominent in the history of the development of Northern Michigan, with which it has been inseparably connected from the Territorial days of the Peninsular State. His father, Rev. John Cannon, was born Sept. 22, 1808, in Saratoga Co., N. Y., whence he removed with his family in 1834 to Ma-

comb County. He is the proprietor of 60 acres of land in Shelby Township, and occasionally officiates in his capacity of minister of the Christian Church. Geo. H. Cannon, his uncle, has made the family patronymic prominent in his position of surveyor, in which he has been engaged for a long period of years, and has operated over a wide-spread territory in Michigan, in the employ of the United States Government. The mother of Mr. Cannon, Sallie (Cook) Cannon, was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y. She is the mother of seven children.

Mr. Cannon was reared on a farm in his native township, and was occupied in the quiet pursuits pertaining to agriculture, when the nation was suddenly convulsed by the advent of civil war. enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, at Washington Corners, Macomb County, in Co. B, 22d Regt. Mich. Vol. Inf., Captain Keeler. He was discharged at Detroit July 20, 1865, after the close of the war. He was an active participant in the various battles in which his regiment was engaged, and encountered the arduous service which characterized the field record of the "Twenty-second," passing safely through the hardfought battle of Chickamauga, where his regiment went into action with 600 equipped men, only 50 of whom afterward responded to their names at roll-

On being discharged from military service, Mr. Cannon returned to his father's farm. In 1868, associated with his brother, John W., he founded a mercantile enterprise at Washington Corners, and there managed a successful business. In September, 1871, he came to Evart and opened a branch store under the same firm relations which existed until January, 1876, when it became S. B. & G. H. Cannon, the former being sole and resident manager. In partnership with Geo. F. Andrus, he owns a farm of 190 acres, situated on the Muskegon River, three miles north of Evart, 50 acres being cleared and cultivated.

Mr. Cannon is a Republican in political connection. He has been Treasurer of Osceola Township two years, Supervisor four years (is present incumbent), member of the Village Board four years, has served three terms as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and in various other positions. He was the first Treasurer of Evart village, and occupied the position three years. He is the Treasurer of the Osceola County Agricultural Society and has held the



position eight years. Mr. Cannon has served as Treasurer of the Masonic Lodge at Evart, of which he is a member, since its organization. In the fall of 1884 he was elected a member of the lower House of the Legislature of Michigan.

Mr. Cannon is one of the leading business men in Osceola County. He is justly accorded first rank in ability, integrity and reliability of judgment and character.

His marriage to Harriet N. Sybrandt occurred Dec. 28, 1868, at Washington Corners. Their only child—Emma E.—was born at the same place, March 8, 1870. Mrs. Cannon was born Jan. 12, 1841, in Niagara Co., N. Y.



rayer Halladay, merchant at Ashton, is a son of George and Mary (White) Halladay, who were natives of the Dominion of Canada, married and settled in Leeds Co., Ont. Mr. George Halladay remained in Canada until the fall of 1870, when he came to Osceola County and settled in Lincoln Township, where he still is a resident. He had a family of eight children, named in the following order: Frayer, Nancy, Samantha, Adelia, Annetta, Ida, Wright and Burton.

The subject of this biographical outline was born in Leeds Co., Ont., Oct. 15, 1846, and received as he grew up a common-school education, remaining at home until 18 years of age, after which he attended the commercial college at Hamilton, Ont., for three months. On leaving home he went to New York State and "worked out" one summer, and then returned to his father's in Canada. Soon afterward he went to Wentworth County, in the Dominion, where he was employed two years as engineer in a saw-mill. In the spring of 1869 he came to Michigan and remained at Grand Rapids until the following fall, when he came to Osceola County and took possession of 80 acres of Government land in Wexford County, but did not finally "prove it up." The following spring he opened a general store at Ashton, where he now keeps a stock of merchandise in all the branches suited to the demands of the country.

His is the largest store in the place, and he enjoys an extensive patronage, doing a business of about \$25,000 yearly. Besides, he owns 760 acres of land, most of which is located in Lincoln Township. He has about 80 acres under cultivation. Until May, 1884, his father, George Halladay, had an interest in the store, and the firm was known as "Halladay & Son." During the month named Mr. H. bought out his father's interest, and thenceforward has carried on the business alone.

Mr. Halladay has held the office of Supervisor of Lincoln Township for five years, being re-elected to the position in the spring of 1884. He has also held the position of Township Treasurer three years, and all the minor official trusts in the town. In his views of political affairs he is a Republican, and since April, 1877, he has been Postmaster of the village of Ashton.

He was married at Mound City, Ill., Nov. 30, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth McIllmurry, who was born in Canada. To Mr. and Mrs. H. have been born three children, namely: Grace M., LeRoy W. and Eva.



esse T. Minchin, editor of the Evart Review, was born July 25, 1856, at Pontiac, Oakland Co., Mich. His father, Thomas Minchin, was born Sept. 1, 1826, in Winchcome, Gloucestershire, Eng., and became a citizen of the United States and of Michigan in 1850. The mother, Elizabeth Minchin, was born Oct. 14, 1816, at Baisingstoke, Hampshire, Eng., and came thence in 1857 to Michigan.

Mr. Minchin acquired a common-school education at Pontiac, where in 1874 he entered the office of a local newspaper and obtained a thorough and practical knowledge of printing in all its details, and of the "ins and outs" of journalism. He speedily took foremost rank in the guild and operated as foreman of the Pontiac Bill Poster, his Alma Mater, during 1876-7-8. In July, 1878, he went to Reed City, and, associated with his brother, George W. Minchin, purchased the Clarion, which they conducted jointly until December, 1880. At that date the proprietors



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sold the paper and purchased the Evart Review, which they have since managed and are still conducting in co-partnership.

In 1879 Mr. Minchin served as Clerk of Reed City. He was elected Secretary of the Osceola County Agricultural Society, in 1881, and discharged the duties of the position three years. Since removing to Evart he has served as a member of the Board of Education, on the Board of Water Commissioners, and is the present (1884) President of the village.

He was married Nov. 14, 1877, to Minnie M. Murray, of Pontiac, Oakland Co., Mich. She was born Nov. 11, 1863, and is the daughter of Seth T. and Jennie M. (Collier) Murray. Mr. and Mrs. Minchin are the parents of three sons, born as follows: Jesse M., March 24, 1880; Eber W., July 2, 1883; and George B., June 24, 1884.



imothy V. Childs, retired miller and farmer, resident at Reed City, was born Jan. 29, 1820, in Genesee Co., N. Y., and is the son of Elias and Tamar (Vincent) Childs, both of whom were natives of Vermont, where they were married. A few years after that event, they removed to the State of New York, going thence to Medina Co., Ohio, they came to Kalamazoo, Mich., and there the father died, Nov. 3, 1847. He was born April 23, 1780. The mother died in Livingston Co., Mich., Aug. 13, 1865. She was born Aug. 12, 1781. Their family comprised 13 children, only two of whom are living. Asa Childs is 82 years of age, and resides in Tiffin, Ohio.

Mr. Childs is the youngest of the family, and was reared under the personal care and supervision of his parents, working as a carpenter with his father and also on the farm. He accompanied his parentsin their removals, and was the custodian of their comfort in their declining years. He was married Oct. 8, 1840, to Sarah E. Jones. She was born Aug. 16, 1816, in Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Frederick and Polly Maria Jones. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Childs resided in Medina Co., Ohio, a number of years and Mr. Childs was

there engaged as a farmer. In 1844 he came to Yorkville, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., removing thence to Otsego, Allegan Co., Mich., where he became the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel. The house was burned about two years after and Mr. Childs entered the grocery and provision store of S. D. Foster as a salesman. Two years later he engaged in the same business independently, and two years after exchanged his business for a stage route and necessary equipments, the line running between Kalamazoo and Allegan. He managed its affairs eight years and bought a farm of 120 acres in Allegan County, in the township of the same name. In April, 1873, Mr. Childs came to Osceola County and founded a grocery, provision and general supply business suited to the necessities of the then embryo village, which is now Reed City. About five years later he erected a saw, grist and planing mill, located on Upton Avenue in a central situation. He continued their proprietor until December, 1884, when he exchanged his claim in them for a farm of 200 acres of land near Baldwin, Lake Co., Mich. The place is valuable both in fact and promise, 70 acres being in firstclass agricultural condition.

Mr. Childs is a Republican; he was a Whig in the days of Harrison, for whom he cast his first vote, and he has since acted consistently with his political convictions, and voted straight with the element to which he has belonged throughout. Mrs. Childs is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



llen Campbell, cashier of the bank at Evart was born March 4, 1844, in Columbia Co., N. Y. His father, John Campbell, was born in Argyle, Scotland, and learned his trade of machinist at Aberdeen, in the "land of heather and mist." His mother, Barbara (Russel) Campbell, was also born in Scotland. Both are deceased. On emigrating to this country they settled in the State of New York, where they became farmers and reared their family.

Mr. Campbell was occupied during the years of his minority preceding the age of 18 years in obtaining his education and on the family homestead. He

came to Michigan in 1855, and enlisted at Fenton, Genesee County, Sept. 15, 1861, as a private in Co. F, First Regiment Michigan Engineer's and Mechanics. He soon received promotion to the position of Quartermaster's Sergeant, and later was made Second Lieutenant of Co. D, in the same regiment. He was in the service until the close of the war, participating in the engagements at Mill Springs, Perryville, Stone River (where 600 of his regiment withstood a charge made by 2,000 rebels), and was under fire in all the fights in which his regiment was involved in the famous march through Georgia to the sea, and fought at Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah, Averysboro and at Bentonville. The command went to Washington for the Grand Review, whence Mr. Campbell came to the township of Groveland, Oakland Co., Mich. He bought 140 acres of land, of which he made a model farm, with superior orcharding and stocked with numerous varieties of fruit. At the same time he began to operate in loans to some extent. He was prominent in politics and a zealous, declared Republican. In 1882 he was placed in nomination by his party to represent his district in the Legislature of Michigan, but "achieved defeat" from the well-known strength of the Democratic element in that section of the Peninsular State.

In the fall of 1883 he removed to Evart and established a private banking house. His range of business includes the transactions common to similar institutions. Mr. Campbell is a member of Post Sedgwick, at Holly, Mich., Grand Army of the Republic. He was married May 17, 1866, in Groveland Township, to Mary L., daughter of John S. and Mary L. Warrin. Mrs. Campbell was born in the State of New York.



Township, is a son of James M. and Hannah B. (Collister) Clark. His parents, who were natives respectively of Massachusetts and New York State, had a family of six children, the second of whom was the subject of this sketch. He was born in Lorain Co., Ohio, July 14, 1845, attended common school until he was

20 years of age, and also for a time the preparatory department of Oberlin College.

After quitting school Mr. Clark engaged in farming, which has been the chief occupation of his life. He came to Osceola County in the spring of 1881 and purchased 380 acres of land in Lincoln Township, where he now is a resident and has a fine farm of 100 acres in cultivation.

In his political views Mr. C. is a Republican, and was once elected Justice of the Peace, but did not qualify.

He was married in Ashland Co., Qhio, Feb. 22, 1871, to Miss Lydia A. Biddinger, who was born in that county, May 2, 1849. Her parents, David and Fanny (Peck) Biddinger, were natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania.



illiam Tennant, farmer, section 20, Orient Township, has been a resident of Osceola County since 1868, and of Michigan since September, 1844. He removed hither from Ionia with an ox team, camping out one night, two and a half miles west of Evart, the snow being two feet in depth. He crossed the Muskegon River on an old scow one mile west of Evart, or where that village now stands, its location being then covered with pine. From thence Mr. Tennant cut his way through to the farm of his son-in-law, John Smith, with whom his family remained from March to July. Meanwhile he located the farm he has since occupied, went to the land office at Ionia and placed his first papers. He built a log house on the place, to which he removed his family and where they took up their abode, living the first three weeks without a floor in their cabin. The nearest trading point was Hersey, 20 miles away, and there was the only postoffice in the county. Those who desired to cross the river were obliged to wade the stream or impel themselves across it on a species of raft made of two logs fastened together with a plank or slab. Mr. Tennant came near drowning on one occasion when crossing in this primitive manner.

Flour was \$16 to \$18 per barrel, and pork 25 cents per pound. The woods abounded in deer, bear and

wolves. The first were so plenty that they were as a rule encountered whenever a trip was made into the woods. Wolves frequently came and lapped water near the cabin door.

Mr. Tennant was born Aug. 19, 1822, in Colchester, near New London, Conn., and is the son of John R. and Lydia A. (West) Tennant. His father was born Feb. 2, 1798. His family went from Connecticut to New York, and thence, after a residence of a few years, to Allegheny, Venango Co., Pa. Half a dozen years later they came to Lake Co., Ohio, and after three years to Ashtabula County in the same State, where they resided 15 years. In 1844 another removal was made, to China, St. Clair Co., Mich. This was their home seven years, after which they settled on a farm in Richmond, Macomb County. After residing on this 14 years they took possession of a farm in Ionia County. In 1868 the place was sold, and the family of William Tennant came to Orient. The father died in Orient, this county, aged about 77 years. The mother was born April 10, 1800, and died at the age of 70 years, in Richmond, Macomb Co., Mich.

Mr. Tennant was married Oct. 9, 1844, in St. Clair County, to Betsey Burdick, and they have had six children: Mary A. was born in 1845; Helen, Feb. 2, 1848; Emma J., Sept. 29, 1850; George, Jan. 11, 1855; Esadine, July 16, 1859; William J., April 12, 1863. Mrs. Tennant was born March 24, 1824, and is the daughter of Jewett and Huldah (Wright) Burdick. The mother died in 1878, aged 76 years. The father's death occurred in 1881, when he was 84 years of age. They died in Madison, Lake Co., Ohio.

Mr. Tennant adopts the principles and issues of the Republican party.

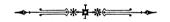
ev. Andrew Dahlstrom, Pastor of the Swedish Free Church and farmer on section 15, Lincoln Township, is a son of Andrew and Mary Dahlstrom, natives of Sweden, who passed their lives in that country. The subject of this sketch was also born in

Sweden, June 19, 1845, and lived in his native country until the fall of 1866; then lived in Norway

a year and a half; next, he emigrated to America and spent a year and a half in Wisconsin; then worked at cabinet-making (which trade he had learned mostly of his father) in Chicago until the spring of 1873, when he came to Osceola County and purchased 40 acres of land, where he now resides. He has since added by purchase 80 acres more, so that how he has a total of 120 acres of good agricultural land, 65 acres of which are in a state of good cultivation.

On his arrival in this county, Mr. Dahlstrom started a Sunday-school, and soon afterward he was called by his countrymen to preach the gospel. Accordingly, his time is now thus chiefly occupied, and he is consequently under the necessity of hiring laborers for his farm. Both as Pastor and farmer, Mr. D. exhibits the traits of industry and careful judgment characteristic of his native country, and a brilliant success is therefore in prospect for him in this pioneer land.

On political matters, he votes with the Republicans.

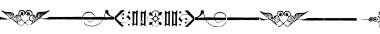


Township, was born June 2, 1845, in Hald-imand Township, Northumberland Co., Ont.

He is the son of John and Margaret (Aird)
Fraser. The latter is living with a son in Brighton, Ont. The father disappeared 25 years ago and has not since been traced. The family included seven children, as follows: Isabella, Alexander, William, Catherine, Anna, Maggie, Jessie, Mary (deceased) and James.

Mr. Fraser was reared a farmer, in which occupation he has passed his life. In the spring of 1865 he moved from the Dominion to the vicinity of the city of Rochester, where he passed three years in farming, working by the month and, during the seasons for packing trees for shipment, worked in the nurseries.

In 1868, in the fall, he removed to Grand Rapids and passed the winters of three years as a lumberman. He passed the summers in varied employments until 1871, when he came to Hersey Township and bought 40 acres of land of the Grand





Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company. Later, he sold the place and engaged as foreman of a lumber camp, his wife acting as cook. He continued in this employment five years, and in 1882 he purchased 160 acres of land. Of this 100 acres are chopped and 80 acres are logged, and the place is supplied with a good frame barn and house. Mr. Fraser's prospects for becoming one of the solid men of Osceola County are unusually good.

He was married July 4, 1870, to Jane Ann, daughter of Elihu and Almira (Garrett) Rawson. Her father lives in Brighton, Ont., where her mother died, in March, 1881. Mrs. Fraser was born in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y. She is the oldest living of six children. Timothy is deceased. Charles, Clark W., Sarah, Margaret and Isaac are living. Henry is deceased.

Mr. Fraser will take out his naturalization papers in this current year (1884), and identify himself with the Republican party.

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ames Gavin, farmer and lumberman, resident on section 26, Hersey Township, is the proprietor of 80 acres of land, which constitute the family homestead, and also owns 40 acres on section 25, in the same township. He was born March 27, 1845, in Hastings Co., Ont. His father, Andrew Gavin, was born in Ireland, and after his marriage he emigrated, in 1840, to the Dominion of Canada. The parents were resident there until their removal to Evart, Osceola County, in 1881. They are living in quiet retirement, and are nearly three score and ten years of age respectively.

Mr. Gavin became the master of his own fortunes at the age of 18 years. He judged that Northern Michigan held an opportunity for a man with rugged, unbroken health and determined energy, and he came to Osceola County. He has operated during each succeeding winter as a lumberman, and since his purchase of his farm has vigorously pushed his agricultural interests through the farming seasons.

He was married April 23, 1873, to Annie Collins, and they have a family of six children, born as fol-

lows: James A., Feb. 20, 1874; Ellen A., Oct. 17, 1875; Abbie C., Sept. 22, 1877; William H., March 5, 1879; Anna, Sept. 23, 1880; Ezetta, Dec. 12, 1883.

Mrs. Gavin is the daughter of Morris and Abbie (McCarty) Collins. Her parents reside in Hartwick Township, Osceola County, and of 12 children born to them, but one is deceased. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Gavin are Maggie, Patrick, Florence, Jay, Abbie, Albert, Ellen, Mary, Morris, James and Daniel.

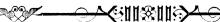
Mr. Gavin is a Democrat.



eral mercantile house of Mark Ardis at Evart, was born July 3, 1849, in Goshen Township, Hampshire Co., Mass. His parents, Warren J. and Almira C. (Tower) Ball, were both natives of Hampshire Co., Mass., and reside on their farm in the Bay State.

Mr. Ball left his paternal home when he was 18 years of age and came to Ionia, Mich., where he became an employe of the Hon. John C. Dexter in his flouring mill located in that place. In December, 1871, Mr. Dexter opened a supply store at Evart. for the benefit of the lumbering population, and in 1873 admitted Mr. Ball to a partnership, which existed until the demise of Mr. Dexter. Preceding the copartnership, the former had pursued a course of study at the Agricultural College at Lansing, where he was graduated in August, 1873. The business is still in existence, the interest of Mr. Dexter having been sold and Mr. Ball retaining his claim. He established a trade in groceries and provisions after the death of his partner, which he managed 18 months, acting at the same time as Express In the spring of 1880 Messrs. Dexter & Ball erected the Novelty Flouring Mills, having two run of stones and a producing capacity of 50 barrels of flour daily, besides feed and custom work. The mill is now owned by Mr. Ball and Osman Tower, and is operated by parties who have leased it. March, 1884, Mr. Ball entered upon the duties of

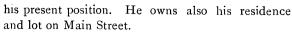












He was married at Evart, Nov. 5, 1878, to Lucy Lancashire, a native of England.



at Tustin, was born Aug. 30, 1851, in Livingston Co., N. Y. His father, John Bevins, was also a native of the Empire State, and in 1859 removed with his wife and children to Kent Co., Mich., settled on a farm and was continuously a resident there until his death in 1866. The mother, Mary (Sabin) Bevins, was born in the State of New York, and died in Kent Co., Mich., in the same year in which the demise of the husband and father occurred. Their family comprised five children,—three daughters and two sons.

Mr. Bevins is the fourth child of his parents in order of birth, and is the elder son. He was eight years of age when he accompanied the family to Michigan, and he was educated principally in Kent County. When he was 15 years of age his parents were both removed by death, and he went to Smyrna, Ionia Co., Mich., and became a member of the family of his uncle, where he worked on the farm summers and went to school winters. He came to Leroy, in Osceola County, where he attained his majority and became a salesman in the store of his uncle, J. E. Bevins (see sketch), where he operated in the same capacity four years. In 1876 he came to Tustin and established a mercantile business, associating G. A. Estes with himself in its prosecution. In 1878, the prosperity and extension of the relations of the firm requiring more commodious quarters, they erected a building 36 x 60 feet in dimensions. Five years after the organization of the firm Mr. Bevins succeeded to the sole proprietorship, and since that date he has made an addition to the structure, 22 x 40 feet in extent, for the accommodation of the postoffice. His stock of merchandise is varied and extensive, and represents a cash value of about \$7,000-annual sales amounting to \$25,000 on an average. Mr. Bevins is the owner of several improved village lots. He is also the proprietor of 126 acres of land, situated in Burdell Township. Of this, 30 acres are under improvements.

He is a born and bred Republican, a thoroughgoing, active, energetic business man, and has invariably aided and sustained all measures for the permanent well-being of the community of which he is a member. He has served ten years as Notary Public, and six years as Postmaster, to which post he was appointed in 1878.

He was married June 4, 1876, to Laura L. Moon, and they are the parents of two children—Eva M. and Elton, born respectively May 14 1877, and May 22, 1882. Mrs. Bevins was born July 5, 1852, in Eric Co., Penn., and is a farmer's daughter. Her parents are quite advanced in years, but are enjoying a hale and hearty old age. She acquired a good education and officiated some years as a teacher.

The portrait of Mr. Bevins on the opposite page is a valuable addition to the Album of Osceola County, in view of his efficiency as a public man and as a representative of a family to whom the county owes much.



yman W. June, farmer, section 5, Cedar Township, was born Dec. 29, 1845, in Huntington, Lorain Co., Ohio. He dates his origin back to the period of the colonial settlement of America, and is of unmixed descent. His parents, William C. and Mary S. (Whiton) June, are living in Lorain Co., Ohio. The former was born in Vermont, the latter in Massachusetts. They are aged respectively 76 and 60 years.

They had nine children, all of whom attained adult age save one, who died in infancy. They are named Edwin, Olivia, Louisa, John, William, Lyman (deceased), Lyman (2d), Henry and Milo.

The Civil War was upon the people of this country before Mr. June was 15 years old. He enlisted as a soldier for the Union Dec. 10, 1863, in Co. E, 128th Ohio Vol. Inf. His regiment belonged to the 20th Army Corps, but he was detailed for provost guard duty and had his headquarters as custodian of the prison of commissioned officers at Johnson's

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Island, where he operated during his entire period of service. He was stationed there at the time of the attempted liberation of the prisoners by the rebels. On being mustered out of the military service he became a carpenter and soon acquired an excellent reputation as a craftsman. He continued to operate as a builder five years, and at the age of 22 years he attended Baldwin University, remaining there one year, when he went to the Western Reserve Seminary and continued as student and teacher one year. Afterward he went to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he was a student one year at the Weslevan University. After operating four succeeding years as a teacher in the same institution, he returned to Ohio and became interested in the lumber business, which he pursued five years. Next, he came to Greendale Township, Midland Co., Mich., and passed two years as a lumberman and millwright. At the end of that time he was burned out and lost all his personal property. He owned 160 acres of land, which is vet in his possession. After his disastrous loss by fire he operated some time as a millwright and headsawyer, and then came to Osceola County and bought 80 acres of land in Cedar Township, of which he cleared several acres.

He was married June 8, 1871, to L. Melvina Mills, and they have had five children: Mary E. was born April 19, 1874, in Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Bartholomew was born Dec. 15, 1876; Martha J., Sept. 3, 1879; Eva Pearl, Jan. 19, 1882, in Midland. The second and third children were born in Huntington, Ohio. One child is deceased. Mrs. June is the daughter of Galen A. and Elizabeth (Stratton) Mills, both of whom are living in Berea, Ohio. Her father has been a merchant, but has retired from active business. The family contained nine children, born in the following order: Priscilla A., James, Margaret, Mrs. June, Artemus, Daniel, Samantha, Ida and Inez. The great-great-grandfather of Mrs. June, James Parks, lived to the age of III years. He was a renowned Indian hunter, and was much dreaded by the red-skins who infested the frontiers during the early history of the Colonies. Six of the savage family made their appearance to him at one time, when he was in the forest splitting rails to fence his garden. They placed themselves between him and his gun and informed him that he was about to die. He acquiesced in the decision

making one proviso, that they should assist him in splitting the remainder of the rails, so his wife could have the fence as intended. They assented, and he instructed them how to take hold of the log with their fingers to expedite the rail-splitting! He took the maul and, speedily knocking out the wedge in the log, they were all prisoners in a moment. He obtained his gun and slaughtered the entire party!

Mr. June is a Republican in political sentiment, and is actively interested in school matters.

He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



ohn Isaacson is a farmer on section 5, Richmond Township. He was born in the kingdom of Sweden, April 16, 1854; his parents, Allen and Eureka (Daniel) Isaacson, were also natives of that country. He emigrated to the "land of opportunity" in 1871, coming directly to this county and purchasing 80 acres of railroad land, where he now resides, and has about half his landed estate in a condition of good and productive cultivation

He was married in Big Rapids, Mich., to Christiana Anderson, who also was a native of Sweden. Mr. and Mrs. Isaacson have become the parents of two children, namely, Alice S., one who died in infancy, and Ida C.

In his principles concerning the welfare of this nation, Mr. Isaacson, as well as nearly all Swedes, sympathize with the Republican party.



was born Oct. 15, 1826, in Yates Co., N. Y. His father, William B. Jones, resides in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., and is in his 83d year. His mother, Abiah (Raplee) Jones, was a native of New York, and died in 1833. The family removed from Yates to Steuben County when Mr. Jones was a small boy.

When he was 19 years of age he returned to his

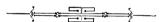






native county to acquire a knowledge of the builder's business, which he pursued some years. He was married in Milo, Yates County, April 20, 1852, to Alvira Miller, and they are the parents of a daughter, -Adell M.,-born Feb. 18, 1855. She is well educated and has been engaged in teaching in Hersey and vicinity. Mrs. Jones is the daughter of Daniel and Susan Miller, and was born Dec. 23, 1827, in Yates Co., N. Y.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Jones became a resident of Matherton, Ionia Co., Mich., where, in company with George Lance, he rented a building and put in a sash, door and blind factory, which they managed jointly three years. At the end of that time Mr. Jones sold his interest to his partner, on account of impaired health. He established his residence at Hersey in the spring of 1871 and brought his family hither in the fall of the same year. His first business venture was in the management of a planing-mill for D. A. Blodgett, which he conducted four and a half years. His further operations as a mechanic were interrupted by an accident received from one of the saws in the mill, which deprived him of his left hand. He was appointed Postmaster of Hersey in January, 1884. All the members of the family belong to the Baptist Church.



rank A. True, jeweler at Evart, was born Sept. 27, 1855, at Flint, Mich. father, William W. True, is a native of Montrose, Pa., and has been in the business of a silversmith about 35 years, and is still engaged in it at Flint. His mother, Rowena (Blair) True, was born in Vermont, and is still living.

Mr. True entered his father's store when he was 13 years of age, to learn the business, and was engaged in the acquisition of its details until he was 20. He had meanwhile obtained an excellent education, which he completed at the schools of higher grade. In 1875 he went to Cleveland to enter upon the duties of foreman in the jewelry establishment of Jerry W. Coon, where he operated one year. 1876 he came to Evart and bought the business of William Livingston, and has since prosecuted the

trade in his line with success. He deals in watches, jewelry, plated ware and all articles suited to his trade. His stock averages an estimated value of \$4,000, and he transacts a considerable business in repairs. In February, 1884, he founded a branch store at Meredith, which is conducted by his brother, Charles E. True. The stock at that point is valued at \$2,000.

Mr. True was married Oct. 15, 1879, at Evart, to Harriet A., daughter of Hon. John C. Dexter. She was born Feb. 23, 1852, in Ionia, Mich., died June 29, 1880, at Evart, and is buried at Ionia.



fohn B. McFarlane, lumberman and farmer, section 2, Sylvan Township, was born July 9, 1835, in Beauharnais Co., Quebec. Andrew McFarlane, his father, was a native of Scotland, and came to America soon after his marriage to Jane Bryden, settling in the Dominion of Canada. Later he came to Lapeer Co., Mich., where he died, about the year 1869. The mother was born in Ireland, and is still living, in Lapeer County, aged 82 years. They had 10 children.

Mr. McFarlane has been a resident of the Peninsular State since the age of 12 years. His first labor was in the lumber woods at Mill Creek, Lapeer County, in the employ of Wm. Ellison. quently he went to Wisconsin and later to Minnesota, where he was occupied in lumbering. In 1854 he made a trip down the Mississippi River on a raft of logs, stopping at Vicksburg. He commenced operations there as a wagon-maker, which business he prosecuted until the secession of the State. He was one of the first to enter the Confederate service as a measure of policy and safety, and enlisted in Co. I, 20th Miss. Vol. Inf., known as the "Jasper Rifles," under Colonel Russel, General Floyd, Brigade Commander. He was in active service until the fall of Fort Donelson, when he was taken prisoner and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago. He made his escape from that place by scaling its walls, and returned to Lapeer County, glad to find himself once more under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, and with no love for the Confederacy. Soon after his return he



came up the Muskegon River and resumed his wonted occupation as a lumberman in the interests of Green & Mason, of Mecosta County.

He was married in 1864, and, with his wife, went to Wisconsin. From there he returned a few months later to Osceola and Mecosta Counties, where he has since operated extensively in timber lands and in lumbering as a jobber and contractor. He was engaged some years in the manufacture of lumber at Evart, but the crisis of 1873 caused such a shrinkage of values that it crippled his business at that point of operation. He is the owner of 4,000 acres of land situated in various portions of Osceola County, which includes 220 acres of improved land, nearly all of which is comprised in the homestead estate. Mr. McFarlane is a Republican in political preferences. He was one of the first Supervisors in Osceola County, and has officiated in that position two years in Middle Branch Township.

He was married March 20, 1864, in Barton Township, Newaygo County, to Hattie S. Marsh. They have had six children,—Archibald L., St. John, Edmond P., Aloney C., an infant (deceased) and Winnie M. Mrs. McFarlane was born Jan. 7, 1846, in Dundee, Monroe Co., Mich. She is the daughter of Carlos Marsh, a native of Vermont, and the first permanent settler in Barton Township, Newaygo County. He died in Middle Branch, June 25, 1879. The mother, Phoebe Ann (Palmer) Marsh, is still living.

heron F. Nix, photographer at Evart, was born May 1, 1848, in Bleeker Township, Fulton Co., N. Y., and is the son of Frederick and Etta (Heidner) Nix. He was reared on a farm and obtained his education chiefly by attending school during the winter seasons. He left the shelter of the parental roof at the age of 20, and was variously occupied at Milwaukee and Manistee five years.

In July, 1879, he came to Evart and purchased the business of Eli Wightman, photographer. His business has been prosperous from the outset. He owns his residence and the lot connected on Oak Street.

His marriage to Cynthia M. Bauslaugh occurred at

Paris, Ont., May 22, 1883. The have a daughter—Matie—born March 8, 1884. Mrs. Nix is the daughter of Henry and Maria Bauslaugh, and was born in Paris, Brant Co., Ont.

Mr. Nix belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows.



ufus F. Morris, farmer, section 32, Richmond Township, was born Feb. 8, 1827, in Medina Co., Ohio. His father and mother, John and Sally (Jennings) Morris, were born respectively in Virginia and Ohio. On the event of their marriage they settled in Medina County, subsequently resided in various counties and both died in Geauga Co., Ohio. They had eight sons and four daughters.

Mr. Morris is the oldest son, and during the years of his life until he was 22 he attended the schools of the Buckeye State and labored on his father's farm. The subsequent year he worked in a grist-mill, spending the year following in working the homestead farm on shares. He conducted a rented farm one year, and in 1854 came to Allegan Co., Mich., and bought 80 acres of land, on which he was occupied in agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1862. On selling out he came to Osceola County and entered a claim of Government land in Richmond Township. On this he has since resided with the exception of nearly four years while discharging the duties of the office of County Treasurer, when he was a resident of Hersey village. He owns about 50 acres of his original purchase and has cleared and placed under excellent tillage about 30 acres.

Mr. Morris adheres to the principles upon which was grounded the National Greenback political organization. He was elected County Treasurer in 1869 and served one term and part of a second. He has been Supervisor of Richmond Township two years, and has held in succession nearly all the positions of trust pertaining to the control of local township affairs.

Mr. Morris is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His marriage to Esther Hazen took place Nov. 11, 1852, in Geauga Co., Ohio. Four children were born





to them: Francis, John, Elnora and George F. The first named died when but three weeks old. Mrs. Morris was born Feb. 27, 1834, in Geauga Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of Francis W. and Polly (Giles) Hazen. She is the third child of six born to her parents.

In 1862 the shadow of a dread calamity fell upon the happy and united household. The mind of the wife and mother became unsettled and for three months her reason left its high citadel. She was taken to the asylum at Kalamazoo, whence she returned to her home perfectly restored, as was hoped and believed. In the fall of 1870 the cloud again lowered over her intellect. She was again removed July 22, 1871, to Kalamazoo, and the same experience has been repeated over and again. She returns at intervals to her home and hope is again lighted, but in a brief time the darkness and unrest of unbalanced reason again hold her in their grasp, and she is conveyed to the asylum, where she receives every tender consideration that can be brought to bear for her welfare. In 1873, Elnora, in the promise of her late girlhood, became similarly afflicted, and finds with her mother a retreat at Kalamazoo, where all that skill and patient treatment can devise for her recovery is being done. It is a merciful decree of Almighty God that the clouded intellect experiences little of realization of its own misfortune.

eonard Reed, farmer, section\_22, Lincoln Township, is a son of Truman and Lucy (Hicks) Reed, who were natives of the State of Vermont, married and settled in New York State, and came to Michigan about the year 1846, first settling in Washtenaw County. They afterward made their residence in various counties in this state. Mr. Truman Reed died at the residence of his son Leonard in Osceola County, Dec. 23, 1876; his widow is still living.

Of their family of eight children the subject named at the head of this sketch was the eldest. He was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1832, and has resided in Michigan since he came hither with

his parents. He came to this county in the fall of 1867, taking possession of 80 acres of land where he now resides. Here he settled and began improvement, with a view to making a desirable home. now has 30 acres in good tillable condition. Some time after his purchase of the land he disposed of 40 acres.

Mr. Reed has held the office of Highway Commissioner, School Director for nine consecutive years, and School Inspector. In his views of national affairs he is a Republican, and both himself and wife are members of the Disciples' Church.

The marriage of Mr. Reed took place April 6. 1851, in Berrien Co, Mich. His wife, Mary A., was born June 2, 1832, in Brown Co., Ohio, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth Hanover. (See sketch of John Hanover.) Mr. and Mrs. Reed have nine children, namely: Mary E, Rose, Frank, Wesley F., Ida, Walter, Lena, Clyde and Charles.



Newton Crocker, Postmaster at Reed City, was born March 23, 1836, in Lockport, N. Y. Joseph Crocker, his father. was a native of Cape Cod, Mass., and was born in 1801. He married Sarah Pomeroy, who was born in 1806 in Hamilton, N. Y. Their family comprised six children, of whom Mr. Crocker of this sketch was third in order of birth. They were named Charles, Daniel P., J. Newton, Hannah, Orpha and Robert L. Their father died in Lockport.

Mr. Crocker was reared on the paternal homestead, and on reaching his majority acceded to the possession of 60 acres of the farm where he had passed the previous years of his life. He came to Michigan in March, 1867, and began business as a stave and heading manufacturer in the village of Allegan, in the county of the same name. He operated at that point four years. In December, 1872, he transferred his interests to Reed City, and, associated with Henry Lonsbury, founded a grocery and provision trade. their relation existing one year. On its termination, he became a salesman with R. B. Simpson, and was occupied in that capacity about three years.

He received the appointment of Postmaster in Sep-







tember, 1877, and has conducted the business of the position with satisfaction to the general public. He was elected Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1873, and in his position as magistrate is engaged in the transaction of a large amount of business. He owns the postoffice building and the lot where it is located, also two tenant houses. Mr. Crocker is a member of the Odd Fellows Order. He was a member of the Village Board for four years upon the first organization, and upon the resignation of Charles Clark as President of the village, he was appointed by the Board to fill the vacancy. He served two terms as Township Clerk and one as Village Assessor, and for four years was agent for the American Express Company, while acting as Postmaster and Justice of the Peace; and was also a member of the School Board upon the organization of the district.

He was married Jan. 8, 1862, at Lockport, to Thankful Stedman. They have had three children: Joseph, who was born Aug. 6, 1863, and is a mail agent on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad; Lena, who was born July 21, 1866; and Valie, who was born Sept 9, 1876, and died Feb. 4, 1881. Mrs. Crocker is the daughter of Ferrand and Thankful Stedman, and was born in Newfane, Niagara Co., N. Y.



ohn Finkbeiner, dealer in general merchandise at Hersey, and sewing-machine agent, was born Dec. 5, 1842, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and is the son of Daniel and Agnes Finkbeiner. He was reared to agricultural pursuits in his native country, and in 1868 emigrated to the United States. On landing he proceeded directly to Hersey, and on arriving obtained employment as a farm assistant two months, after which he engaged as a clerk in various establishments. In the spring of 1874 he instituted the business enterprise in which he has since been interested. His stock includes dry goods, groceries, sewing-machines and other merchandise suited to the demands of his patrons. He is agent of the Howe, American and Victor Companies, and has a fine trade.

Mr. Finkbeiner was married June 16, 1874, at Hersey, to Elizabeth Balzer. They have had six children, namely: William, Julia and Albert are deceased; the surviving children are John Ezra and Emma. Their mother is a native of Canada.

Mr. Finkbeiner owns his store and lives over his sales-rooms. He is the owner of four village lots. He is a member of the Village Council, and, with his wife, belongs to the Evangelical Church.



rank S. Postal, of the firm of F. S. Postal & Bro., proprietors and managers of the Evart House, located at Evart, Mich., was born Oct. 8, 1843, in Avon Township, Oakland Co., Mich., and is the son of William F. and Eliza (Gray) Postal. His father was born near Bath, Genesee Co., N. Y., April 6, 1817, and resides with his son at Evart. The mother was born Sept. 23, 1817, in the same place, and died Jan. 17, 1880, in Sterling, Macomb Co., Mich. Four of their children are living: Charles was drowned when two years old; Wellington resides at Evart, and is employed by his brother; Frank S. is third in order of birth; George is deceased; Augusta is the wife of Philo Hamlin, a miller in Paris, Mich.; Thomas is deceased, and Fred is associated with his brother in the management of the Evart House.

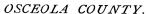
When he was 25 years old, Mr. Postal owned a farm containing 80 acres in Sterling, Macomb County, on which he resided three years and which he partially improved, putting it in fine condition. In November, 1871, he sold the place and came to Evart. The hotel of which he is now the owner was then in process of erection by James H. and Willard G. Trowbridge and Bela Davis. He bought the interest of the latter, and the house continued under the management of Trowbridge Brothers & Postal eight years. In 1878 Mr. Postal purchased the entire property, which he conducted singly until August, 1882, when he formed his present business relation with his brother. They have greatly increased the facilities and accommodations, which are now adequate for the comfort and welfare of nearly 100 guests. The fixtures of the house are in every way calculated to meet the requirements of











the traveling public and patrons. The hotel is the leading establishment of its class at Evart, and controls the traveling patronage. There are stables in connection with every appurtenance for caring properly for 50 horses, and there are first-class barber and bath rooms attached.

Mr. Postal is a member of the Evart Land Company, which is doing an extensive local business in real estate, and also in the Upper Peninsula, in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Canada. The office of the company is in the Evart Bank Block, adjoining the hotel, and the firm transacts a large amount of business both in their own property and on commission. Mr. Postal is also connected with the Northwestern Casket Company, located at Minneapolis, where the firm have a large factory for the production of undertakers' merchandise, and employ two traveling salesmen. He is the owner of a considerable amount of real estate at Evart, comprising two dwellings and lots in the western part of Evart, the site of the skating rink and two stores on the southwest corner of Main and Seventh Streets, in Osceola Township, also 640 acres of land on section 5, 80 acres on section 35, Hartwick Township, 80 acres, section 36, Osceola Township, 40 acres on section 13, Evart Township, and 80 acres in Antrim County, near Mancelona.

Mr. Postal is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arch Chapter, and Pilgrim Commandery at Big Rapids.

He was married March 22, 1883, to Ellen Wright, a native of Durham Township, Grey Co., Canada. A son—James R.—was born to them in Evart, March 5, 1884.



rederick Kaphaem, farmer, section 33, Richmond Township, was born Dec. 2, 1830, in Germany, his parents, John and Henrietta Kaphaem, being also natives of the same country, where they passed the entire course of their lives. When he was 23 years of age, in 1853, he emigrated from his native land to the Dominion of Canada, where he was a resident 20 years, engaged in farming. In the fall of 1873 he came to Osceola County and became a land-

holder in Richmond Township, by the purchase of 80 acres of land on section 33, on which he has expended his energies to the best purpose, and has placed 50 acres already under a good order of cultivation.

He was married June 24, 1855, in Erie Co., N. Y., to Ida Oberlin, and they have had eight children -Minnie, Charles, William, John, Wesley and David. Two children died in infancy. Mrs. Kaphaem was born in Germany. She and her husband are members of the Evangelical Association.



Soseph W. Ash, farmer, section 6, Lincoln Township, is a son of George and Mahala (Bradley) Ash, natives of Canada, who married and settled in Niagara Co., N. Y., where Mr. Ash, senior, was born May 25, 1800, and died Nov. 9, 1839. His widow, after his death, was married to Joseph Cardinal, moved to Osceola County, and died in Lincoln Township, April 18, 1880. By her first marriage she was the mother of three children, and by the last, of two, namely: Joseph W., Elizabeth A., Hiram L., Huldah C. and George D.,—in the order here named.

Mr. Ash, the first of the above mentioned children. was born July 22, 1830, in Niagara Co., N. Y., and received his education mostly in the common schools of his native State. When he came of age he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed until the year 1868. In 1853 he came to Michigan and settled in DeWitt, Clinton County, and a year afterward he removed to St. John's, that county; and three years still later he went to Kansas with an emigration company, where, in company with several others, he laid out the village of Geneva. Kan. After remaining with them about a year, he returned to Niagara Co., N. Y., and a year later to St. John's, Mich., where he resided until 1868. Then he came to this county and took possession of 80 acres of land in Ashton, under the provisions of the homestead laws. It was the east half of the southeast quarter of section 4, which is now the principal portion of the site of the village of Ashton. He platted the town in company with Simeon Vanakin

and Spencer Preston. In 1875 he purchased 80 acres of land on section 6, where he has since lived and at present has about 40 acres in a good state of cultivation.

As a man of executive talent and well adapted to serve his fellow citizens in a public capacity, Mr. Ash has been entrusted with the office of Supervisor eight years, and that of Sheriff of the county in 1871-2. He has also taken an active and prominent part in all the educational interests of his community. In all matters pertaining to the welfare of the neighborhood, township and county, he is consulted by those who know him, with great confidence in his foresight and judgment. He has also held the office of Notary Public for a period of eight years, and from 1875 to 1880 he was President of the Osceola County Agricultural Society. He was Postmaster at Ashton from 1872 to 1876. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his wife.

He was married in Lewiston, Niagara Co., N. Y., July 3, 1853, to Eliza A. Leggett, daughter of Elijah Leggett, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. She was born in Porter, Niagara Co., N. Y., April 6, 1835. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ash are seven in number, namely: Zoa E., George F., Mabel (who died in infancy), Glen E., Della A., Eddie E. and Alta M.

ylvester Ross, farmer, section 21, Hersey Township, was born May 14, 1852, in Norwich, Oxford Co., Ont. His father, Hopkins Ross, was born April 6, 1808, and married Mary Mustard for his first wife. She has been dead more than 20 years, and the senior Ross is now living with his second wife in the township of Hersey. He is a farmer and carpenter, and has passed many years in the prosecution of these callings.

Mr. Ross of this sketch came to Osceola County with his father in 1864. In April, 1876, he settled on the place he now occupies. He has been engaged in lumbering, and has operated several years

as foreman of a lumber camp. He is a Republican in political convictions and action.

He was married May 14, 1878, to Eva M. Cutter, and they have three children, born as follows: Florence J., March 16, 1879; Sylvester R., Jan. 9, 1881; Adelbert Clyde, Aug. 10, 1883. Mrs. Ross was born Feb. 25, 1855, in Richburg Township, Allegany Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of William O. and Matilda B. (Satterlee) Cutter. Her father was born April 11, 1811, and died July 1, 1880, in the village of Stanwood, Mecosta Co., Mich. Her mother was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., April 17, 1826, and is living with her daughter, Mrs. Ross. Their family consisted of four children. One daughter died when she was four years of age. William B. Cutter and Adelbert S. Cutter are living. Mr. Ross is one of seven children born to his parents,-William Hopkins, Nelson A., Mary J. and Sarah J. (twins), Sylvester, Daniel (deceased) and Martha M.



acob J. Reik, liveryman and dealer in lumber, horses, buggies and real estate, at Evart, was born July 11, 1849, in Seneca Co., Ohio. His father, Welch Reik, was born in Germany, also the native place of Jacob's mother, Regina, nee Librandt. They became the parents of eight children. In 1852 the family removed to Coldwater, Mich., where the father bought 80 acres of land, on which they were resident five years. In 1857 they removed to the village of Coldwater, and the father opened a grocery trade, in which he operated about ten years. The mother died in Coldwater in 1866. Mr. Reik's father is a member of his family, and is aged 78.

On attaining size and understanding sufficient, Mr. Reik entered his father's store as an assistant, in which capacity he aided until the business terminated. At the age of 13 he established a grocery business on his own responsibility at Bronson, Branch County, which he conducted four years. He then entered Hillsdale College to secure a satisfactory education, and was a student there three years.

In the fall of 1871 he came to Evart and opened a bakery and grocery together, which he continued to











prosecute eight years. In 1879 he established the livery business, and gradually, as opportunity has served, has added the other lines of traffic in which he is engaged. He owns several farms, including 180 acres of land, with about 80 acres under cultivation. He raises horses, making specialties of the breeds known as Magna Charta and Hambletonian. In his real-estate transactions he buys and sells pine and farming lands. Mr. Reik is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Lodge No. 320, at Evart

He was married Nov. 23, 1877, at Evart, to Isadora Pepper. They have one son—Charles M., born at Evart, Oct. 13, 1881. Mrs. Reik is the daaghter of Charles and Nancy Pepper, and was born near Detroit, in Wayne Co., Mich.



uther M. Tozer, farmer, section 6, Richmond Township, is a son of Benj. N. and Jedediah (Woodworth) Tozer, who were natives of the Green Mountain State. His father was a Captain of the war of 1812, and took part in the battle of Lake Champlain. After the close of that war he removed to Canada, where he spent the remainder of his life. He had six children.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in the Dominion of Canada, Nov. 18, 1819. He emigrated to the State of New York, lived there awhile and also in other States of the Union until the fall of 1867, when he came to Osceola Co., Mich., and, under the provisions of the Homestead Laws, took possession of 80 acres of land on section 6, where he has since lived and now has about 50 acres in a fine state of cultivation.

Mr. T. has served his fellow citizens in the capacity of Commissioner of Highways; in political matters he is a Republican, and both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He was married in Canada, Feb. 12, 1850, to Fanny E. Clayton, who was born in New Brunswick, Oct. 11, 1826. Her parents, Archibald and Zilpah Clayton, were also

natives of the same province. Mr. and Mrs. Tozer have been the parents of seven children, namely, Eusebia L., Morland W., Emily B., Eunice M., Benjamin N., Luther E. and William H. The last named died when he was five and a half years of age.



ilfred V. Harrington, farmer, section 28,
Lincoln Township, is a son of William
and Miranda (Adams) Harrington, both of
whom were natives of Rutland Co., Vt.
Soon after their marriage in that State they
removed to Niagara Co., N. Y., and in 1840 to
Jackson Co., Mich., where she died, Nov. 7, 1856,
and Mr. H. Nov. 13, 1865. They had a family of 11
children, namely: Alberto, Caroline, Harriet, Diton,
Lerona, Pulaski, Susan, Esther, Irwin, DeKalb and
Wilfred V.

The last named, who is the subject of this sketch, was born in Jackson Co., Mich., Nov. 3, 1844; was 12 years old when his mother died, and was then "bound out" by his father for three years to learn the mason's trade. Soon after he completed his term of apprenticeship, the great civil war was inaugurated by the impetuous "fire-eaters" of the South, and he patriotically concluded that "laying" the insurgents was more important than laying stone, until the insurrection was wholly suppressed. Accordingly, in July, 1861, he joined the First Mich. Inf. This first term of service, however, was comparatively short, and the next year he re-enlisted, in the 11th Mich. Vol. Cav., and served one year, when he was discharged for disability. After recruiting his physical abilities at home for about five months, he enlisted for the third time, in the cavalry regiment denominated "Merrill's Horse," and served until the last insurgent "laid "down his arms. He was wounded three different times: first, at the battle of Corinth, by a spent ball, in the left arm: secondly, at Independence, Mo., by a bayonet thrust in the right knee and thirdly, at Eastport, Miss., by a throw from his horse. The last injury was a serious one.

After receiving his discharge, he returned to Jackson Co., Mich., but his health was so poor that he was unable to prosecute any kind of business for

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more than a year. On convalescence he resumed his trade and followed it until 1875, when he came to Lincoln Township, this county, and, in company with John H. Freeland (see sketch of the latter), he bought 80 acres of land where he has since resided. In company with Mr. F., he owns 70 acres, most of which is under cultivation and in good agricultural condition.

Mr. Harrington has held various public offices in his township, being at present Chairman of the School Board, and has been Constable two terms. In his views of national policy he acts with the Republicans.



of Charles L. Gray, senior member of the firm of Charles L. Gray & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in lumber and shingles of all grades and lengths, and merchants, at Evart, was born Oct. 22, 1849, in Lancaster, Ohio. He was reared on a farm near Marion, Linn Co., Iowa, from the age of six to eighteen years.

In the spring of 1871 he came to Evart and entered the employment of Dermont & Co. as a clerk, the firm operating in the same building in which his own business is now transacted. Later he became a bookkeeper for J. B. & P. C. McFarlane, lumber dealers. He began to traffic in lumber products, and eventually was admitted to a partnership in the lumber firm of Davis, Berry & Co. A year later this association was succeeded by a partnership bearing the present style, which was followed by the firm of Mc-Farlane & Gray, a relation which existed about two years, when the present business connection was established, its members being Charles L. Gray, B. G. Colton and William Latta. Their mills are located at Evart, Hartwick and Sunrise Lake. The capacity of the two last named is 125,000 shingles daily, and about 5,000 clapboards. They employ about 75 men. Previous to forming his present business relations, Mr. Gray was interested in the firm of Gray & Spires in the manufacture of lumber, shingles, etc. He is a member of the firm of Gray & Curtis, lumber and shingle manufacturers at Evart, their works being

capable of producing 25,000 feet of lumber daily, 35,000 shingles and 2,000 broom-handles. They employ 20 men and run a planing-machine in connection with the mill.

Mr. Gray is a member of the Evart Land Company, which is engaged in the transaction of general real-estate business in the interests of its members and on commission, and control large tracts of land in Michigan and in Canada, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The firm includes F. S. Postal, J. C. Creith, Allen Campbell and C. L. Gray. This is one of the stanchest real-estate business houses in Northern Michigan, and has an enviable and wide repute for reliability. The warehouses of the business concerns with which Mr. Gray is connected are located at Evart, near the depot. His individual property includes his residence and about 3,000 acres of fine farm lands. He also owns an exceptionally good farm of 80 acres on section 14, Evart Township.

Mr. Gray is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has served three terms as a member of the Village Board of Evart, one term as Township Clerk, and three terms as Township Treasurer. In 1880 he acted as Census Enumerator of Evart Township.

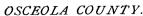
Mr. Gray was married Oct. 19, 1872, at Evart, to Charlotte M. Bennett, and they now have three children: William L., born Oct. 11, 1874; Blanche L., April 20, 1877; and Elizabeth T., Dec. 6, 1880. Mrs. Gray was born June 16, 1849, near Montreal, Can.



oseph H. Jenkins, farmer, section 20, Hersey Township, was born Dec. 10, 1831, in Parma, Monroe Co., N. Y. His father, John Jenkins, was born March 17, 1795, in Pennsylvania, and was of Yankee extraction. He was a farmer and mechanic, and followed those callings jointly all his active life. He married Catherine Whitaker, and in 1835 moved to Northfield, Washtenaw Co., Mich., where he bought 120 acres of land and resided eight years. In 1843 he sold the place and bought 220 acres of land in Portland, Ionia Co., Mich., where he died, March 17, 1856. The mother of Joseph H. was born Feb. 28, 1798, in the State of New York, descendant of Ger

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man ancestors. She died in Clinton Co., Mich., at the home of her son. They had seven children,—Palmer, Philetus, Sylvester L., Joseph H., Margaret, Catherine and Sally A.

Mr. Jenkins was the custodian of his parents during the latter years of their lives, and when he came to Osceola County for the benefit of his health in 1877 he transferred the care of his mother to another brother. He reached Hersey village in January of the same year named, and rented a house for three months. At the end of that time, early in April, 1877, he bought the farm which he has since occupied. It comprised 120 acres, with a small clearing of four acres, a log barn and a shanty for shelter. He has cleared in eight years 65 acres, built an excellent frame house and has fitted the place with modern fixtures, including a wind-mill. He is a Democrat in political connection and opinions, and has been Highway Commissioner three terms.

He was married Sept. 16, 1857, to Mary A. Kinney. They became the parents of two children. A son was born Sept. 9, 1858, and died when three days old. Emma A. was born Dec. 10, 1859, in Portland, Ionia Cc., Mich., and was married Dec. 25, 1879, to Albert Sturdevant, and resides at home. The mother was born Aug. 28, 1839, in DeWitt Township, Clinton Co., Mich. and is the daughter of Fernando C. and Huldah (Clark) Kinney. The mother died April 4, 1875, in Portland. She was born in 1818, in Rutland Co., Vt. The father was born May 1, 1812, in Cleveland, Ohio, and resides in the township of Hersey. Mrs. Jenkins is the oldest of her parents' children. Sarah, Sylvester, Delilah, Jerome and Hattie are the names of her brothers and sisters.



harles H. Coles, jeweler at Reed City, is the son of William F. Coles. The latter was born July 31, 1821, near the city of Rochester, N. Y., and married Celestia L. Harris, a native of Heath, Mass., where they were married Jan. 17, 1858. Oliver Coles, father of William F., was a native of Belchertown, Mass., and married a native of the same place, who died in Pembroke, N. Y., aged 68 years. Her hus-

band was a farmer and died in Bedford, Mich., when he was 68 years old. Mr. Coles is one of four children, three of whom are living. Jennie C. married Luman Foote, a farmer in Charlotte, Mich; Charles is next in order of birth; William H. is deceased; Katie C. is the youngest and only daughter. The family came, when Mr. Coles was six years of age, to Union City, Branch Co., Mich., where they resided two years. The father was in the jewelry business for 40 years, and taught the trade to his son in all its details. The latter came to Reed City, Jan. 28, 1882, and opened his present establishment. He has the leading jewelry business in town, and deals in all articles common to the traffic. His stock is valued at an estimate of \$3,500. Mr. Coles is a member of the Sons of Industry. His father removed with his family to Reed City in the fall of 1883.



oseph Ellis, farmer, section 16, Hersey Township, was born Jan. 11, 1816, in Colchester, Chittenden Co., Vt., and is the son of Andrew and Hannah (Mack) Ellis. The family included eight sons and two daughters. The father and two sons-William and Lyman-were soldiers in the war of 1812, and were in the battle of Plattsburg. The others were named Cornelius, Andrew, Apollos, Freeman, Mary and Hannah. The parents died in Essex, Chittenden Co., Vt., aged respectively 82 and 62 years. Two of the sons made their way to Ohio, one of them traversing the entire distance of 700 miles on foot. At 16 years old Mr. Ellis left home and obtained employment during the summer of 1832 on the Erie Canal, and in the fall proceeded to Erie Co., Ohio, where he joined his brothers. He worked by the month for one of them for a year, when he learned the business of a cooper, which was his occupation for 40 years, working at it from 1834 to 1854 in the Buckeye State. In the year last named he removed to Woodbridge Township, Hillsdale Co., Mich., owning a farm there he purchased before leaving Ohio. He was a resident there 21 years, working as a cooper and improving his land.

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the time he took possession, there were three acres chopped and the clearing contained a plank house. The remainder of the tract was in a wild condition. In 1865 Mr. Ellis sold the place and bought another, two miles distant. He occupied the latter farm until 1872, when he sold it and bought a residence in the city of Hillsdale. Three years later he made an exchange of his house and lot for 148 acres of land in Hersey Township. The place comprised 20 acres of cleared land, 30 acres chopped, and was supplied with a log house and barn.

Mr. Ellis is a Republican, and while resident of Woodbridge was Township Treasurer. Owing to deafness he has never held office in Hersey Township.

He was married Sept. 21, 1844, to Emmeline Pearl. Their children were born as follows: Burton J., Dec. 26, 1846; Ida, Nov. 10, 1848; Edward, March 10, 1851; Dora, Dec. 1, 1858. Mrs. Ellis was born Dec. 16, 1821, in Berlin Township, Erie Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of Oliver and Mary (Sexton) Pearl. Her mother was born in Connecticut, and died in Ohio, May 15, 1884, aged 88 years and five months. Her father was born in Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn., Dec. 5, 1796, and died in May, 1835. Their children were Oliver S., Ansel H., William, Albert, Addison H., Jerome, Mary A., Marilla M., Harriet and Mrs. Ellis, who was fifth in order of birth.



ames G. Robbins, farmer, section 34, Richmond Township, was born March 12, 1818, in Tompkins Co., N. Y., and is the fourth son of David and Mary (Burleigh) Robbins. His parents were born in Connecticut and had a family of nine children.

Mr. Robbins was a resident of the State of New York through his youth and early manhood, removing when 23 years of age to Potter Co., Pa. In May, 1835, after a residence in the Keystone State of 14 years, he came to Big Prairie Township, Newaygo Co., Mich. In February, 1856, he bought 160 acres of land, a part of which has since constituted his homestead. He is the owner of 69 acres of the

original tract, and has 55 acres under cultivation and improvements. Mr. Robbins is a Republican in political bias and has been Township Clerk, Highway Commissioner and Overseer.

His marriage to Olive E. Slade took place in Whitesville, Allegany Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1841, and they had eight children, viz.: Nancy M., who married Anson Berger, of Richmond Township (see sketch); Franklin S. (see sketch), Charlotte E., wife of A. McFarlane (see sketch); Ellen, who married John Sims, and died in Richmond Township, in July, 1869; Ada, Mrs. L. F. Gerish, of Duluth, Minn.; Charles W.; Mary, wife of E. C. Baumgardner (see sketch); and an infant who died unnamed. The oldest daughter is the first white child married in Osceola County, and Mary is the first white girl born in its limits.



Township, was born Dec. 2, 1842, in Allegan Co., Mich., and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Eady) Hicks. His father was born May 26, 1793, in Oxfordshire, England, and was a soldier in the British service; he was on the route to America in 1813 to take part in the second struggle between the Colonies and Great Britain, when the vessel foundered on the coast of Newfoundland, and the soldiers were ordered back to England, arriving there seasonably to take part in the battle of Waterloo.

The father came to Canada in 1815, and took up a farm near Ottawa, where he resided until March, 1837, the date of his coming to Michigan. He first reached Detroit and came thence on foot to Allegan County, where he secured his claim of land from the Government, returning to Canada for his family, whom he brought to this State in 1838. He died on his farm in Watson Township, Sept. 14, 1877.

The mother was born Jan. 1, 1804, near London, Eng., and died in Trowbridge, Allegan County, in February, 1884. They had 14 children—Thomas, Mary, Joyce, John, Jane, Elizabeth, Delilah (de-

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ceased), Ann, George, Robert (deceased), Hannah, Emily, Robert (2d) and Martha.

On removal to Michigan, the senior Hicks found himself at Detroit with his wife, six children, and one dollar in money. On leaving the place in Allegan County, where he had built a small log house to shelter his family, he had engaged a man to meet him at Detroit with a team, to transport them to their home, but nothing was to be seen of either team or man, and the father, mother and six little ones walked to Battle Creek, a distance of nearly 100 miles, where they met the expected assistance.

Mr. Hicks was educated in the public schools of Allegan County. When he was 17 years of age he came to Osceola County and engaged in lumbering on the Muskegon River, arriving here in September, 1859. He combined that vocation with that of a hunter and trapper, in which he became expert and successful. The avails of the last season in which he was engaged in that line of business, were \$1,200. He left Hersey May 10, 1861, less than a month after the assault on the Federal flag at Fort Sumter, an event that awoke in him a deep interest, to which he gave unmistakable expression by enrolling in the military service of his country. He enlisted July 20. 1861, in Co. A, 16th United States Infantry. The command was assigned to the 14th Army Corps, and the regiment was under fire at the first battle of Shiloh, General Rosecrans, commander. The brigade included the 16th United States Inf., the Louisville Legions, the 19th United States Inf., and the 6th Indiana.

Mr. Hicks was also in action at Perryville and Stone River, and at Chickamauga sustained two wounds; a bullet passing through one arm above the elbow, and a second through the right side of his neck. He was captured late in the day of the same action. The regiment went into battle 700 strong, and at roll-call only one officer and 47 men responded to their names!

The rebels took 42 prisoners belonging to the regiment. Mr. Hicks was sent to the famous Libby prison at Richmond, whence, after nearly eight months of captivity, he was paroled, May 7, 1864. The date of his capture was Sept. 20, 1863. One sacred remembrance of that day was a sight of General Garfield in action on the field.

On being paroled, he came to Annapolis, Md.

When he was taken prisoner he weighed 240 pounds, and on reaching Annapolis his weight was only 100 pounds! After his health and strength were restored he rejoined his regiment, once more taking up arms for the flag, July 26, 1864, his command being stationed near Atlanta, Ga. He received his final discharge Aug. 9, 1864, the period of his enlistment having expired.

After a brief tarry at his home he went to Helena, Montana Territory, accompanted by his brother. At St. Cloud, Minn., they bought two yoke of oxen and proceeded to Fort Abercrombie, joining a train en route for Helena. Arriving there, he engaged in prospecting, in which avenue of occupation he operated six years. He went north, and his brother took a southerly route. He found gold to some extent, but not in startling quantities, and in 1872 he made his way back to Osceola County.

He was married March 16, 1873, to Alice A., daughter of Ebenezer and Rosamond (Buttrick) Jones. Her father was born in 1787, in New Hampshire, and died in Allegany, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1859. He was of Welsh descent and was for many years a lumberman on the Alleghany River in the State of New York. His family removed from the Granite State to Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1817, before canals or railroads existed, even in imagination, traveling in pioneer wagons with two-horse teams.

The mother of Mrs. Hicks was born Oct. 10, 1809, in Hawley, Franklin Co., Mass., and died March 4, 1884, in Hersey Township. Mrs. Hicks was born Dec. 17, 1849, in Allegany. Her mother was twice married. Of the first union, James E., Charles B. and Isabel Humphrey were born. After she married Ebenezer Jones, she became the mother of Ebenezer, Henry T. and Mary A.

Mr. Hicks is a Republican and a Prohibitionist in political connection and views.

ra H. Whitney, editor and proprietor of the Union Banner, published at Reed City, was born in the township of Hartland, Livingston Co., Mich., March 12, 1856. His parents, John W. and Elizabeth (Davis) Whitney, are still residents of Hartland. The former is a native of Massachusetts; the latter was born in

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Rhode Island. Their family included five sons and three daughters.

Mr. Whitney was occupied in the avenues of employment in which the sons of Michigan farmers are trained, and in the acquisition of his education, until he was 18, and at that age abandoned agriculture in order to put into practical effect a determination to prepare for the career of a printer. He entered the office of the Milford *Times*, published at Milford, Oakland Co., Mich. After becoming familiar with the details of the craft he was made foreman and officiated in that capacity until he went to Ludington in 1883, to take a similar position on the Ludington *Record*, where he operated about four months.

In 1883 he came to Reed City, and for a few weeks was employed as foreman on the *News*, when, associated with H. E. J. Clute, he established the journal known as *The People*. Its first issue appeared Nov. 24, 1883, and it was managed by Messrs. Whitney and Clute about four months, when they dissolved, and the former, in company with his brother, John M. Whitney, founded the *Banner*, published in the interest of prohibition principles. It is a folio of five columns, published weekly, and is steadily growing in influence and popularity.

The marriage of Mr. Whitney to Katie A. Fralick occurred Dec. 20, 1882, at Brighton, Livingston Co., Mich., and they are the parents of one child—Cecil—born April 25, 1884, in Hartland, Livingston County. Mrs. Whitney was born May 16, 1858, and is the daughter of John and Catherine Fralick, of Brighton, Livingston County.

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ardam Wilson, farmer, section 32, Lincoln Township, is a son of Shepherd and Elizabeth (Gardam) Wilson, natives of England, who emigrated to Canada in 1832 and lived there the remainder of their life, Mrs. W. dying Feb. 29, 1880, and Mr. W. Jan. 19, 1882. In their family were eight children, namely: Ann, Gardam, Samuel S., Elizabeth, John C., Albert C. and Marietta.

The eldest son, the subject of this sketch, was

born in Canada, July 7, 1832. He received a common-school education, which was rather limited; but, being a diligent reader, he has advanced himself to a considerable extent. He remained at the parental home until about 25 years of age, when he started out into the world for himself. He first rented a farm, on which he resided for eight years, and then for three years he acted as agent for the Massey Manufacturing Company, of New Castle, Ont. In February, 1867, he came to Osceola County and took possession of 85 acres of Government land under the regulations of the Homestead Law, in Lincoln Township, and the following autumn he moved his family from Canada to the place, which was then an unbroken wilderness. Here he commenced the struggles and tedious trials and privations characteristic of frontier life. He at once built a log house and began the arduous task of clearing his land; and, to know how well he has succeeded, one has to visit his place, as the improvements, the present condition of the farm, and the initial outlines for future advantage are too elaborate for description here. Of his present possession of 80 acres, about 60 are improved. His wife also owns 80 acres, on section 30, of which 14 acres are improved.

In reference to political affairs, Mr. Wilson is identified with the Prohibition party. He has held the office of Township Clerk one year, School Director two terms, School Inspector three terms, Township Treasurer one year, Supervisor of Lincoln Township 1883-4, and during the latter year was Census Enumerator. In the fall of 1884 he was nominated on the Prohibition ticket for County Treasurer. He was Secretary of the first county convention held in Osceola County.

In 1857 Mr. Wilson was licensed to preach the gospel, and during the earlier settlement of this county he was a tireless worker in the cause of Christianity. He nearly always preached two times each Sunday during his residence in Canada. Often, after working hard during the week, he would ride 20 miles to fill an appointment; but in the course of time age and enfeebled health forbade such arduous duties in a great measure, and he gradually confined his energies to his farm work. Both himself and his wife have been active and prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a great number of years.

Mr. Wilson was married in Ontario, Oct. 7, 1856,





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to Miss Mary Reed, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Crawford) Reed. Her mother died Sept 24, 1883, and her father, still surviving, is a resident of Lincoln Township. Mrs. W. was born in Canada, Dec. 6, 1836. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are seven in number, born as follows: Alice A., Sept. 23, 1857; Albert G., April 15, 1859; Florence A., Oct. 8, 1860; John J., June 10, 1862; George S., Oct. 29, 1863; Adelia M., June 27, 1867; and Elizabeth M., May 11, 1878. The first mentioned is now the wife of Robert Gamble, and resides in Lake Co., Mich.

enjamin R. Cole, carpenter and joiner, at
Reed City, is one of the oldest settlers of
Osceola County, of which he became a
resident in 1866, when he located on section
6, Richmond Township. He was born Aug.
11, 1832, in Hornellsville, Steuben Co., N. Y.
His parents, Solomon and Laura (Rathbun) Cole,
were natives of the same place, where they were
engaged in agriculture. In 1839 the family removed
to Lenawee Co., Mich., and the father bought a farm
of 80 acres, and made another removal to a farm in
Ottawa County, where he died, Nov. 13, 1849. The
mother died there, June 4, 1864.

When he was 23 years of age Mr. Cole was well settled in life, and was the owner of a farm of 80 acres in excellent agricultural condition, but lost his hard-earned property through dishonest trickery; and, his wife dying about the same time, he decided to enter the army, and accordingly enlisted, July 30, 1861, at Grand Rapids, enrolling in Battery E. The command was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Cole was in the service until March 18, 1863, when he was discharged as Second Sergeant. Among his engagements were Mill Springs, Pittsburg Landing, Lookout Mountain and Stone River. At the last named he was injured by a leap from a wounded horse belonging to his battery, three of his ribs being broken and other injuries resulting, which caused his discharge and disablement for a period of two years. In 1866 Mr. Cole secured a homestead claim of 80 acres on section 6, Richmond Township,

on which he settled June 19 of the same year. He cleared 70 acres and placed the farm in excellent condition. He was one of the movers in the separation of Osceola from Mecosta County, and also in the organization of the townships of Lincoln, Sherman and Hersey. In 1880 he built his residence at Reed City and took possession, where he has since resided. He belongs to the Masons and to the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a Republican of decided standing: has officiated as Justice of the Peace four years, as Highway Commissioner six years and eight years as School Inspector.

Mr. Cole was married Dec. 5, 1857, in Grand Rapids, to Sarah A. Camp, and they had two children,—John S., now a herder in Montana Territory, and Zuleika, now deceased. His wife died in Ottawa Co, Mich., and he was again married Oct. 22, 1865, in Hornellsville, N. Y., to Elizabeth Robins. She was a native of that place, and died Oct. 19, 1880, at Lansing. Mr. Cole was again married, at Hornellsville, to Jennie Donnelson, a native of Hornellsville, where she was born May 1, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Reed City.



ewton S. Gwynne, farmer, section 22,
Hersey Township, was born Jan. 6, 1857,
in Kent Co., Mich., and is the son of
Thomas and Jane (Saunders) Gwynne. His
parents were both natives of England. His
mother died in Kent County, in 1860; his father
entered the military service of the United States, and
died of fever in 1864, in a hospital at Nashville,
Tenn.

In 1869 the grandparents of Mrs. Gwynne, who were residents of Iowa, disposed of their property there, came to Kent County and removed with him and his only sister to Hersey Township, when they bought the farm now owned by the grandson. The sister married William Engle and resides at Fisher Station, six miles from Grand Rapids. The grandfather died July 20, 1881; the grandmother's decease occurred Aug. 20 of the same year. The former was the guardian and custodian of two farms left to his



children by the father of Mr. Gwynne of this sketch.

The latter was married April 12, 1881, to Rosetta, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Saunders) Smith, both of whom reside in Hersey Township. Mrs. Gwynne was born March 18, 1860, in South Haven, this State. She has a brother, Franklin S. Smith. The family are Congregationalists in religious principle.

illiam S. Davis, of the manufacturing firm of Beardsley & Davis, was born March 18, 1846, in Camden, N. J., and is the son of Bartholomew and Hettie (Hunt) Davis: His father was born in September, 1819, in Maidstone, Kent Co., Eng., and emigrated to this country about 1840. He went back to England in 1847 with his wife and two children, and returned alone in 1859 to Pennsylvania, expecting to send for his family. His wife died in Maidstone, and the two children, William, a boy of 13, and his sister, aged 11 years, came alone across the ocean. A friend met them in New York and took them in charge to the city of Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa., where they joined their father. The latter now resides on a farm in New Cambria, Mo.

Mr. Davis obtained his education chiefly in the night schools of the section of Pennsylvania where he resided in his youth, and when 14 years old was apprenticed to learn the trade of shoemaker. After working three years he determined to become a soldier in the Union service, and enlisted in 1863, in the 30th Pa. Vol. Inf., to serve 100 days. On being discharged from that service he enlisted in Co. A, 12th Pa. Vol. Cav. The regiment was in the Army of the Shenandoah, under Sheridan, and was in the service at the date of the precipitated flight of Gen. Early up the Valley of the Shenandoah, and was left at Charleston, Va., when Sheridan joined General Grant on the James River. Mr. Davis was in battle at Monocacy, Cedar Creek, Winchester and Berryville. Just before the surrender of Lee the regiment to which Mr. Davis belonged was transferred to Gen. Hancock's Division. He received his discharge July 17, 1865, and returned to Pottsville, whence he went

a few months later to Philadelphia and fitted himself for a machinist and engineer. He passed two years in his preparations, and followed his trade until he engaged, in 1880, in the manufacture of hoops at Edgerton, Kent County, in which he was occupied one year. In 1882 he formed a partnership with W. L. Beardsley, in the manufacture of shingles, a relation which still exists. The mill has a daily producing capacity of 55,000, and as a rule is run nearly to its maximum. They employ a working force of 22 assistants, including two packers. Three teams are required to put in logs, and the pine resources will keep the mill operating about two years, or until 1886.

Mr. Davis was married Feb. 9, 1871, to Mary E. Alexander. Gertie A., adopted daughter, was born Feb. 11, 1870. Mrs. Davis was born Jan. 31, 1847, and is the daughter of William G. and Amanda (Margrum) Alexander. Her father is a mechanic. After marriage Mr. Davis was in charge four years of the machinery of the Huntsville Coal Co. in Randolph Co., Mo. He is a Republican in political sentiment, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, as also does his wife.



ohn Hanover, farmer, section 28, Lincoln Township, is a son of Isaac and Susan (Marquiss) Hanover. The parents, who were natives of Pennsylvania, removed after their marriage to Ohio, and spent the remainder of their life there. In their family were three children, namely, Rebecca, John and William.

The eldest son, the subject of this sketch, was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Nov. 15, 1810. When very young his father died and the three children were all "bound out" till of age; but John started out in the world to take care of himself when he was 18 years of age. He worked in various capacities and in different places for nearly four years. Shortly afterward he bought a farm in Highland Co, Ohio, which he carried on about two years. Some five years later he came to the Peninsular State and settled in Berrien County, where he remained almost 12 years. He then sold his farm there, spent a short time in

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Maggie Horner

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Iowa, returned to Berrien County, this State, and, after residing there until the fall of 1865, he came to Osceola County and took possession, under the homestead law, of 80 acres of land in Lincoln Township, where he has since lived. He now owns 67 acres, and has almost 50 acres improved and in a state of good cultivation.

With regard to national issues, Mr. H. is a member of the Republican party.

He was married in Brown Co., Ohio, to Elizabeth Marquiss, who is a native of that county, born Jan. 11, 1811. Mr. and Mrs. Hanover are the parents of 11 children, viz.: Isaac P., Mary A., William H. Cyrenus, Eliza E., Francis M., Charlotte J., John A., Sarah E. and Jacob G. W., who are living, and Lucinda, who died at the age of one year.



ilton Moffitt, farmer, section 30, Cedar Township, was born April 2, 1841, in Wayne, Erie Co., Pa., and is the son of Jesse and Dorothy (Wheeler) Moffitt. His paternal grandparents were Scotch and German by birth, and his father was born in Attica, N. Y. He was a shoemaker by trade, but passed most of his life in the vocation of farmer. He was about 50 years of age at the time of his death in 1849. The mother is yet living, in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Moffitt was reared to the profession of farming in his native State, and on becoming of age learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed at Corry, Pa., until his removal in 1875 to Osceola Co., Mich. He rented a farm in the vicinity of Ashton, Leroy Township, which he conducted three years. In 1878 he bought 80 acres, on which he has since operated. It was wholly unimproved, and he has placed 20 acres under cultivation. He is the mail-carrier between Hersey and Penasa, the latter office being stationed in his house. His wife is the Postmistress.

Mr. Moffitt was married April 8, 1863, to Martha A. Stone, and their children were born as follows: Eva E., Frank A., Dora I., Hubert M. (deceased); Walter G. (deceased), Ernest (deceased), Isaac B., Archie C., Bertie and Daisy. Mrs. Moffitt was born

April 8, 1837, in Lottsville, Pa. Her father, David Stone, is living in Cherry Valley, Ohio. Her mother died in Corry, Pa. Mr. Moffitt has served during the last four years as School Director, and is a Republican in political views. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, as does also his wife.



illiam Horner, proprietor of the planingmill at Reed City, was born in St. Catherines, Ontario, Aug. 23, 1851. His father. Samuel Horner, was born in 1817 in the North of Ireland, and emigrated to the United States, landing at New York. He afterward went to Canada, where he taught school, and in the State, of New York more than a score of years. His mother, Elizabeth (Walker) Horner, was born in 1819. in Ireland, and is now living at Stratford, Ont., with her youngest son. The ancestral origin of the Horner family dates to the French Huguenots who fled to the North of Ireland to escape religious persecution.

The father of Mr. Horner died at Brockville, Ont., on the St. Lawrence River, when his son was but 11 years old. He was then under the necessity of contributing to the support of the four young children, who were deprived of the father's care and protection. After the death of the father the family removed to Baltimore, Md., where Mr. Horner engaged as a telegraph messenger and operator until he was 15 years of age. They then removed to Stratford, Ont., and he became an assistant in a mercantile establishment, and was occupied in that line of business until he was 19 years of age. He commenced operating as book-keeper with Scismgeour Bros., of Stratford, continuing in that capacity six years. In 1877 he went to Desoronto, Ont., and was there employed by H. B. Rathbun & Son, as contractor in their lumber and ship-building interests, in the manufacturing department in which he required the aid of 20 assistants.

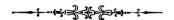
In 1880 he went to Warren Co., Pa., in the capacity of superintendent of a wholesale sash, door and blind factory, owned by L. D. Wetmore & Co. In January, 1882, associated with S. E. Cormany, he

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bought the site of an old saw-mill at Reed City, containing one and a fourth acres of land. They removed the ancient structure and rebuilt, constructing a building 65 x 200 feet in extent, with a brick enginehouse attached. The producing capacity of the establishment is 60,000 feet daily of matched and planed lumber. They also manufacture two car loads of boxes weekly and employ an average working force of 15 men. The partnership existed six months, when Mr. Horner purchased the interest of his partner and later admitted W. W. Foster, the latter association continuing operative until July, 1884, when the entire interest became the property of Mr. Horner by purchase. The works are being operated at present (1884) to their full capacity, runing about 15 hours daily.

The marriage of Mr. Horner to Maggie Pullar took place Dec. 30, 1874, at Stratford, Ont. Their children were born as follows: Samuel, May 28, 1876; Mamie E., Sept. 24, 1878; Anna L., Jan. 12, 1882; and Frank, Feb. 19, 1884. Mrs. Horner was born Jan. 15, 1851, in Scotland, and is the daughter of Andrew and Mary Pullar.

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Horner may be found on pages 262 and 263 of this volume, just preceding this sketch.

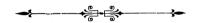


illard Gould, farmer, resident on section 5, Hersey Township, was born March 14, 1837, in Percy Township, Northumberland Co., Ont. His father, Jewett Gould, married Mary A. Park. He connected himself with the Mormons, with whom he was living in Utah when last heard from. 'The mother is a resident of Belleville, Ont.

Mr. Gould was reared on the farm of his maternal grandparents. Before he attained his majority he was apprenticed to a shoemaker for five years, but he found the confinement irksome and the plan was abandoned. On reaching the age of 21 years he learned the builder's trade, but finding it distasteful he bought a farm in Canada, which he managed eight years. He sold out in 1869 and came to Lake

County in Michigan, where he bought 160 acres of land, and was its occupant seven years. In 1876 he removed to a tract of land in Hersey Township, which he had purchased while living in Lake County, and two years previous to removal thereto. He owns 120 acres with 45 acres under excellent improvements. He is a Republican, and has always been active in the educational matters of his township.

He was married Oct. 31, 1857, in Percy, Canada, to Louis Ireland. Three of their children are deceased,—Martha E., Alfred S. and Purcilla. Esther A., William A., John, Charles H. and Mabel C. are living. Mrs. Gould is the daughter of Isaac and Hester (Tallman) Ireland, both of whom died in Canada. She was born April 20, 1845, in Percy, Ont.



oah Terpenning, farmer, section 18, Richmond Township, is a son of Merenes and Peggy Terpenning. The latter were natives of Orange Co., N. Y., where they resided for a time after marriage, and then removed to Cortland County, same State; here they lived until their death. They had a family of nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth.

He was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Jan. 27, 1820, and remained at home until 25 years of age, when he started out in life for himself. He occupied and managed a rented farm for nearly 20 years, and then purchased a farm, in the same county, on which he remained till April, 1883, when he came to this county and bought 73 acres of land where he is now making his home. He has all his land cleared and well improved.

He was married in Tompkins Co., N. Y., May 4, 1843, to Miss Christean Butts, who was born Nov. 29, 1821, and whose parents were Michael ahd Adaline (Searles) Butts, natives of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. T. are the parents of three children,—Cyrus, Arthur and John. The first named is a carpenter and joiner, and resides in Cortland, N. Y.; Arthur is a carpenter and owns a farm and resides in Virgil, same county; they both served in the war of the Rebellion, Cyrus enlisting in Co. I, 122d Reg. N. Y. Inf.,

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and serving three years. He was wounded twice on the same day at the battle of the Wilderness. Arthur enlisted in Co. F, 182d Reg. N. Y. Inf., serving seven months. Both received an honorable discharge at the close of the war. John is a farmer, and is living with his father, having an interest in the farm.

As to political affairs, Mr. T. is a Prohibitionist.



mmet R. White, dealer in drugs, medicines, books, stationery, etc., at Reed City, was born at Elk Creek, Pennsylvania, Sept. 27, 1852, and removed to New York, in 1862, with his parents, Welcome W. and Abbie (Hoard) White. He went West in 1877, and in 1879 came to Reed City and engaged as clerk for his brother in the drug store. He entered the business as a partner in December, 1882.

scar M. Brownson, dealer in real estate and loans, at Evart, was born Aug. 6, 1826, in Somerset, Niagara Co., N. Y. His parents, Luman and Lucy (Barbour) Brownson, were natives of Vermont. The former was born Dec. 26, 1800, the latter, Feb. 5, 1801. They had five children, of whom Mr. Brownson, of this sketch, is the oldest. Amanda E. married C. C. Farrar, a capitalist of Flint, Mich. Their children are Lucy D., Frank L. and Edward B. Sopronia L. married Geo. H. Holman, of Flint, a dealer in grain, lime, coal, etc. They have two children, Arthur B. and Harriet, wife of George Bishop. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are both graduates of the High School at Ann Arbor, and are farming in Dakota. Samuel N. Brownson, second son, is a farmer and stockman in Greenwood Co., Kan. He married Mattie Adams, of Pontiac, Mich., and they have five children-Edith M., Frank L., Freddie O., Clara and Mabel. The fifth child in the family of the senior Brownson died unnamed.

Mr. Brownson remained under the paternal roof until he was 25 years of age. He acquired the education of the common schools in early youth, afterwards passing a year at the famous school at Oberlin, Ohio, and a like period of time in the High School at Romeo, Mich. After completing his education he began teaching, in which he was occupied eleven terms. In 1853 he bought a small tract of land containing 40 acres in Oakland County, four miles west of Pontiac, where he devoted his energies to the nursery business, and also engaged in raising fruit, being occupied there 13 years. At the end of that time he removed to a farm situated eight miles north of Pontiac, on which he was resident four years. In 1869 he went to Flint, where he became interested in the hardware business as a member of the firm of Holman, Farrar & Co. After four years of business connection with his brothersin-law, Mr. Brownson came to Evart, where he arrived July 1, 1873, and, in company with Robert A. Allured, opened a hardware store. He erected a brick building for the transaction of their business, and a few months later doubled its capacity by building an addition of the same dimensions, to which he made another addition between three and four years later. The business relations of Messrs. Brownson & Allured were in existence about six years, when they were terminated by the sale of the senior partner's interest to his associate, and Mr. Brownson began to operate in real estate and loans sufficiently to retain his interest in active business life. He is a Notary Public, and transacts the business common to the position. He owns 250 acres of farming land in Osceola County, and in 1882 built his fine residence at Evart, and has two village lots connected therewith. He is also the owner of a tenement house and several village lots, variously located.

Mr. Brownson was married June 19, 1851, in Almont, Lapeer Co., Mich., to Lucy M. Johnson. They have had two children, only one of whom survives—Alice L., wife of Robert A. Allured (see sketch). She was born May 25, 1852. Charles H. was born Nov. 8, 1855, and died in the prime of his young manhood, Aug. 16, 1880. He married Mira Spaulding. Mrs. Brownson was born in Wales Township, Erie Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1824, and is the daughter of Samuel and Sally Johnson. The parents came from the Empire State to Almont in 1834, when that portion of Michigan was in its

earliest pioneer period and when the State was in its Territorial days. Mr. Johnson was born Sept. 20, 1797, in the State of New York. Mrs. Johnson was born Oct. 28, 1793, in Whitehall, N. Y., and died in Almont, Dec. 30, 1865. Mr. Johnson died in the same place, Feb. 15, 1845. They had four children.

Dr. Hosmer A., oldest son, was born Oct. 6, 1822. He has risen to a distinguished position, solely through his own efforts, working his way through the University at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1849, with the degree of B. A. In 1850 he went to Chicago and entered Rush Medical College, graduating there as one of its most accomplished students. He is one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, of which he has been a Professor, since its establishment, and has held the Chair of Physiology. In 1861 he was made a member of the Board of Medical Examiners for the State of Illinois, of which body he became President. He married Margaretta A. Seward, niece of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, of distinguished memory.

Mrs. Brownson is the second of her parents' children. Emmeline L. married E. B. Hough, a farmer of Almont, and died Jan. 25, 1867. James F. is a farmer in Kansas. He married Emma Fish of Flint, sister of a prominent physician of Flint, and of Dr. Fish, of California.

Mrs. Brownson began teaching when 16 years of age, and continued in the profession until 27 years old.

Mr. Brownson is a gentleman of decided moral convictions, and acts fearlessly in consonance with his views.

He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is officiating as a Ruling Elder in that body, to which position he was elected in 1875. He donated liberally to the building of a church edifice for the benefit of the denomination to which he belongs, and aided personally in its erection. The entire cost of the structure was \$5,000, to which sum Messrs. Brownson and Allured contributed \$2,000.

Mr. Brownson is one of the most prominent actors in the cause of Prohibition in the State of Michigan. He is earnestly interested in the progress of the party as antagonistic to the liquor traffic, and has aided in the organization of eight local Prohibi-

tion clubs. He was delegate to two State Conventions of 1884, and to the County Conventions of the same year. He attended the National Convention held at Pittsburg, July 24, 1884, in the capacity of delegate from his State, and was nominated on the Prohibition ticket of Michigan for Presidential Elector from the Ninth Congressional District.



eter Cody, farmer, section 21, Hersey Township, was born April 4, 1816, in the 死 County Carlow, Ireland, and is the son of James and Mary (Dunne) Cody, both of whom are natives of Ireland. June 22, 1830, they sailed from Dublin, with their family, including four sons and six daughters. All are yet living but two of the latter. They were born as follows: Mary A., Peter, Hanora (deceased), Margaret (deceased), John, James, Ellen, Bridget, Andrew and Jane. Their father bought a farm in Simcoe Co., Ont., on which he resided about 15 years, when the place was sold, and another purchased where the family removed, and where the father died. The township was named Tassarontio. The mother also died there.

Mr. Cody was in charge of his parents during the last years of their lives. After they were deceased he bought a farm in the county of Bruce, in the Dominion, where he resided 15 years, coming thence in 1869 to Osceola Co., Mich., where he bought 80 acres of land in a wholly wild state, from the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, in Hersey Township. He has cleared and placed 65 acres under culture, has erected a good frame barn, and is rapidly approaching assured competency. On removal here he left his family at Big Rapids, took possession of his farm Oct. 17, 1869, and built a log house.

He was married Sept. 8, 1843, to Loretto Doyle, and they are the parents of 13 children, born as follows: James, July 15, 1847; Margaret, Dec. 15, 1849; Maria, March 13, 1851; Loretto, Sept. 5, 1852; Elizabeth, May 16, 1854; Peter, Aug. 12, 1855; Bridget, Jan. 18, 1857; Andrew, June 11, 1858; John, June 24, 1860; Daniel, Feb. 2, 1862;

Ellen, Oct. 13, 1863; Edmond, June 23, 1865; Ann, Feb. 9, 1867. Mrs. Cody was born about the first of April, 1821, in County Carlow, Ireland, and is the daughter of James and Bridget (Dunn) Doyle. Her father was born in the same county, and died in Canada. Her mother was born in Queens Co., Ireland, resides with Mrs. Cody, and is nearly 89 years of age. They came to America with four sons and two daughters, having buried two sons in their native land. They are named Daniel, Edward, James, Matthias, Bridget (deceased) and Loretto. The family are Roman Catholics.

Mr. Cody is a Democrat in political affiliation.



acob W. Thomas, farmer, section 18, Cedar Township, was born Nov. 11, 1815, in Gettysburg, Pa. He has been a resident of Osceola County 15 years without intermission, having settled on his farm May 15, 1869. He entered the claim for his land under the provisions of the Homestead Law. His father, Charles Thomas, was a stone mason by trade, and descended from Welsh ancestry.

He married Elizabeth Schroder, a German. Their children were named Hannah, Jacob, John, Susan, Mary, William, Catherine, Elizabeth and Joel. Mr. Thomas has one sister living, Elizabeth by name. She resides in Lincoln Township. The father died in 1844, at the age of 63 years, in Logan Co., Ohio. The mother died in 1860, in Hardin Co., Ohio, aged 60 years. They were natives of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Thomas was instructed in farming and in the calling of his father. He followed the latter business about 40 years before he settled permanently to the vocation of farmer. His parents removed to Champagne Co., Ohio, when he was 15 years of age, and he accompanied them later to Logan County, and subsequently to Hardin County. He was married in July, 1842, to Jerusha Hutchinson. They had two children, only one of whom is living, P. S., born Aug. 11, 1844, in Logan Co., Ohio. Ellen was born in 1850.

Mr. Thomas is independent in political opinions and connections. He is serving his eighth term as Supervisor, in which position he has acted consecu-

tively since 1876, with the exception of the year 1883. He has discharged the duties of Township Treasurer two years, Highway Commissioner three years, and has been a long time Justice of the Peace.



ohn H. Auer, merchant tailor and Notary
Public at Reed City, was born Oct. 16, 1823,
in Nickenich Rhein, Prussia. His parents, Anton and Margaret Auer, were also born in Prussia, and belonged to the farming community. In 1837, when he was 14 years of age, and had fulfilled the requirements of the law of his native land in his attendance at school, he entered upon an apprenticeship to acquire a knowledge of the trade of tailor, serving two years, after which he managed his relations in the capacity of a journeyman. He opened business in his own behalf in the place where he learned his trade, in which he met with success.

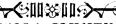
He left the land of his nativity in 1854, and came to Schenectady, N. Y., where he engaged with a tailoring house as cutter. In 1858 he went thence to Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y., and founded a business in his own interest. Next he went to Moscow, Livingston Co., N. Y., and established himself there in the same calling. He went next to Mount Morris, where he remained two years. In 1863 he came to Almont, Lapeer Co., Mich., where he operated similarly until September, 1868. Two years previous he came to Lincoln Township on account of ill health, and entered a claim of 80 acres of land on section 32.

In 1868 he abandoned his professional business and removed to his farm, and he operated as a pioneer farmer, made an extensive clearing and resided thereon until his health was re-established and his farm in comparatively fine condition. He is still its proprietor.

In the fall of 1875 he again commenced the pursuit in which he has since been engaged at Reed City. He is doing an excellent business, which requires several assistants. Arthur J., his son, acts as







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OSCEOLA COUNTY.

the cutter for the establishment, and also, on occasion, operates as traveling salesman. He owns his place of business, his residence and other village property.

He served four years as Justice of the Peace in Lincoln Township, as Superintendent of Schools of Richmond Township, and as member of the City Council two years.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Sons of Industry.

The marriage of Mr. Auer took place in Germany, Nov. 22, 1848, Mary Schuld becoming his wife. Two of their six children were born previous to their emigration to America. Peter A. is a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington; Mary married William B. McDonald, a farmer of Lincoln Township; Catherine was born in Schenectady, and married P. T. Morris; Elizabeth married L. C. Dill, station agent at Traverse City; she was born in Schenectady; Henry was born in Moscow, N. Y., and is clerk in a store at Cadillac; Arthur J. was born in Mount Morris, Dec. 7, 1862. Their mother died March 24, 1863, in Utica, N. Y. While living at Almont, Mr. Auer was married at Detroit, Feb. 22, 1866, to Laura Jane White. She died Jan. 19, 1883, at Reed City. Mr. Auer was again married in April, 1883, to Lena Houseman, born in Baden, Germany.



ames H. Drake, farmer, section 18, Lincoln
Township, is a son of Cornelius and Polly
(Boggs) Drake, who were natives of the
State of New York, and had a family of 12 children. All of these, with the exception of a
daughter, grew up to years of maturity. The
subject whose name heads this paragraph is the eldest son and third child in the family of his parents.

He was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Feb. 1, 1833, made his home with his parents until 29 years of age, and then worked out until the fall of 1857, when he came to Osceola County and took possession of 80 acres of Government land where he now lives, and settled upon it one year later. At present he has

about 32 acres under cultivation, and is laying well the foundation of a good home.

Mr. Drake is independent in his political views, and has served his community as Overseer of Highways. Both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He was married in Le Roy Township, this county, Dec. 5, 1872, to Miss Mary Boyer, daughter of William and Elizabeth Boyer. Her father was a native of the State of New York, and her mother of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. D. have one child, Millie L. by name, who was born Jan. 28, 1875.



homas H. Peacock is the pioneer manufacturer of Reed City, where he located in 1876. He manufactures and deals in sash, doors, blinds, frames, store fronts, moldings, brackets, dressed lumber, lath, shingles, etc. His business establishment is situated at the junction of the Grand Rapids & Indiana and Flint & Pere Marquette Railroads, both roads having side-tracks running into the mill and constituting one of the best possible points of shipment, exceeded by no other in Northern Michigan. When running to their full capacity, the works require 27 assistants.

Mr. Peacock was born Aug. 7, 1847, at Stocktonupon-Tees, county of Durham, Eng. His parents, Isaac and Jane (Smith) Peacock, are natives of the same shire, and in 1855 emigrated with their family to the United States, settling in Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y. Their family comprised six children, three of whom survive. Joseph is a machinist at Shortsville, N. Y. Sarah is the wife of Frank Jessup, a machinist of Shortsville. Thomas Peacock had a natural taste for the profession of his father, by whom he was instructed in its details, entering the shop for that purpose when he was 12 years of age. He soon obtained a practical knowledge of it, which he perfected at Silby's Island Works at Seneca Falls, N. Y., remaining there three years to complete his apprenticeship in his chosen business.

Previous to his 17th birthday he entered the military service of the United States, enlisting Sept. 6, 1864, at Canandaigua, in Company K, Second New York Cavalry, and was mustered in as Sergeant

Immediately upon going to the front he became acting Sergeant-Major. His regiment was assigned to the First Brigade and Third Division, commanded by General Custer, under whom Mr. Peacock passed the entire period of his military life. He was first in action at Cedar Creek, where his regiment was in a position next the "right front." The cavalry charge of Oct. 19, 1864, is one of the most celebrated events of the Civil War, and Mr. Peacock was a participant in the action in which it is recorded that Sheridan snatched victory from defeat and drove the Confederates from the Shenandoah Valley. He was also in the fights at Five Forks and at Dinwiddie Court-House, and was present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court-House. Besides the prominent actions in which the cavalry was engaged, it was in almost unintermitted skirmish fighting and deploy duty, and participated in the final Grand Review at Washington, D. C. Mr. Peacock received his discharge at Alexandria, Va., July 26, 1865.

The family of Mr. Peacock, senior, remained in Ontario Co., N. Y., until 1872, the father operating as a machinist and manufacturer of agricultural implements. After the return of Thomas Peacock from the war, he proceeded after a short delay to Jonesville, Hillsdale Co., Mich., and passed two years in the labor of a machinist. In 1867 he went to the city of Rochester, N. Y., and worked in the foundry and machine shop of Woodbury & Booth several years. In the spring of 1872, associated with his father, he came to Greenville, Montcalm Co., Mich., and under the firm name of I. & T. H. Peacock, they engaged in the successful manufacture of agricultural implements until December of the same year, when their works were destroyed by fire. The loss entailed was \$6,000, which was total, owing to their being wholly without insurance. They rebuilt and were soon again in working order on borrowed capital, but the financial stringency of 1873 inflicted another disaster, and both father and son abandoned their project and operated as journeymen until 1876. Within that year Mr. T. H. Peacock resolved to make another venture in the way of operating independently, and after prospecting a short time fixed upon Reed City as presenting a possible fair field for effort, and father and son again embarked in the tide of manufacture. They again borrowed the necessary capital and established a foundry. Disaster again threatened them from circumstances and the times,

as the locality had then no demand for their wares, and with exactly the correct judgment their establishment was converted into the line of productions in which it has since been utilized. In 1878 Mr. Peacock of this sketch purchased his father's interest and has since managed the business alone. senior Peacock is engaged as a machinist and general blacksmith at Reed City.

Mr. Peacock was made a Mason at Reed City, and belongs to Blue Lodge No. 351, and to Royal Arch Chapter No. 63. He is a member of the Stedman Post, No. 98, G. A. R., and instituted the Lodge of Odd Fellows at Reed City. His residence is located adjoining his place of business, where he owns 11 lots, in Block No. 1, near the Junction of the Grand Rapids & Indiana and Flint & Pere Marquette Railroads.

He was first married 1864, at Manchester, N. Y., to Mary A. Metcalf, and they became the parents of two children: Herbert was born April 26, 1869; and Gladis May died in infancy. Their mother died March 18, 1878, in Reed City, this county. Peacock was a second time married Oct. 2, 1879, in Hastings, Barry Co., Mich., to Eugenia J. Cole. They have two children,—Thomas I., born Sept. 18, 1881, and Florence May, born Oct. 30, 1884. Mrs. Peacock was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of John and Jane Cole.



illiam Purchase, hotel proprietor and farmer at Ashton, is a son of Samuel and Huldah (Parsall) Purchase, natives of New York. In their family were eight children, six sons and two daughters, the third son being the subject named at the head of this sketch.

He was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., July 28, 1821, and received a moderate common-school education. His advantages for education were somewhat limited by the fact that the family lived in a new country, and as soon as the boys were old enough they were put to manual labor upon the farm, to aid in support of the household. Young William was industrious, and was in the habit, even after a hard day's

work, of taking his book by fire-light and poring over the problems that seemed to promise utility in the battles of life. He lived at home until 24 years of age, when he struck out among strangers for himself, namely, in Hillsdale Co., Mich. There he purchased a piece of wild land, and after residing upon it about five years, he removed to Ottawa County, this State, and followed farming there for nearly 30 years, that is, until 1880, when he came to this county and became proprietor of the hotel at Ashton, which he is now conducting. He also purchased 70 acres of land, 20 of which are under cultivation.

Mr. Purchase is a Republican in his views of national issues, and both himself and wife are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

He was married in Hillsdale County, this State, April 13, 1849, to Emeline Hungerford, and they had two children, named Lucretia and Louisa; the latter died in infancy. Shortly before her death, however, Mrs. P. died, of consumption, and Mr. Purchase was again married, July 7, 1852, in the same county, to Mary Eastway, who is a native of England, and was brought to this country when an infant. The children by this marriage are Leroy T., Emeline and Lorenzo.



nos H. Marvin, farmer, section 16, Richmond Township, is a son of Stiles and Almeda (Merlatt) Marvin. His father was a native of the State of New York, and his mother of Michigan. In their family were seven children, namely, Enos H., the subject of the sketch, Ida, Guy, Minnie, Nora, Myrtie and Ray.

Mr. Marvin, whose name heads the above paragraph, was born in Wright, Ottawa Co., Mich., Jan. I, 1853. He lived at home until 21 years of age, attending school and working on his father's farm. After he became of age he labored upon the same farm, on shares with his father, for one year. He continued to reside in his native county until the spring of 1881, when he came to Osceola County and purchased 160 acres of partly improved land, where he now resides. He keeps 12 cows, and is

engaged in supplying the people of Reed City with milk; he has a good patronage and is enjoying satisfactory success.

The marriage of Mr. Marvin to Miss Ida Powell, a native of the State of Illinois, took place Jan. 1, 1874, in Berlin, Ottawa Co., Mich. Mr. and Mrs. M. have four children. Their names are Lula, Roy, Visa and Orisa.



onrad W. Fulmenshauser is an agricul-

turist on section 20, Richmond Township. He was born Dec. 25, 1834, in Germany, of which country his parents, Conrad and Margaret Fulmenshauser, were also natives. The latter passed all their lives in their native land. When 18 years old, Conrad W. emigrated to this country and first located in Canada. He lived there until 1863 and then moved to this county, taking possession of 80 acres of land under the regulations of the homestead laws. Here he is now a resident. To his original entry he has added by purchase 120 acres more, and he has about 110 acres in productive cultivation.

In national affairs M. F. is identified in his principles with the Republican party.

He was married in Canada in 1854, to Catherine Schultz, who was born in Germany in 1832. They have had six children, namely: Maggie, Conrad, John, Henry, Catherine and William.

Mr. F. has been Overseer of Highways in his township, and is esteemed as a worthy citizen.



nthony Poulliott, blacksmith, resident on section 18, Hersey Township, was born in of Peter and Catherine (Octo) Poulliott, of French lineage, and residents of Chanla, Ont., where they belong to the agricultural class.

Mr. Poulliott learned his trade in the Dominion, and



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is accounted a master of his business, which he is prosecuting with success.

In 1857 he went to Montreal, whence he removed to Montcalm Co., Mich. In September, 1873, he came to Hersey Township. He passed the entire season in lumbering. Besides his homestead he owns 40 acres of land on section 16 and 120 on section 5. His premises where he resides are in first-class order, with excellent buildings.

He was married Dec. 14, 1868, to Nancy Maher, and the following is the record of their children: Edward was born Aug. 16, 1871, in Grand Rapids, and died on his birthday in 1873, Big Rapids; Frank was born Sept. 16, 1873; Margaret, Oct. 26, 1875; Mary, Nov. 2, 1878; and Anna, Sept. 26, 1882. Mrs. Poulliot is the daughter of James and Mary (Whalen) Maher. Her father died Nov. 13, 1871, in Bloomer, Montcalm Co., Mich., when about 67 years of age. They had 12 children, six of whom are living,—James, Mary E., Elizabeth, John, Edward and Mrs. P., who is the oldest of the family and was born Aug. 29, 1851, in Chili, Monroe Co., Mich.



olomon Hoffine, farmer on section 4 of Richmond Township, is a native of the "land of Penn and of the honest Quakers," being born in York Co., Pa., Aug. 14, 1830. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Grone) Hoffine, were also natives of the same State.

On arriving at the age of legal responsibility, Solomon left home and struck out into the world for himself. First he spent three years as a farm laborer, and then for 12 years he managed a rented farm; next, he bought a farm of 40 acres in Wayne Co., Ohio, which he afterward sold, and bought 50 acres in Summit County, same State. On the latter he lived and labored for 10 years, and then sold it and came to this county, in the fall of 1879, and purchased a tract of 120 acres in Richmond Township, where he has made it his home. Since first purchasing, however, he has disposed of 80 acres.

In his views of national questions Mr. Hoffine sympathizes with the Republican party. He has

served his fellow citizens in the capacity of Overseer of Highways.

He was married in Wayne Co., Ohio, July 5, 1856, to Mary J. Bartell, who was a native of that State, and was born Jan. 28, 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffine have had three children, namely: George E., Medora, who died when three months old, and Clara A.



ranklin S. Robbins, farmer, section 34,
Richmond Township, is the son of James
G. and Olive E. (Slade) Robbins. (See
sketch of J. G. Robbins.) He was born May
5, 1843, in Potter Co., Pa., and is the oldest of
seven children born to his parents. They removed to Osceola County when he was 12 years old,
locating there in February, 1855.

He obtained little education save the practical variety that comes from early acquaintance with labor and effort, and he passed his youth in farming and lumbering. In 1862 he became a soldier in the service of the United States, enlisting in the Third Mich. Inf. He served two years, and was a participant in all the important engagements of the Peninsular campaign and in smaller affairs without number. On obtaining his discharge he became sutler's clerk for William H. Gomersall, and was in his employ until the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court-House and the collapse of the Rebellion. He accompanied his employer in a similar capacity to Fort Ringgold, Texas, and after a year of service there formed a partnership with him in mercantile business. A year later he disposed of his interest by sale and returned to Osceola County, with the intention of giving his attention exclusively to agriculture. To this end he purchased 80 acres of land in the township of Richmond, where he established his homestead. In 1869 he opened his house for the accommodation of the traveling public, such an establishment being a necessity of the times. The place was known as the "Osceola House." In the same year he began lumbering and has continued that business ever since. He conducted the hotel seven years, and in 1876 rented it. He has handled a considerable amount of real estate



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in various parts of the county, and is present owner of 320 acres within its limits, and of 80 acres in Mecosta County. His homestead farm contains 240 acres, including 200 acres in an advanced state of cultivation. His elegant residence was built in 1879. His home surroundings are considered the finest in Osceola County. His stock includes 31 head of cattle, 18 horses and 50 hogs, and his farm is supplied with all the best modern agricultural implements. He is also the owner of valuable real estate in the city of Grand Rapids. His farm products for 1884 included 714 bushels of wheat, 1,277 bushels of oats, and 2,500 bushels of corn. His cut of hay amounted approximately to 80 tons.

He was married in Rio Grande, Texas, June 14, 1866, to Emma B. Haymond. Their children are Howard G., born April 3, 1868; Hattie L., born Feb. 11, 1870; Minnie M., born May 19, 1871. Mrs. Robbins was born May 28, 1848, in Fairmont, West Virginia, and is the daughter of Jonathan and Harriet (Wilson) Haymond. Her parents were born and married in West Virginia, where her father operated some years as a merchant. In 1857 he went to Central America, where he made his home ever after, save at brief intervals when he returned to the United States. He returned there for the last time in September, 1881, since which time no trustworthy intelligence of him has reached his family. His wife died in Richmond, Va., in December, 1865. Six of their ten children attained adult age, -Mary, Benjamin, Louisa L., William P., Emma B. and George H. Louisa L. was born in Virginia, in 1843. She went with her father to Central America in 1866, whence she returned to Texas in 1871. In 1873 she became the wife of Capt. B. B. Scott, and removed to Brownsville, Texas, her husband being appointed Attorney of the 15th Judicial District of Texas. She died at her home in Belton, Texas, Jan. 7, 1878, leaving two children. She was a woman of very lovely character and her loss was deeply deplored by her family and friends.

Mr. Robbins is a leading citizen of his county and township. Although popular and possessing to an unusual degree the confidence of the community of which he is a member, he has persistently refused to hold office. He has so managed his business interests as to develop the section where he resides, and is widely honored and respected. His influence is

felt and exercised in all laudable enterprises of general importance, and he secured the postoffice station at Crapo in 1869, naming it after the Governor. He was the first incumbent of the position of Postmaster, which he held many years. In 1884 he spent some time in travel on the Pacific coast, visiting Colorado, California, Oregon and Washington Territory.



ohn H. Freeland, farmer, section 28, Lincoln Township, is a son of Jonathan C. and Sophronia (Crawford) Freeland. His father was a native of New Brunswick and his mother of Canada. They married and settled in Michigan, and he died at Bunker Hill, Ingham County, this State, Jan. 20, 1880: his widow is still living. They had six children, viz.: Saloma, Erwin J., Henry C., John H., Hartman A. and Drusilla.

The subject of this biographical outline was born in Lenawee Co., Mich., July 16, 1843, and remained at home until 23 years of age, when he purchased a tract of land in Ingham County, this State, on which he lived a year. He then concluded that he could better his fortunes by a removal to the frontier, and accordingly came to Newaygo County and took possession of 80 acres of land under the provisions of the homestead law, in Barton Township; but after a residence there of two years he moved to Big Rapids and followed the mason's trade for about two years; he next came to Reed City and worked at his trade four years; and finally he came to Lincoln Township, this county, in the spring of 1875, and, in company with W. C. Harrington, purchased 80 acres of land, where he settled and has since resided. He also owns, in company with Mr. H., 40 acres on section 29, and in his own right one-half of 70 acres more, all of which is under good cultivation.

Mr. Freeland has risked his life on the campgrounds, skirmish lines, battle-fields, etc., of the army in defense of his country, enlisting Sept. 4, 1864, in the 12th Mich. Vol. Inf., serving one year and returning home without having received serious injury. He has held the office of Highway Commis-

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sioner four terms. In his views of governmental policy he is a Republican.

Mr. Freeland was married at Leslie, Ingham Co., Mich., Oct. 13, 1866, to Miss Rozilla, daughter of George and Ada (Whitmore) Hull,—her father a native of Vermont and her mother of Massachusetts. She was born in Pike Co., Ind., July 3, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. F. have been the parents of one child, Clarence L., who was born Aug. 6, 1868, and died Sept. 15, 1882.



hristian Frohlich is a farmer on section 18, Richmond Township. He is a native of Germany, as was also his father, Jacob Frohlich. He was born in 1824, and in 1855 came to Canada; after living in that Dominion seven years, he came to Osceola County and took possession, under the provisions and regulations of the Homestead Laws, of 80 acres where he now resides. He has added to his homestead 80 acres more by further purchase, and he now has about 60 acres improved and in a good productive condition. In religion he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

He was married the first time in Germany, to Mary Bram, in 1855, and they were the parents of four children: Anna, Henry, John and Albert. Their mother died in Canada. Mr. Frohlich was again married, in Osceola County, in 1866, to Dorothy Hopp, who is a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Frohlich have been the parents of four children: Jacob, Mary, Reka, and Freddy.



illiam Berger, farmer, section 35, Richmond Township, was born Dec. 12, 1829, in Germany. When about five years old his parents, John and Catherine (Lux) Berger, left their native country with their family and emigrated to the State of New York, where they settled in Wayne County. Mr. Berger

remained there until the spring of 1855, the date of his removal to Osceola County. He settled in the township of Richmond, and is one of the earliest permanent settlers. He bought 240 acres of land, established his residence there and has been its occupant continuously ever since. He has brought to bear the best quality of thrift and energy, and has about 180 acres under excellent improvements. He affiliates with the Republican element in politics, has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Highway Commissioner, and has officiated two years as Township Treasurer.

He was married Nov. 12, 1859, in Mecosta County, to Abigail Montague, and their seven children were born as follows: Harvey W., Charles E., Ida M. (married Abraham Seeley, April 11, 1883, and resides in Crapo), George W., Hattie M., John J. and Laura A. Mrs. Berger was born March 30, 1840, in Kent County, and is the daughter of James and Laura L. (Hungerford) Montague. Her parents were natives of New England.



ndrew J. Johnson, deceased, formerly farmer and blacksmith, resident on section 26, Hersey Township, was born May 28, 1840, in Trumbull Co., Ohio. He is the son of Ichabod and Mary A. (Whitmore) Johnson. The latter survives, and resides in Farwell, Clare Co., Mich., with her son. His father died on his farm in Hersey Township, in 1876. He was a mechanic and blacksmith by vocation, and taught his son the latter trade. He was a resident of California some years, and meanwhile Mr. Johnson of this sketch was under the care of an uncle.

He spent some years in hunting and trapping in Northern Michigan, and in 1861 he enlisted in the Third Michigan Infantry. He was wounded twice in his left leg, and also received an injury to his scalp and was mustered out in 1864 for disability, having participated in about a dozen heavy engagements. After the war he took possession of his present farm, consisting of 80 acres, and has improved 15 acres.

He was married Jan. 6, 1866, to Mary A. Jones,

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and they have been the parents of seven children, born as follows: Alice May, Jan. 12, 1867 (died Sept. 1, 1868); Charles A., Oct. 12, 1868; Mary E., March 4, 1871; George W., Dec. 13, 1873; Wm. P., June 8, 1877; Courtland W., Oct. 24, 1880. Mrs. Johnson is the daughter of Ebenezer and Rosamond (Buttrick) Jones, and was born June 7, 1846, in Allegany, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. She has two brothers and one sister living,—Ebenezer H., Tyler and Alice A.

Andrew J. Johnson died Feb. 23, 1880. He was the oldest of 13 children born to his parents, several of whom died in infancy. Those who attained maturity were Ann, Richard M., Sidney, Ichabod B. and Ellen Martha. William, Martha (1st), Mary, Ella and Joseph are deceased.

The mother of Mrs. Johnson lived with her about 10 years and died March 5, 1884. Her father died when she was a child, in Allegany, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.



Township, is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Schoonover) Walker, who were natives of the honest old State of Pennsylvania. In their family were seven children,—five sons and two daughters,—the subject of this sketch being the third son.

He was born in Tioga County, in the State of New York, Aug. 25, 1824. He remained at the parental home until 24 years of age; then, being naturally skillful with tools and mechanical work, he commenced in the world as a carpenter and builder, and followed that trade exclusively for ten years. He then bought a saw-mill in Pennsylvania, which he operated for two years, when he sold out and moved to Illinois, and entered into partnership with his uncle in a steam saw-mill in Kendall County, that State. After continuing in that relation for two and a half years, he returned to the Keystone State and for a time engaged in carpenter work. Next, he went back to the old farm in Tioga Co., N. Y., resided there four years, and then went to Elmira, N. Y., resuming his trade there for one year. Next, he returned to farming, in the same State and in Bradford Co., Pa.

Finally, in the spring of 1875, he came to this county, and purchased 100 acres of partly improved land (having about 20 acres cleared) on the section where he has since made his residence. He now has about 65 acres improved and in a good condition of cultivation, with fine farm buildings, etc., and in 1883-4 he built a commodious residence, which he now occupies.

Mr. Walker has held the several school offices in his community, and in his views of the common weal he sympathizes with the Prohibition element.

He was first married in Bradford Co., Pa., Nov. 24, 1852, to Sarah J. Carner, who was born in the same county, in 1837. By this marriage there were two children, named Mary E., who was born Jan. 1, 1853, and Horace P., Oct. 7, 1855. Mrs. Walker died June 18, 1858, in Illinois, and Mr. W. was again married, in Waverly, Tioga Co., N. Y., Jan. 9, 1863, to Julia Walker, who was born July 17, 1841. By this union three children were born, viz.: Fred, April 14, 1865; Lewis, June 15, 1867; and Alvah J., Sept. 6, 1858. Mrs. Julia Walker died Feb. 23, 1874, and Mr. W., in Delaware Co., N. Y., chose for his third wife Hannah C. Hinckley, who was born in that county, May 13, 1838. Her parents, Birch and Mary (Traverse) Hinckley, were also natives of the Empire State.



oseph Earnest, farmer, section 21, Richmond Township, was born Jan. 5, 1842, in Germany. His parents, John and Caroline Earnest, emigrated thence to Canada in 1849, settling in Oxford Co., Ont., where they were residents during the remaining years of their lives. They had 16 children, eight of whom died in infancy. Five sons and three daughters reached mature years.

Mr. Earnest was seven years of age when he bid a final farewell to the land of his birth. He lived in Ontario until his removal to Michigan in the winter of 1861, the date of his locating in Mecosta County. He remained in the township of Wheatland one year, proceeding in 1862 to Osceola County. He became a farmer and lumberman and operated at





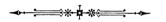


various points some years. In the autumn of 1871, he bought 80 acres of wild land in Richmond Township, of which he is still proprietor, and of 80 acres additional acquired by later purchase. His property is situated on sections 21 and 28, and he has cleared, improved and put under cultivation, 115 acres. His farm is skillfully managed, and the buildings, of recent erection, do credit to the township, and compare favorably with farm structures throughout the county.

Mr. Earnest is a Republican and has acted in the capacity of Overseer of Highways.

He was married Feb. 3, 1863, in Richmond Township, to Mrs. Elizabeth (Waylerter) Nakle, and they have had two children,—Joseph and Daniel. The latter died July 15, 1883, when 11 years of age. Mrs. Earnest was born Dec. 17, 1838, in Germany. Her first husband, Philip Nakle, died in 1862. They became the parents of five children. Two died when in infancy. Adam died June 5, 1883, aged 22 years. Philip and John survive.

Mrs. Earnest is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



sey Township, was born May 13, 1856, near Toronto, Canada. His parents, Christopher and Margaret (Clark) Troyer, came from the Dominion to Ionia Co., Mich., in 1862, his father buying a farm in Lyons. In the fall of 1878 they came to Hersey Township, where the father and son bought 40 acres and 120 acres respectively, on which they have since lived and labored. The senior Troyer was born March 31, 1827, and is living with his son. The mother was born in 1834, and died in Canada in 1863.

Mr. Troyer began life independently when 14 years old, working as a farm assistant by the month, which sort of labor he continued until 1878, when he learned the business of a carpenter; and in this he has been more or less occupied ever since. Since his removal here he has also engaged in farming and lumbering.

He was married March 22, 1881, to Nettie E.,

daughter of James and Mary R. (Scranton) Coakley. They have two children,—Frank J., born Sept. 19, 1882, and Harvey C., born Sept 13, 1884. Mrs. Troyer was born Aug. 15, 1859, in Grattan Center, Kent Co., Mich. Her father was born July 24, 1834, at Verban, Kings Co., Ireland, and was married Jan. 19, 1859. His wife was born Dec. 21, 1834, in Washington, Macomb Co., Mich. She died in Grattan, Aug. 24, 1863.

Mr. Troyer is a Republican in political principles, and is actively interested in the educational matters of his township.



Richmond Township, was born Aug. 4, 1832, and is the son of Andrew and Margaret (Gray) McFarlane. His parents were born in Scotland and emigrated to Canada about the year 1830, where the family resided until the death of the father. After that event the mother removed with the five surviving children to Mecosta County, where she is still a resident. Five of their children died in infancy.

Mr. McFarlane was a resident of the Dominion until 1855, the year of his removal to Michigan. He passed some months as a laborer in Newaygo and Mecosta Counties, and in the spring of 1858 he bought 160 acres of land on section 26, of Richmond Township. At that date the settlers were like angels' visits,—few and far between,—and the entire county in the most primitive condition, as but three years had elapsed since the first permanent settler had established his residence here. He has placed about one-half of his acreage under tillage.

Mr. McFarlane was appointed one of the Inspectors of the first election held in Osceola County, has been Justice of the Peace, Treasurer, Overseer of Highways and Commissioner of the same, and has officiated as one of the County Superintendents of the Poor.

He was married Jan., 1860, in Crapo, Richmond Township, to Charlotte R. Robbins. Their children were born as follows: Andrew, April 28, 1862; Franklin P., April 8, 1864; Jennie A., April 1, 1866;

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Neil G., May 11, 1867; Ethel M., May 2, 1869; Bertha E., Sept. 18, 1872; Lena B., June 18, 1878. Jennie died May 27, 1866; Neil died Sept. 10, 1881. Mrs. McFarlane is the daughter of James G. and Olive E. (Slade) Robbins. (See sketch of J. G. Robbins.) She was born Jan. 27, 1845, in Potter Co., Pa., and was 11 years of age when her parents settled in Osceola County, where they were among the earliest settlers. Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane are members of the Congregational Church. He is an ardent Republican, a man of clear understanding, safe judgment and possesses an abundant store of information gleaned from extensive reading.



ohn F. Radcliffe, owner, manager and editor of the Osceola County Outline, agent of the American Express Co., Coroner and Justice of the Peace, located at Hersey, was born Feb. 26, 1829, in the township of Perry, Lake Co., Ohio. His parents, William and Margaret (Kelley) Radcliffe, were both natives of the Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea. After their marriage they emigrated to the United States and settled in Lake Co., Ohio. Later the family removed to Mentor, Ohio, where the senior Radcliffe pursued his vocation of tailor until his death in 1856, at the age of 61 years. The mother was born Sept. 6, 1804, and still resides at Mentor. She is in the possession of the activity and firm health of her years of

Mr. Radcliffe decided early in youth on the pursuit of a machinist as a calling, and at 17 entered upon a course of preparation in a machine shop, and persevered in operating in that line to the fulfillment of his purpose three years, when failing health compelled him to permanently abandon the project, and he obtained a position on the literary staff of the Painesville Telegraph, to whose columns he had been a miscellaneous contributor since the age of 15 years. In 1853 he commenced a series of contributions to the local department of the Detroit Tribune, and wrote stories for its literary columns, continuing his connection with that journal about 18 months. In 1855 he was made local editor of the Toledo

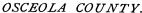
Blade, the first incumbent of the department after the establishment of the paper, operating in that avenue about two years, and working successively on the Commercial and Herald, contemporaneous journals published at Toledo. Meanwhile he officiated two years as clerk in the postoffice of that city.

In 1858 he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and superintended the publication of the Cedar Valley Times, remaining in the position until the advent of civil war. In 1861 he received notification of his military obligations as a member of the 14th Regiment Ohio Militia, to which he belonged, and was summoned by the superior officer of the organization, Colonel (afterwards General) Stedman, to report for duty and rejoin "Company A." He arrived in Ohio too late, the regiment having obtained its quota and gone to the front. At the urgent request of Colonel Stedman he went to Waterloo, De Kalb Co., Ind., and took charge of the Waterloo Press, a local Union journal, which he managed four months, and at the end of that time he leased the office, fixtures and relations of the paper for a year, after which he assumed the management of the Kendallville (Ind.) Standard, his family remaining at their home in Waterloo. In 1863 he bought the Press, and continued its publication until the destruction of his office in 1867 by fire, a disaster which involved the proprietor in considerable loss. He resumed operations after a short delay, continuing but a brief period when he established the Air Line in the same place.

In the fall of 1870 he came to Hersey, having fallen into precarious health, to take control of the paper now known as the Osceola Outline, coming here for the purpose at the solicitation of D. A. Blodgett and Dr. Norman Teal, the latter at that time acting as editor. Mr. Winchell, later the founder of the Plainwell (Allegan Co.) Independent, and subsequently elected to the Legislature of Michigan, came simultaneously to aid in establishing the Outline on a permanent basis. The first copy was issued Jan. 5, 1871. In May, 1872, Mr. Radcliffe succeeded to the sole control by purchase, and in 1881 changed the name of the paper to its present style. At the date of his removal to Hersey the site of the place was chiefly in its natural condition, and the present location of his residence and office was covered with primeval forest. In 1873 he purchased

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"block 68," cleared a small "patch" and erected a building for his business. His residence is on the same tract. He is the owner of 80 acres of land on section 13, Richmond Township, and holds 240 acres additional in different parts of the county. In 1877 he was appointed express agent.

Soon after coming to Hersey he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has continued the incumbent of the position. In the fall of 1880 he was elected County Coroner, and has been successively reelected. In the fall of 1884 he was elected Treasurer of Osceola County, by a majority of 633.

The marriage of Mr. Radcliffe to Mary French occurred in 1855, at Painesville, Ohio. She was born in Perry, Lake Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail French, a family of Vermont origin. They have two children,—Harriet, the wife or George W. Moore, lumberman in Missaukee Co., Mich. She is a graduate from the female Seminary at Painesville, Ohio. Lucy E. is at home with her parents. Mrs. Radcliffe is an able assistant in the mechanical department of the *Outline*.



Township, was born in Germany, March 12, 1835, and when he was 15 years of age emigrated thence with his parents, Frederick and Frederica Mitchell, to Hamilton, Ontario, and later to London. His father was a farmer in "das Faderland," and followed the same vocation after reaching the New World.

Mr. Mitchell's first important move in the world was his settlement in a matrimonial enterprise. He was married Sept. 15, 1859, near Stratford, Ont., to Elnoia Ruppert. She was born Nov. 16, 1837, in Prussia. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have nine children, namely: Adam, Maggie, Annie, Mary, Grace, Catherine, John, Lewis and William. Adam is married, and is a farmer in Richmond Township; Maggie married Jerry Golkey, a hotel-keeper at Chippewa Lake; Anne is the wife of John Roth, at Reed City.

Mr. Mitchell came to Michigan in June, 1862, and located a claim of 80 acres on section 22, Richmond

Township, of which he is still the proprietor, and also 80 acres respectively on sections 27 and 28, and 120 on section 29 of the same township. He has about 200 acres under cultivation and in fine farming condition.

In 1882 he opened a bar and billiard-room at Reed City, where he traffics in the articles common to similar establishments. He built the building where he operates in 1882, and retains his residence on his farm two miles south of Reed City.



illiam L. Stiege, farmer, section 10, Richmond Township, was born in Buffalo, N.
Y., June 29, 1835; his father, Carl Stiege, was a native of Germany. In the fall of 1865 the subject of this sketch came to Osceola County and took possession of 80 acres of land on section 10, under the regulations of the Homestead Laws, and has since resided there. He has 45 acres under good cultivation, and a comfortably equipped home. He also is in possession of some village property.

Mr. Stiege was married in Newaygo Co., Mich., Oct. 3, 1867, to Miss Mary Roberts, and they are the parents of six children, namely: Sanford, Lewis, Louisa, Josephina, Albert and Benjamin.



Township, was born April 20, 1816, in Conquest, Cayuga Co., N. Y. He is the son of Noah and Betsey (Mott) Wetherell, both of whom are deceased. The father was born in Massachusetts, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and fought at the battle of Lundy's Lane. The parents died about the year 1840, in Cayuga Co., N. Y., and were separated in their deaths only six days. The mother was born in the near vicinity of the Catskill Mountains in New York.

In 1840 Mr. Wetherell removed from his native



State to Livingston Co., Mich. He purchased 80 acres of land in the township of Conway, removing thence to Grand Blanc, Genesee County, in 1861. He was in the hotel business there 18 months, in which he was fairly successful. He exchanged the property for 80 acres of land in the township of Montrose in the same county, coming thence to Hersey, in 1880. He bought nearly 67 acres of land, on which he established his homestead. He is a Republican in principle and has held the Supervisorship of every township in which he has lived, except Hersey. He was one of the delegates to the Convention in Livingston County when the party was organized. He was Treasurer of Montrose seven years, was Justice of the Peace and State Road Commissioner. He opened the road from Chesaning to Clio in 1875.

He was married June 19, 1834, in Conquest, Cayuga Co., N. Y., to Mahala Ferdig. Their children were born as follows: Cynthia, Sept. 4, 1835 (died March 24, 1857); Hannah J. was born Dec. 15, 1837; Mary E., April 24, 1840; Eri H., Oct. 18, 1842; Hiram, Jr., Nov. 6, 1846 (died Nov. 8, 1852); Helen, Dec. 15, 1852. The mother was born Dec. 4, 1815, in Conquest, and is the daughter of John and Hannah (Waters) Ferdig. Her parents died in Middleville, Barry Co., Mich., aged respectively 60 and 55 years. The golden-wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Wetherell was celebrated by their children in June of the current year. Two of their daughters reside in Osceola County.



enry K. Smith, harness and trunk maker at Reed City, was born July 27, 1848, in Truro, Colchester Co., Nova Scotia. His parents, William C. and Renew (Nelson) Smith, were natives of the same province, where his father died, in May, 1872. The mother is still living there, aged 76 years.

Mr. Smith is the ninth of ten children born to his parents, and passed the first 17 years of his life on a farm. He served from that age until he was 21 years old, at Truro, in acquiring his trade. He opened his business at Woburn Center, Mass.,

and after a trial of six months' duration he returned to his home and soon after opened a shop at Maitland, 12 miles from the place of his birth. Two years later he went to Lowell, Mass., and operated there and at Bath and in other towns. He came to Reed City in 1876, and established himself in the business of harness-making. Meanwhile he erected the building in which he is now managing his business, which is two stories in height above the basement, is 23 x 55 feet in height, and constructed of brick. His business relations require the aid of four assistants.

Mr. Smith was married Sept. 26, 1877, to Julia E. Stoddard, and their three children were born as follows: William R., July 31, 1878; Mary R., deceased, and Mabel, born Aug. 26, 1883. Mrs. Smith was born in Detroit in June, 1847, and is the daughter of Rodman and Mary Stoddard.



ames H. Hope, farmer, section 20, Hersey
Township, was born Feb. 17, 1842, in Kalamazoo, Mich. His parents, Edward and
Amelia A. (Stevens) Hope, are both natives of the State of New York. His father is of mixed
English and Scotch parentage; his mother descended from Irish and Dutch ancestry. They were early settlers in Kalamazoo County, where the father erected the first frame barn built in the township of Texas. They live on a farm two miles trom the village of Edmore, Montcalm Co., Mich.

Mr. Hope was reared on a farm, and Aug. 7, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 25th Mich. Vol. Inf. His regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division and 23d Army Corps, General Schofield commanding, and was mustered out of the military service of the United States June 24, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C. Mr. Hope fought at Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and his regiment was in breastworks at the time of the surrender of General Johnston. They came to Jackson, Mich., where they were paid off, and after reaching home Mr. Hope spent a year in recovering his former state of health.

He became interested in farming, and operated two years as manager of his father's farm. He next went to Nebraska and worked one season by the







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DEsdemona H. Gooch.



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month, returning thence to Kalamazoo County, remaining there one year. In 1871 he came to Hersey Township and secured a claim of 80 acres of land by purchase from the individual who had become its proprietor under the Homestead Law. Mr. Hope found himself obliged to go back to first principles to protect his title and re-entered the claim. About 15 acres were partially improved, and the clearing had a small log house. The latter is now their home, and the entire place manifests the care and energy of the owner.

Mr. Hope was married Jan. 29, 1870, to Sarah J. Ross, and they have one child—Cora B.—born June 3, 1872. Mrs. Hope was born June 7, 1850, in Norwich, Ont. Her mother, Mary (Mustard) Ross, died in Norwich when her daughter was about nine years old. Her father, Hopkins Ross, is living in the village of Hersey. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Hope are named Wm. H., Nelson A., Mary J. (twin sister of Mrs. H.), Sylvester, Daniel (deceased), and Martha A. Three brothers and a sister of Mr. Hope are all living. They are Charles E., Mary A., Isaac H. and Chauncey C.

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enjamin F. Gooch, farmer, section 25,
Richmond Township, is one of the earliest
settlers in Osceola County and is as closely associated with the history of the "first
things" of the county as any other member
of its pioneer element. He has been a resident of Michigan since early childhood, his father,
Benjamin Gooch, having removed from his native
State to the Territory of Michigan in 1834. He was
a merchant and lumberman in Maine, where he was
born, and married Lucy Boyington.

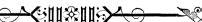
In the year named they set out with their family of nine children to found a home in Michigan. They traveled westward on the Erie Canal, and while in the immediate vicinity of Rochester, in the middle of the night, the wife and mother rose from her berth, made her way to the deck, and as the watchman observed her she suddenly walked overboard and sunk from sight! The watchman roused the occupants of the boat, and in half an hour her life-

less body was rescued from the cold waters. Every effort at resuscitation was made, but in vain, and she was buried in the beautiful cemetery of Mount Hope in the southern suburb of the city of Rochester, and the bereaved family pursued their sad journey to their destination. The senior Gooch had disposed of all his business interests on leaving the Pine-Tree State, and the money realized—all in gold —was in a belt clasped around the body of the wife. and was the means of her death, as its weight prevented her rising to the surface. The family located in Wayne Co., Mich., where, later, the father married Phebe Sherman, and they became the parents of four children. In 1848 they removed to Kent Co., Mich., where the father died of small-pox. His wife died in 1847, in Plymouth, Wayne County.

Mr. Gooch of this sketch was born March 20, 1831, in Machias, Washington Co., Maine. He was but three years old when he was deprived of his mother's care. Until he was 16 years of age he passed his life in the manner common to farmers' sons in a pioneer period. He was a level-headed boy, having a well-balanced temperament, formed of the excellent traits of a mixed Scotch and English ancestry, the former predominating and descending to him in the maternal line. The element of active effort is his leading characteristic and has marked all his life. He is an embodiment of the principle of doing a duty himself instead of delegating what needs to be done to the chance of a transferred duty. His education consisted chiefly of a comprehensive knowledge of Daboll's Arithmetic, obtained by resolute braving of the wintry winds daily a distance of nearly two miles, where he was a pupil in a log school-house with horizontal windows, stone fire-place, "stick" chimney and slab seats. But in this instance, as in thousands of others, the achievements of Mr. Gooch attest the value of rugged training and lack of the effeminating appurtenances of the life of to-day, which fosters weakness and extracts the vigor and fire from the human composition.

The capital was removed from Detroit to Lansing at a time when that portion of Ingham County was a wilderness, and in three localities the eager citizens began to build with all haste. A Mr. Randolph, who owned a foundry, engaged the senior Gooch to draw a load of stoves to Lansing, and Benjamin was

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sent with the team. Mr. Randolph gave him in addition a quantity of cast-iron boot-jacks to peddle in the city on commission, which he did, and sold them when there was not a painted building in the place. All finishing material had to be drawn from Detroit with teams, and the people waited for the advent of winter and snow in order to facilitate transportation of heavy merchandise.

In 1849 Mr. Gooch went to Virginia, where he worked by the month in a steam saw and grist mill, and also aided in the management of a carding-machine. He operated in that capacity until 1853, when he returned to Michigan and engaged as a farm assistant and as a lumberman in the woods near Grand Rapids.

In the fall of 1855, in company with three other men and driving an ox team, Mr. Gooch proceeded to the northern extremity of the thoroughfare in Mecosta County, to a point four miles north of the present city of Big Rapids, when the site of the plucky and prosperous city was not marked by a single structure. On the fifth day of September he began cutting a road northward into the wilderness, crossing the boundary of Mecosta County into Osceola County on the 14th day of the same month. This was the the first wagon road in Osceola County. settlers had come in the previous spring, and had utilized the water routes, coming hither by means of canoes on the Muskegon, the general method of travel in Northern Michigan previous to the day of railroads and State thoroughfares. The line of road constructed by Mr. Gooch extended to Cat Creek, a distance of 16 miles. The party were joined by Delos A. Blodgett, who made a permanent settlement and became inseparably connected with the development of Osceola County, but who removed to Grand Rapids, where he is now a resident. Nicholas Rescoe also came with them. He is still a resident of the county.

In the latter part of November, Mr. Gooch hired a Mr. and Mrs. Dildine and their daughter—eleven years old—at Grand Rapids, and moved them to Cat Creek. It is believed these were the first white women within the county limits.

In that winter Mr. Gooch shot a large number of deer, and a lynx. He has still in his possession a robe made from the pelts of six wolves which he killed the same winter. The exigencies of the time

in which he became a resident of Northern Michigan developed his abilities as a hunter, and he has shot deer in the counties of Kent, Newaygo, Mecosta, Osceola, Missaukee and Clare, at a date when the present sites of Big Rapids, Reed City, Hersey and Evart were fair fields for the hunter's harvest, which he gathered with his rifle on more than one occasion.

Mr. Gooch passed the winter in the discharge of his duties as foreman of a logging party and lumber camp, and in the spring of 1856 pre-empted 160 acres of Government land where he has since maintained his residence. Later, he bought 40 acres additional. He made a small clearing on his original purchase, built a log shanty and entered with characteristic vigor and energy into the work of clearing his farm. He is now the proprietor of 200 acres of land, of which 110 acres are free from stumps and in valuable farming condition.

In the spring of 1857 he set out 100 apple-trees on his farm, which he bought from John Foxbury, of Walker Township, and drew from Grand Rapids with an ox team, a distance of 75 miles, as the road was constructed. Many of these trees are still in a flourishing condition, some of them having branches 15 feet long. When these trees were planted the ground was still the resort of deer, wolves and foxes. The orchard scheme of Mr. Gooch was the source of much comment among the farmers of Grand Rapids and vicinity, as it was firmly believed that apples could not be raised so far north as Osceola County. He was told by one distinguished gentleman that some of his trees would live and blossom on the south side and perhaps one or two apples might mature on the south side of the core, but the severity of the climate would prevent the sap circulating all around the apple. The apple crop of the orchard in 1884 (current year) is 400 bushels. The fact is, the fruit is more perfect and hardy than in regions farther south.

A prominent faculty of Mr. Gooch, and one which has been of inestimable value to him as a pioneer and in other capacities, is his superior abilities as a pedestrian. In the fall of 1857 he was troubled by a decayed tooth. The only available instrument in the settlement was an old-fashioned pair of turnkeys, and on their application to the tooth it was crushed, proving only an aggravation of the difficulty. Mr.







Gooch retired with a determination to endure the suffering, but it proved too much for his endurance, and he arose before morning and started afoot for Grand Rapids, walking the entire distance to that city, where he procured the services of L. D. Rogers, who is still living and pursuing his profession in the same place. Traversing the distance from Richmond Township to Grand Rapids in those early days was a common practice with Mr. Gooch, who has preserved no record of the number of times he has made the trip—"hundreds of times."

The first school-house in Osceola County was built on the northwest quarter of section 25, Richmond Township, and was donated by Mr. Gooch for the purpose to which it was devoted.

The first official dignity borne by Mr. Gooch was that of Highway Commissioner, his jurisdiction including the entire county, which was then attached for municipal purposes to Mecosta County, and known as Green Township. In the spring of 1861 the township of Richmond was organized, the meeting for that purpose being held at the house of D. A. Blodgett. Nine votes were cast. Mr. Gooch was elected Town Treasurer, Justice of the Peace and School Inspector. Mr. Gooch was one of the Judges of Election.

The echoes of the shot at Sumter in their journey round the world aroused the spirit that actuated the pioneers of Osceola County in their toil and privation, and Mr. Gooch, in May, before the wave of patriotism had surged across the continent, made another journey on foot to Grand Rapids to search for a recruiting officer, full of an invincible determination to lend his aid to preserve intact the integrity of his country. He went thither alone, and was the first enlisted man from his county. He enrolled in Co. F, Third Mich. Vol. Inf. The regiment was mustered in 1,040 strong, Col. Daniel McConnell commanding. Mr. Gooch was under fire in all the important engagements in which his regiment was involved, and in the common experiences of skirmishes and deploys. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, and afterwards, while stationed at Arlington Heights, to guard against rebel invasion, he had some interesting experiences.

On one occasion, when foraging in the corn and potato fields beyond the line of Union pickets, the party was discovered by the rebels, who sent a shell

into the field they had just left. No one was injured, but they returned to gather the potatoes dug by the missile, which they are with a grim relish, in consideration of the murderous intent which failed of its purpose and added to their stores.

During his period of military service, Mr. Gooch received four wounds. At the battle of Fair Oaks he sustained an injury to his right arm from a gunshot, and in the same conflict a piece of shell struck his right shoulder; but he remained in the ranks. The regiment went into the second fight at Bull Run with about 500 men. The command was deployed to make a feint attack upon the main line of the rebel army, a movement which depleted the ranks of the "Third" to a fearful extent, roll-call showing that 20 more than half the number who went into action were either killed or wounded. All the colorbearers and color guards were killed or wounded. Mr. Gooch had borne the regimental standard presented by the ladies of Grand Rapids since the siege of Richmond, and during the second fight at Bull Run he was shot through the right thigh. After spending two months in the hospital he came to Grand Rapids on recruiting service, for which he was specially detailed. He rejoined his regiment previous to the battle of Gettysburg, where he was a fourth time wounded, by a minie-ball, in the calf of the right leg. This injury was so severe as to cause him to be sent to the hospital, and his life was seriously imperiled by the appearance of gangrene in the wound, and from which he remained eight months in the hospital. He was discharged June 21, 1864, and returned to his farm. He is a member of Post John J. Bagley, Grand Army of the Republic.

In the spring of 1865 he was elected Supervisor of Richmond Township, which then comprised the entire county. In the fall of 1866 he was elected Surveyor of the territory of Osceola and Mecosta, then included in one county, and held the position. two years. Since the organization of the county he has officiated as Superintendent of the Poor, a number of terms as Justice of the Peace, and has served several times as Director of the County Fair. He has been also a Director of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Osceola, Lake and Wexford Counties. Mr. Gooch is a Republican in the completest sense of the term. He did not vote for Pres-



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ident on becoming of suitable age, being 90 miles from his polling place. His first Presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont, and his suffrage has been cast in an undeviating line for the nominees of the Republican National Convention. He took an active part in the Blaine and Logan campaign. He is a member of the fraternity of Masons and belongs to the "Old Settlers' Union" of Mecosta County.

A fact worthy of note is that Mr. Gooch, D. A. Blodgett, and Luther O. Schofield, the three first settlers in the vicinity of Hersey, used neither whisky nor tobacco in any form. Mr. Gooch brought the first cow, pig and hens into the county.

His portrait appears on another page, and will receive a hearty welcome from the pioneer patrons of this work, as well as from later settlers of Osceola County, who have learned his worth as a man, neighbor and citizen.

He was married Oct. 17, 1865, in Ionia, Mich., to Desdemona Harrington. Sylvia E., adopted daughter, was born June 8, 1868, in the State of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Gooch are of the class who grow old gracefully. They rank among the bon camarades of their generation, as is exemplified by an account of a maple sugar frolic which transpired in their "sugar bush" in the season of 1884, and at which were present representatives from all classes, conditions and generations. The assembly disposed of the proceeds of nine barrels of sap in the course of two hours! The central source of enjoyment was the complete manufacturing system of the works, consisting of pipes, pans, syphons and fire arches. Mr. Gooch has 600 buckets and hundreds of trees, and the gathering is done by horse-power. The occasion was one of the most satisfactory of local county entertainments.

Mrs. Desdemona Harrington Gooch was born in Charleston, N. H., one chilly day in October, the 17th, more than 50 years ago (1830 or '31), but was born in the day-time, however, and has loved the light ever since and kept cool.

When a child of seven or eight years her parents left their Eastern home and moved West and commenced pioneer life in the near vicinity of Grand Rapids. There were no district schools in those days in that region, and she was taught at home with her younger sister and brother by an elder sister who

had been educated in the East. Before she was 16 she had read Rollins' Ancient History and Josephus, besides Scott's and Byron's poems, and worse yet, Young's Night Thoughts, Milton's Paradise Lost and other similar productions. Her mind did not give way, however, as might be supposed. She didn't even die, but came very near it; was very sick for more than a year, and was only saved by a kind mother's intelligent care.

She recovered, and went to Grand Rapids, which had grown somewhat, and attended Prof. Everett's Academy. The Professor was a man of gigantic intellect, and she nearly worshiped him for his knowledge.

Mrs. Everett taught the female department, was remarkably sweet-tempered and agreeable, as gentle and considerate as a kind mother to all her pupils. Both of them understood making learning a delight, and she loved them both, and does yet. She left the academy to teach a district school, but returned again in company with her younger sister, after which she taught the village school of Newaygo a year, rode thither from home, a distance of 36 miles, on horseback (no stage-coach nor railroad from Grand Rapids to Newaygo then),—rode a vicious black horse belonging to Benj. Wright, who then carried the weekly mail between the two places. Nearly every foot of the road led through dense, primeval forest, but she enjoyed its gloomy grandeur, also the spirited paces of the horse. He would pace, trot or gallop, at the behest of his rider. And here let it be stated, the same horse carried home the teacher in addition to the weight of the mail bags, when the school term was done. Then she attended the union school on the east side one term to study French and the higher mathematics. She also taught one term in the same school while Rev. James Ballard was Principal. Meanwhile Grand Rapids had become an incorporated city. Afterwards she taught two years in succession in the upper department of the same school when Prof. Chesebro was Principal. Her health began to fail, went home to rest, then taught the village school at Laphamville (now Rockford) several terms, after which she taught the winter term of school in 1860-1 She returned home and comin Big Rapids. menced the study of medicine with Dr. Henderson, of Grand Rapids. Helped run a soldiers' aid so-

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Mrs. Gooch is the daughter of John and Phebe (Field) Harrington. Her parents were natives of Vermont, where they were married, and after a residence of some years removed to New Hampshire, coming thence in 1838 to Kent Co., Mich.

Daniel Field, the maternal grandsire of Mrs. Gooch, descended from an ancient English family, whose record was traceable back to its two Norman and Saxon sources. He married Hannah Whitman, and they became the parents of 13 children, all of whom are deceased. The sturdy, independent traits which distinguished the stocks in which their families had their origin, have marked each successive generation and are faithfully reproduced in the character of Mrs. Gooch.

Her portrait is presented on another page.



Lake Township, is a son of Alexander and Jane (Robertson) Shields, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Scotland. Some time after their marriage in Scotland the parents emigrated to the American continent, and after a residence for a time in Canada they came, in 1864, to the Peninsular State and settled in Kalamazoo County. Mr. Shields, senior, died in Canada while on a visit to his daughter.

The subject of this sketch was born on "Scotia's Isle," Feb. 22, 1841, and was almost 12 years old when the family emigrated to America. In 1861 he came to Kalamazoo County, lived about two years there, and then went to Allegan County, this State, where he was employed about 13 years by Kellogg, Sawyer & Co. In the spring of 1876 he came to this county and purchased 80 acres of land in Rose Lake Township, but remained in the employment of Kellogg, Sawyer & Co. until the spring of 1880, when he settled upon his land, which he now occupies, and where he has 48 acres in a good tillable condition.

Mr. Shields is a citizen of high standing in his

community, and has been honored with the office of Township Treasurer for a term of two years. In his political views he sympathizes with the Prohibitionists, and as to religion both he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

The marriage of Mr. Shields to Miss Belle Mc-Gonegal took place at Battle Creek, Mich., June 7, 1871. She was born in Scotland Sept. 15, 1852. Her parents, William and Mary C. McGonegal, were natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. S. have four children, namely, Nellie M., Anna M., Frank C. and Lizzie B.



Roy Township, was born Sept. 16, 1845, in Licking Co., Ohio. His father, William Bassett, was a native of Martha's Vineyard, and descended from French ancestry, who came to this continent in the early Colonial days in search of freedom from religious persecution. He married Permelia Skeels, a native of the State of New York, of English and German extraction. The family removed to Licking Co., Ohio, where the father died, in 1850, aged 40 years. The mother died in Ohio, in January, 1879.

Mr. Bassett began his struggle for an independent livelihood at the age of 14 years, and operated as a laborer in various avenues until the advent of the rebellion. He was early awakened to the dangers which assailed the Federal Government, and enlisted June 21, 1861, in Co. C, 39th Ind. Vol. Inf. The regiment was afterwards mounted and became the Eighth Ind. Vol. Cav., and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. Buel, Corps Commander. Among the battles in which Mr. Bassett was in action were the celebrated engagements at Shiloh, Corinth, Bridgeport, Ala.; and at the conflict of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, he was wounded by a rifle ball, the shot entering the joint of the left hip, whence it was extracted three weeks later. In September, 1863, he rejoined his regiment in Tennessee and continued in active service until the war was over. He received an honorable discharge June 24, 1865, at Madison, Ind. He was a second time wounded in







the arm, in North Carolina, which was but a slight injury, and did not wholly disable him from duty.

On finding himself at liberty to resume the life of a civilian he came to Bluffton, Wells Co., Ind., where he was employed in a saw-mill until 1867, when he came to Saginaw County, Mich. In the spring of 1868 he made a homestead claim of 80 acres of land in Le Roy Township, and later entered a similar claim on section 8. He was one of the first of the permanent settlers in the township previous to its organization, which he was largely instrumental in effecting. In the fall of 1878 he exchanged the tract of land on which he had resided more than 10 years for 80 acres of land which is now his homestead, and of which 30 acres is under improvement. He is a Republican in political preference, and from the beginning of his residence in Le Roy Township has been active in the promotion of its local interests. He has officiated as Supervisor seven years, as Township Clerk one year, Treasurer two years, and in other positions of less importance.

Mr. Bassett's marriage to Alice Randolph took place Dec. 25, 1875. They have no children, but adopted two,-Lennie and Edith. The latter is not living. Mrs. Bassett was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., in March, 1855, and is the daughter of Jonathan F. and Almina (Eastwood) Randolph. Her father is deceased. He was born in Pennsylvania, and was a pioneer settler of Osceola County. Mr. and Mrs. Bassett belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.



illiam Hoffmeyer, farmer, sec. 17, Richmond Tp., was born in Allen Co., Ind., April 22, 1846. His parents, Lewis and Catherine Hoffmeyer, were natives of Germany. William spent his life in his native State until the fall of 1869, when he came to Mecosta Co., Mich., and lived there until the fall of 1875. He then came to Osceola County, where he has since resided. At present he owns 80 acres of land, of which he has 20 acres subdued to cultivation and in good condition.

He has held the office of School Moderator. Both

himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

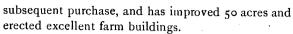
Mr. H. was married in the village of Big Rapids, Mich., on the 21st day of April, 1873, to Frederika Traptrow, who was born in Germany, Aug. 14, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmeyer have had six children, one of whom died in infancy. The names of the living are Fred, Susanna, Ida, May and Emma.



eter Carlson, farmer and stockman, resident on section 27, Le Roy Township, was born Sept. 29, 1832, in the southern part of the kingdom of Sweden. His father was a farmer in that country and died when the son was about three years old. His mother remained the guardian of her seven children, and Mr. Carlson was in her maternal care until her death, when he was 15 years of age. He then found himself thrown on his own resources, and he engaged as a farm assistant. He was occupied in that manner until 1860, when he was married, in Sweden, to Betty Swantson. They have had 10 children, three of whom are deceased,—Tilda (1st), John (1st) and Nannie: Ida, Charles, August, John (2d), Tilda (2d), Alma and Francis yet survive. Mrs. Carlson was born in July, 1835, in Sweden.

After marriage Mr. Carlson purchased a farm in Sweden and was its manager until his removal to the United States in 1870. He sold the place before setting out for America. Landing at the port of Boston he resided there a brief time and proceeded to Troy, N. Y., whence he went to the State of Indiana. Later he made another removal, to Lamont, Ill., where he was employed in quarrying stone.

He arrived with his family in Osceola County in 1872 and purchased a farm of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, which included 40 acres of land, and was situated on section 27, Le Roy Township. Some time after, he sold the place and purchased 80 acres located in a different part of the same section. To this he has added 80 acres by

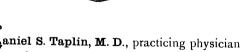


Mr. Carlson is a Republican of decided character. and, with his wife, belongs to the Lutheran Church.



ames B. Sprague, farmer, section 30, Rose Lake Township, is a son of Harlow C. and Angeline (Sayles) Sprague, the former a native of New York State and the latter of Canada. They married and settled in Ionia Co., Mich., but afterward moved to Indiana, and, after a residence there for a time, to the State of Iowa. In 1871 they came to Osceola County and located in Rose Lake Township, where they still reside. Of their eight children, three are deceased,-Sarah, Rebecca and Silas. The living are Jasper, Francis, Amelia J., Almeria and James B.

The latter, the youngest of the family and the subject of this biographical outline, was born Feb. 24, 1862, in Lake Co., Ind., and remained with his parents until the present time. In the spring of 1884 he was elected Township Clerk, having served in that capacity a short time previous to his election, by appointment. In his views of national issues he advocates the principles of the Republican party.



and surgeon, at Reed City, was born in Orleans Co., Vt., July 31, 1844. His parents, Richard and Susan (Ordway) Taplin, were life-long residents of the Green Mountain State. The former died Feb. 9, 1853, in Orleans County, aged 38 years. The mother died in the same place, in November, 1865. Five of their seven children are living,-Julia, George, Mary, Daniel and Merrick.

At the age of 22, Dr. Taplin followed the fashion of his forefathers and bought a farm in Irasburg in his native county. In 1870 he disposed of his landed

interests and engaged in the business of cotton manufacturing for some years, after which he became a student in the office of Dr. J. Conant at Great Falls, N. H., where he read medicine preparatory to attending lectures, three years. He entered Detroit Medical College, and continued his studies and afterwards entered upon his career at Manton, Mich., and practiced six years. In the winter of 1879-80 he attended the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated in the spring of 1880. He established his permanent business at Reed City in September, 1881, and has secured a fair recognition in his profession. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Dr. Taplin was married June 2, 1876, to Mary Abbott, daughter of Sheldon and Sarah (Cawley) Abbott, natives of Vermont, where Mrs. Taplin, the fifth child of a family of six, was born, at Barton, Dec. 28, 1841, and where the father is still living, at the age of 88 years. He is an extensive farmer and lumberman. The mother died at that place in 1853.



illiam L. Hooper, mechanical engineer and farmer on section 28, Le Roy Township, was born Aug. 13, 1837. His father, Richard Hooper, was born in England and bred to the vocation of ship carpenter. He married Augusta Lancaster, and later emigrated to Oxford Co., Ont. Soon after their arrival in the Dominion of Canada their son was born. The father became Superintendent of the Canada Ship-building Company, in which capacity he operated many years. He is now 84 years of age, and resides in Woodstock, Oxford Co., Ont. The wife and mother is 80 years old, and the pair of octogenarians are in the possession of perfectly preserved faculties of mind and body. Both grandsires of Mr. Hooper passed most of their lives in the British naval service. His maternal grandfather died from the effects of a fall from a ladder while on duty, breaking his neck thereby. He was 94 years of age. The mother was born on shipboard in Plymouth Harbor, and was brought up on the sea.

Mr. Hooper remained in the place of his nativity





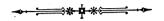


until he was 20 years of age. On the 17th of February, 1861, he left his home for San Francisco, Cal., and operated a short time as a miner in the Golden State, but on the outbreak of the gold excitement in British Columbia he proceeded there and entered into a company for mining purposes; but, the venture proving unprofitable, the relation was soon dissolved, and Mr. Hooper engaged in the capacity of engineer, of which he had acquired a practical knowledge in San Francisco, entering the employment of J. G. Jackson, a prominent miller and lumberman of Mendocino Co., Cal. He continued in the same position 12 years, obtaining a large salary. Meanwhile he made seven visits to his parents in Canada. He was a prominent musician, and connected with several brass bands. The exposure to which he was subjected in his business resulted in a partial paralysis of his lower limbs, and by medical advice he determined to come East. May 8, 1876, he started for the city of Philadelphia, but on reaching Ann Arbor, Mich., the home of the parents of his wife, a change in plans was made, and they went to Ontario. By advice he decided to come to Northern Michigan, and he accordingly bought 80 acres in the township of Le Roy. The place has since been his homestead, and from a slightly improved state when he became its owner he has brought nearly all the acreage into a valuable condition, having 56 acres under good cultivation. Dec. 27, 1883, his residence and a part of its contents were destroyed by fire, and in its place he has since erected a large frame house, at a cost of \$1,500. He is a Democrat in political persuasion.

Mr. Hooper was first married in January, 1867, in Woodstock, Ont., to Margaret Cumming. She was born in Scotland, and died March 17, 1869, in San Francisco, of heart disease, aged 36 years, leaving a daughter,—Margaret A. The latter was born in California Aug. 20, 1868, and resides with her grandparents in Canada. She is a cultivated young lady, and is on the eve of receiving her third diploma from the Ontario College, which completes her course of study.

Mr. Hooper was again married, March 13, 1872, in Dexter, Mich., to Lizzie H. Edwards. Six children have been born of their union,—Percy W., Emma G., Daisy M., Charles R., Eugene L. and Alice E. Mrs. Hooper was born Aug. 14, 1851, in Ann Arbor, and is the daughter of Thomas and

Louise (Kellett) Edwards. Her parents were born in New York State, and are both deceased. She was educated in the schools of Ann Arbor, and is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hooper was brought up in the Church of England.



elah G. Moulton, farmer, section 18, Rose
Lake Township, was born in the county of
Jefferson, State of New York, on the 14th
of February, 1846. He was brought up at
the home of his parents, and was 12 years of
age when his parents removed to this State
with their family.

At the early age of 18, Mr. Moulton demonstrated his willingness to sacrifice his health and even life for the support of the legitimate Government of his country, by enlisting, Feb. 26, 1864, in the 13th Mich. Vol. Inf., and serving honorably until the close of the war. He then returned to Allegan Co., Mich., where he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He continued there until the fall of 1871, when he came to this county and settled upon a quarter section of land in Rose Lake Township, of which he had taken possession under the provisions of the homestead laws the previous spring. At the present time he owns a fine farm of 320 acres, and has almost 200 acres in a state of good cultivation. In 1881-2 he erected a magnificent barn, 38 x 76 feet in dimensions, with a wing 32 x 64 feet. The horse barn is 30 x 40 feet in size. In quality these buildings are second to none in all this county.

Mr. Moulton's business capacity and integrity have been attested by his election to the offices of County Superintendent of the Poor for four years, Supervisor of Rose Lake Township four years, Township Treasurer three years, etc., etc. In respect to political issues he is classed with the Republican party, and in religion he, as well as his wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. M.'s parents, Belah D. and Corinda J. (Walls) Moulton, were natives of the Empire State, and their children were, in order, Irving L., Belah G. and Ida J. The subject of this sketch was married in Martin Township, Allegan County, Dec. 6, 1871, to Miss





4. E. Suryer



Mary C., daughter of Cortland B. and Clarissa (Snyder) Smith. She was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., May 4, 1851. Her father was a native of Vermont and her mother was born in New York State. They came to Michigan in 1854, settling in Allegan County, locating in Rose Lake Township, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton are the parents of seven children, namely: Forest R., Belah D., Charley B., Myrtle M., Earl L., Verne V. and Harry G.



libert E. Sawyer, lumberman at Sawyerville, Rose Lake Township, was born in Charlemont, Franklin Co., Mass., Oct. 4, 1820, the youngest son in the family of six children; from the age of 6 to 18 years he

lived away from home, his mother having died when he was young. He was brought up on a farm, and from the age of 18 to 22 he worked out in that vocation by the month. According to his inherited nature as a Yankee, he then struck out as a peddler, in which business he continued for a period of six years. About the year 1850 he moved to Ohio and remained in that State about two years, engaged in the stove business. This he sold out, and came to Michigan, locating in Wayland, Allegan County. During the following year he was engaged in different occupations, and then he was employed by Israel Kellogg for almost nine years, stocking the mill and piling lumber. Next, he returned to the village of Heath, in the same county, and formed a partnership with David Coy in the business of running a steam saw-mill. Two years afterward Mr. Coy sold out his interest in the mill to Israel Kellogg, Mr. Sawyer's former employer at Wayland. They continued together some two or three years, when Mr. Kellogg made his son, J. E. Kellogg, a present of his interest in the business. This relation continued about five years, when they closed in that county.

In 1871 Mr. Sawyer came to Osceola County and purchased 3,000 acres of timbered land. In the spring of that year, in company with J. E. Kellogg, he commenced the erection of the steam saw-mill at

"Sawyerville," named in his honor. Here they employ, on an average, 40 men the year round, the mill having a capacity of 100,000 feet of lumber daily. In 1872 they also built a tram road from Sawyerville to LeRoy, for the purpose of conveying their lumber to the railroad. In the fall of the same year, Mr. Sawyer erected a fine residence, which he has since occupied. When he located his mill here, not a stump was to be seen between Sawyerville and Le Roy. He cut the way through in order to get in his boilers and heavy machinery for the mill. During the winter seasons they put in large numbers of logs, sometimes exceeding 10,000,000 feet. In their work they have 50 horses and oxen. They also own two stores, one at Sawyerville and one at Le Roy, where they have an extensive trade.

In politics Mr. S. is a staunch Republican.

His parents, Elias and Harriet (Williams) Sawyer, were natives of Massachusetts, married in Charlemont, and resided there during their lives, the father a carpenter and joiner by trade. They had six children, namely, Ellsworth, Ethan, Charles, Emily, Albert E. and Persis.

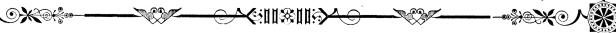
Mr. Sawyer was married in June, 1861, to Ann Ritchey, of Martin, Allegan Co., Mich. They have five children,—Mary Jane, Willard W., Alice, Isabella and Albert B.

In the portrait of Mr. Sawyer, on the opposite page, the Portrait and Biographical Album of Osceola County has the likeness of a representative lumberman of Northern Michigan. The works at Sawyerville, of which he is the proprietor, present a fine picture of the extent and merits of the lumber business. A series of photographs taken on the premises, contain views worthy of permanent reproduction in oil.



harles M. Pierson, farmer, section 31, in
Hersey Township, was born March 6,
1855, at Pierson, Montcalm Co., Mich.,
where his parents, George M. and Nancy E.
(Peck) Pierson, are now living. They have been residents of Montcalm County since the

fall of 1854, when they removed there from the State of New York, and made a home in the depths of a





wilderness, so unbroken and new that they were obliged to cut their road to their location from the main route of travel for several miles. The father was twice married and has three children by his first wife, viz.: Theodore M., Florello J. and George J. Charles M., Thomas P., Mary E., Albert L. and Minnie L. are the children of the second marriage.

Mr. Pierson is the eldest of the children born of the second marriage and remained under his father's care until he was of age, when, in 1876, he came to Hersey Township and bought 116 acres of land of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company. He has improved about 33 acres and erected a good farm house, and is rapidly establishing his property in the most desirable condition. Mr. Pierson is a Democrat in political sentiment.

He was married Dec. 25, 1877, to Eva E. Hastings, and they have two children,—George E., born Aug. 17, 1882, and Grace E., born June 19, 1884. Mrs. Pierson was born April 27, 1856, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Edward H. and Mary E. (Streeter) Hastings, who are now residents of Lakeview, Montcalm Co., Mich. Their children—Eva E., Etta A. (see sketch of F. T. Turner), Ethan E. and Ina May—are all living.



ilhelm Blank, dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, flour, feed, corn, oats, lath, shingles, lime, cement and other building materials; also wines, liquors, beer, tobacco and cigars, at Reed City. He was born May 20, 1845, in Natzton, Germany. He was a herder and farmer in his native country, and emigrated in 1868 to the United States. He passed the first two months after his arrival on this continent in Baltimore, coming thence to a locality in the vicinity of Chicago, tarrying there but a brief time, and proceeding to Wisconsin, and eventually to Michigan. He went to Morley, Mecosta County, and engaged in railroad construction, from May, 1869 to 1870. In 1870 he came to Reed City, and in June, 1871, opened a saloon which he conducted until 1874, when he added the balance of the stock,

the entire catalogue representing a value of about \$6,000.

Mr. Blank was an early comer to Reed City, and in company with E. Trout bought a railroad shanty, which they managed jointly six months, since which time Mr. Blank has operated alone. He also owns, besides his store, 160 acres of land near Reed City, and two houses and lots in the city.

His marriage to Bertha Kuehl occurred Jan. 19, 1875, at Reed City, and they have two children: Charles, born Nov. 15, 1876, and William, born March 11, 1878. Mrs. Blank was born in Germany, Jan. 16, 1848.



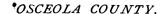
Township, was born Feb. 14, 1834, in Bourbon Co., Ky. His father was of New England parentage and of English lineage, was a mechanic in Kentucky and in 1840 removed his family to Shelby County and later to Mercer Co., Ohio. The mother, Rachel (Plummer) Riggs, was born in 1805, and is a descendant from genuine "Blue-Grass" ancestry. She resides with her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Bailey, in Le Roy village.

Mr. Riggs was a child of six years when his parents moved to the Buckeye State, where they resided for a time in Pickway, Shelby County. After the death of his father, he succeeded to the cares and responsibilities of the family, being the oldest of three children left fatherless, and has since cared principally for his widowed mother.

He was married in Auglaize Co., Ohio, to Sarah A. Bennett. She was born in Shelby County, and reared there and in the county where she was married. Her parents were well-to-do farmers in the Buckeye State. Eight children have been born to herself and husband, four of whom are deceased—Elizabeth, Thomas G., an infant and Rachel. Those surviving are Permelia F., Emma A., Ida F. and Martha J.

After marriage Mr. Riggs followed the trade of a shoemaker until the folly of the Southern States culminated in armed rebellion, and he entered the

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army before the war had passed through the first year of its existence. He enlisted March 22, 1862, in the 57th Ohio Inf., Co. C, and the regiment was attached to the command of General Sherman. He was a sharer of the chances of war in some of the most hotly contested battles in which the corps of General Sherman was involved and was wounded June 22, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain, receiving a gunshot wound in the left eye. He remained in a hospital until the close of the war. After receiving his discharge he resumed his trade at Coldwater, Mercer Co., Ohio, remaining there until the date of his removal to Michigan. In 1869 he came to Paris, Mecosta County, where he worked as a shoemaker a few years, coming meanwhile to this township and county, where he located the farm on which he now resides, and of which he took possession in 1870. He owns 80 acres of land, of which he has improved all but 10 acres, and placed it in fine farming condition.

He adheres to inflexible Republican principles in his political views. He has been Justice of the Peace and has also discharged the duties of minor official positions.

The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



Rose Lake Township, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., on the fourth day of February, in the year 1847. He received a common-school education and remained in his native State until 1867, when he came to Barry Co., Mich. Residing there until the spring of 1869, he came to this county and homesteaded 80 acres of land in Rose Lake Township, where he has since made it his residence. He now owns 120 acres of land, and has 74 acres of the same in a fair state of cultivation. He thus has a very fine farm, for this pioneer country.

Mr. Bowker has been entrusted with public office of some responsibility, having been School Director, Overseer of Highways, Vice President and Director of the Osceola, Lake and Wexford Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.

The marriage of Mr. Bowker to Miss Carrie Brogden took place Feb. 6, 1867, in Cayuga Co., N. Y. She was the daughter of Abraham and Catherine (Gay) Brogden, and was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., July 16, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. B. now have two children, namely, Katie S. and Clifton. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. B., in his principles of national government, is a Democrat.

His parents, Jefferson and Sophronia (Henderson) Bowker, were natives of the State of New York, and married and settled in Tompkins County, that State. The former died in Cayuga County, in the Empire State, in 1857, and the latter is still living.



born Dec. 8, 1828, in the township of Butler, Wayne Co., N. Y. Horace Peck, his father, was born May 24, 1789, in Connecticut, and died in Butler, Nov. 15, 1865, aged 77 years. His mother, Anna (Burch) Peck, was born April 1, 1793, in Washington Co., N. Y., and died in August, 1878, in Butler. They had nine children.

Mr. Peck learned the jeweler's business when he was 17 years of age, and after completing his term of service went to the academy at Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., and spent a year there as a student. On the termination of his studies he engaged as a salesman in a drug store, where he was occupied six months. In November, 1848, he began to prepare for his profession, and after five years of practice he opened an office at Wolcott, Wayne Co., N. Y., pursuing dentistry there 13 years. He went thence to South Butler, in the same county, and operated there jointly in the drug business and as a dentist. August, 1866, he came to Lowell, Kent Co., Mich., and entered upon his profession of practical dentist, operating at that point six years. He moved to Middleville, remaining six months, going thence to Caledonia and entering the drug business. He settled at Reed City in 1875. His office was the first in the line of dentistry established at that point, and



Dr. Peck has succeeded in establishing a first-class

Dr. Peck is a charter member of the first lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows at Reed City. He was Town Clerk in the township of Butler, Wayne County, and has officiated two years as Treasurer of Reed City. His marriage to Phebe J. Calkins occurred April 20, 1854, in Westbury, Wayne Co., N. Y. Mrs. Peck was born Feb. 4, 1835, in Butler Township. The family includes five children: Annie J., born in Wolcott, N. Y., March 22, 1857, married Cornelius Crawford, a druggist in Caledonia, Kent Co., Mich.; Nathaniel W. was born Aug. 28, 1859, in Wolcott, N. Y., and is a jeweler at Reed City; Bethiah C., born July 15, 1864, in Wolcott, N. Y., married Clark Williams, of Reed City, baggage master in the employment of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad corporation; Sarah C. was born April 11, 1867, in Lowell, Mich.; Fred L., born May 16, 1872, in Lowell, is the youngest child.



rank T. Turner, farmer, section 29, Hersey Township, was born Aug. 27, 1852, in in Foxcroft Township, Piscataquis Co., Maine. His parents, Bradman A. and Fidelia Turner, are natives of Maine and still reside in the county above named. They have four sons,-Charles P., Frank T., Walter L. and George A., all of whom are living.

Mr. Turner passed the years of his minority on his father's farm. In the fall of 1872 he came to Michigan and worked two winters in the lumber woods, after which he returned to his native State, where he operated as a farm assistant by the month, nearly two years. In March, 1875, he came to Detroit, going thence after a brief stay to Montcalm County, where he operated the winter subsequent in the lumber woods. In March following, he engaged in farming in the same county, becoming interested also in lumbering in its various branches.

He came to Hersey Township in the spring of 1881 and purchased the property on which he has established his homestead. It comprised 40 acres of land in a wholly wild condition, of which he has

cleared and improved 15 acres. Mr. Turner is present Township Treasurer (1884), in which position he is serving his second term. He is also School Assessor.

He was married June 3, 1878, to Etta A. Hastings, and they have one child-Ethan Altan-born May 12, 1882. Mrs. Turner was born Jan. 15, 1860, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Edward H. and Mary E. (Streeter) Hastings. They are residents of Montcalm County and are the parents of four children. Mr. Hastings was born in Vermont; his wife is a native of St. Lawrence Co.,

Mr. Turner is a Republican in political opinion. and, with his wife, is a member of the Methodist Church.

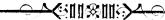


oren Blanchard, farmer, resident on section 32, Hersey Township, was born Jan. 27, 1831, in the town and county of Onondaga, N. Y. His father was English by descent, and was a farmer all his life and married Susan Fellows, of New England origin.

Mr. Blanchard was a resident of Onondaga until he attained to man's estate, when he bought a farm in Marcellus Township. Four years later he sold the place and returned to his native town, became a land-holder and lived there nearly seven years. In the spring of 1861 he bought 160 acres of land in Washtenaw Co., Mich. In 1867 he sold the place and removed to Ann Arbor to obtain better educational advantages for his children. A year later he returned to the neighborhood whence he had removed, and bought a farm which he occupied seven years. In the spring of 1877 he came to Hersey Township, where he made a permanent location. He was in financial difficulties when he came to Osceola County, and he bought his farm, teams and cows on time, relying on energy and industry to enable him to overcome his indebtedness, which he has accomplished, and has added 80 acres to his possessions in company with his son Arthur.

Mr. Blanchard was married in the fall of 1852 to Esther Marsh. She was born Jan. 5, 1833. They have three children: Augusta M., born Aug. 24.







1853; Arthur J. (see sketch); Irving B., born Sept. 3, 1860. Mrs. Blanchard is the adopted daughter of Ebenezer and Rebecca Carr. The former died in Manlius, N. Y.; the latter died in 1878, in Washtenaw Co., Mich. Mr. Blanchard is a Republican, and, with his wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



avid G. Mason, deceased, formerly a farmer on section 32, Richmond Township, was born Oct. 12, 1829, in Essex Co., N. Y. He married Sally Fairbanks and settled in Chautauqua County, in the Empire State. Later he removed to Pennsylvania, and came thence in the spring of 1877 to Osceola County. He purchased 80 acres of land on which he operated until his death. Three children constitute the issue of his first marriage,-Frank A., Flora and an infant who received the name of the surviving sister, and who died in extreme infancy. The mother died in Chautauqua County, and Mr. Mason subsequently married Christina Albord, a resident of the same county. Two children-Lynn A. and Alice M.were born to them.

Mr. Mason was an influential and leading citizen of Richmond Township, where he was an early settler in the history of the township. He died March 4, 1884, and ten days later was followed by his wife, who died March 14, 1884.



John Johnson, farmer, section 27, Le Roy Township, was born Nov. 6, 1844, in Wexshire, Sweden. His father, John Johnson, senior, is living in the same place in the "old country," and is 85 years of age. His mother, Augra (Guhands) Johnson, has attained the same age. They have been farmers all their lives and reared their sons to the same calling.

Mr. Johnson became self-sustaining when he was

12 years old. He came to the United States with a brother. They made their first stop at Muskegon, where they were employed in a saw-mill; they went thence to Grand Rapids and found employment as laborers in the construction of a railroad. They made their way next to Indiana and from there to Illinois, where they labored together on the Green River Canal. They returned to Grand Rapids. where they operated a year, and in 1869 purchased 80 acres of land of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company together. They purchased 80 acres additional at a later date, of which they are still the joint owners, and which is in excellent farming condition, with fine buildings, including a valuable residence.

Mr. Johnson was married Dec. 19, 1877, at Le Roy, to Johanna Carlyle, and they have three children,-Johanna E., Charles A. and Amanda. mother was born in Sweden, Oct. 13, 1859. parents were farmers in that country and in 1870 emigrated with their family to the United States, locating in Illinois. They became residents of Le Roy Township in 1873.

Mr. Johnson is a Republican in political faith and principles and sustains the issues of that element. He and his wife belong to the Lutheran Church.



arren S. Denniston, farmer, section 32, Hersey Township, was born Oct. 8, 1854, in Eckford Township, Calhoun Co., Mich. His parents, Samuel and Rosanna (Fenton) Denniston, are members of the community of farmers in Eckford Township, Calhoun County. His father was born on Grand Island in the Niagara River, and is about 65 years of age. His mother is 55 years old. They had eight children,—Alice, John M., Warren S., Asahel A., Rosanna (deceased), Mary, Emory (deceased) and Elmer.

Mr. Denniston was married in 1874, when he was 20 years of age, and remained at home until he attained his majority. On reaching that period he assumed the management of his father's farm, which he conducted two years. In 1877 he purchased a small tract of land, on which he resided about 18

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months. At the expiration of that time he sold his home and again became interested in the management of the family homestead, continuing to operate thereon two years, when, in December, 1880, he came to his present location in Osceola County. He bought 40 acres, which included 10 acres already chopped, three acres logged and without buildings. He erected a log domicile in which he resided one year, and it is now utilized as a hen-house. Within the short time he has been a resident of the place he has placed 36 acres under thorough cultivation, doing nearly all the necessary work himself. He is a Republican in political faith and action.

Mr. Denniston was married July 20, 1874, to Elva F. Hart. Two children have been born to them,—Melinda S., April 12, 1875, in Walton Township, Eaton Co., Mich., and Ora L., June 19, 1884, in Hersey Township. Mrs. Denniston was born Nov. 5, 1854, in Walton, and is the daughter of William and Judith A. (Stone) Hart, the former of whom was born Dec. 10, 1814, and the latter in 1820,—both in the State of New York. They died near Olivet, Eaton Co., Mich. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Denniston were born in the order here named: Ada M., Alanson M. (deceased), Eber D., Carrie, Elva F. and Eunice A.



nson Berger, farmer, section 34, Richmond
Township, was born Oct. 13, 1835, in Germany, and is the son of John and Catherine
Berger. The parents emigrated to the United
States from Germany, and settled in Wayne
Co., N. Y., where the mother died in 1861, and
where the father still resides, aged 84 years. They
had a family of eight children.

Mr. Berger is the youngest son, and was in infancy when his parents became residents of the State of New York. He has lived in Osceola County since 1856, when he bought 80 acres of land in Richmond Township. His farm now includes 85 acres, of which all but 20 acres is in tillage. Mr. Berger is politically identified with the Republican party. He has been Constable three years, besides having officiated as School Assessor and Overseer of Highways.

He was married in the township of Richmond, July 24, 1859, to Nancy M. Robbins. Their children are eight in number,—Anna L., Carrie J., Etta V., Evaline K., Ada R., Franklin H., Leona M. and Nina M. The first daughter is the wife of James W. Gregg, of Pennsylvania. Carrie married Clarence A. Whitney, and lives at Duluth, Minn. Mrs. Berger was born Dec. 8, 1840, in Potter Co., Pa., and is the daughter J. G. Robbins. (See sketch.) Mr. and Mrs. Berger are the first couple married in Osceola County.



eter Gunkel, farmer, section 22, Le Roy Township, was born May 25, 1830, in Prussia. He obtained the education required by the laws of his country, remaining at school until 14, when he was apprenticed to acquire the blacksmith's trade, serving nine years and six months. He afterward entered the German army and was in the military service three years. In 1856 he came to this continent, locating in Hamburg, Ont. In May, 1857, he was married, in Ontario, to Mrs. Catherine (Bentley) Bender. She was born in Hesse Darmstadt Aug. 2, 1832, and came to the American continent when 14, her father's family locating in the Dominion of Canada. Her first husband died there about 1855, leaving her with one child, Katie. Six children have been born of her second marriage, namely: Caroline, Oct. 25, 1859; August, July 5, 1861; Minnie, Feb. 28, 1863; Charles, Nov. 26, 1865; Eliza, Sept. 12, 1875; John, born Nov. 25, 1865, died Oct. 14, 1883.

After his marriage Mr. Gunkel followed his trade in Ontario until 1869, the year in which he removed his family to Michigan. He was a pioneer settler in Le Roy Township, locating a homestead claim on which he has since been resident. The period in which he became a citizen of the township was one of the severest in point of hardship for the settlers in the early history of Osceola County. There was no work to be had. For weeks, no salt could be obtained, and often there was no bread. Sometimes a few potatoes could be procured, and only the abundant wild game in the forest prevented general suffering from actual starvation, which for a long period

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was imminent. Mr. Gunkel succeeded in keeping "the wolf from the door," and as his family maintained good health he weathered the season of privation. His farm is in excellent condition, with good and suitable farm buildings.

Mr. Gunkel is a Republican of the genuine stamp. realizing the full value of republican institutions to this generation. He has educated his children, and his family are honored and respected, as they deserve. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church.



rank A. Mason, farmer on section 32, Richmond Township, is the son of David G. and Sally (Fairbanks) Mason. (See sketch of D. G. Mason.) He was born Jan. 16, 1851, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. He attended the schools of his native county until he was 13 years of age, and since that time he has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, working as a lumberman in the seasoms of that business. He owns 40 acres in Mecosta County, including 15 acres of improved land. In political faith and connection he is an adherent of the Republican party.

He was married June 10, 1876, at Big Rapids, to Cynthia, daughter of Abner Joslin. She was born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 3, 1844.



enry L. Watson, Secretary and member of the Ashton Lumber Company, located at Dewing's Station, Le Roy Township, was born April 9, 1857, in Onondaga Co., N. Y. His father, John Watson, was a descendant from New England ancestry and was born in New York. He came thence with his family to Grand Ledge, Mich., where he was extensively engaged in lumbering. His mother, Rebecca J. (Lee) Watson, is also a native of the Empire State, and both parents are now resident at this place.

Mr. Watson was 10 years of age when his father

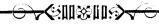
transferred his family and interests to Michigan, where they settled in Eaton County, in the vicinity of Lansing. Thence they went later to Grand Ledge. where Mr. Watson completed his education. he was 19 years of age he became self-sustaining and engaged as a saw-mill assistant in Ashland Township, Newaygo County. He went thence to Baldwin, Lake County, where he engaged in teaching in the public schools. Eventually he engaged with Dewing & Sons in the lumber business at Baldwin, their interests being transferred to Le Roy Township, this county, in the fall of 1880. In the spring of 1883 the Ashton Lumber Company was organized, of which Mr. Watson was made Secretary, holding equal shares in the profits of the business. Since the organization, he has acted as resident manager. He is an adherent of the Republican party, and is Justice of the Peace.

He was married Sept. 23, 1877, at Grand Ledge, to Myra J. Lamson, and they have three children,-Edward H., Flora E. and Lee. The parents of Mrs. Watson, Henry and Harriet (Robinson) Lamson, were born respectively in Vermont and New York. and were farmers. The father is deceased. Mrs. Watson was born June 11, 1858, in Grand Ledge, where she was reared to womanhood.



eter A. Auer, Clerk in the Second Comptroller's Office in the Treasury Department 梦翠 at Washington, D. C., was born April 15. 1849, on the Rhine, Prussia. His parents, John H. and Maria Auer, are natives of Prussia, and removed with their family in 1853 to the city of New York, and afterwards resided successively in Schenectady, Perry, Moscow and Mount Morris, in the Empire State, where his father pursued the business of tailor, later removing to Almont, Mich., and afterwards to Reed City. (See sketch of J. H. Auer.)

Mr. Auer was carefully educated, and at 17 became a clerk in Almont. He attended school after a year's service in that calling, and continued his studies a similar period. In 1868 he interested himself in insurance business, in which he operated two



years. In 1870 he engaged in teaching, in which he was occupied two years. In October, 1872, he came to Reed City and entered upon the pursuit of the same calling; also for a year was Deputy Postmaster. He obtained a position as Clerk in the Treasury Department at the National Capital, and attended the Law Department of the Columbian University, where he was graduated, in the spring of 1877. Since that date he has discharged the duties of his position in the Department, and at intervals has practiced as an attorney.

Mr. Auer was married in 1875, to Emma L. Patterson, daughter of J. Q. Patterson, of Reed City. (See sketch of J. Q. Patterson.) Mr. and Mrs. Auer have two children, namely: Harry, born May 10, 1878, and Nellie, born April 19, 1881.

In March, 1882, Mr. Auer was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, and is also qualified to practice in the Circuit Courts of Michigan, to which privilege he was admitted at Hersey. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter.



Rose Lake Township, was born in Fayette
Co., Ind., June 17, 1844. Until 1870 he
lived in his native State, except what time he
was in the army. He enlisted in August, 1862,
in the 75th Ind. Reg. Vol. Inf., served three
years and came home unharmed. In the year 1870
he came to Osceola County and "took up" 160 acres
of valuable land in Rose Lake Township, under the
special act of Congress relating to lands for soldiers.
Here he settled and has since lived, having 50 acres
improved and in good tillable condition.

He was married in Huntington Co., Ind., to Lydia J. Shields, a native of that State, and they have one child, Mary Alice. Mr. Wells' parents, John and Susanna Wells, were natives of North Carolina, who married and settled in the State of Indiana. While working in a well, Mr. W. received injuries from which he died. Mrs. W., his widow, is still living.

Mr. Wells, the subject of this sketch, has been honored with the public offices of Highway Commissioner, Justice of the Peace and School Assessor. In political matters he sympathizes with the Republicans.



ill L. Beardsley, shingle-maker, resident in Hersey, mills on section 29, Cedar Township, was born Aug. 21, 1842, in Albany, N. Y. He is the son of Leonard and Gertrude (Lamphier) Beardsley. His father was a merchant in Albany and died there in 1852. Both parents were natives of the State of New York. The mother is still living, in Cannonsburg, Kent Co., Mich. She was born in August, 7824, and has been the mother of three children. One daughter, Catherine C., is living; another daughter, Carrie, is deceased.

Mr. Beardsley came with his mother when 11 years of age, in 1853, the year succeeding the death of his father, to Grand Rapids, removing the following year to Cannonsburg. His mother bought a farm and established thereon a mill for carding wool, in which pursuit, combined with farming, Mr. Beardsley was engaged about seven years. Within the first year of the war he enlisted in Co. H, 21st Mich. Inf. The regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division and in the corps of General McCook, attached to the Western Army. Among the most important battles in which he was under fire were those of Perryville, Chattanooga, Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain. He was in service throughout the war and received an honorable discharge in May, 1865. He returned to Cannonsburg and resumed the occupations of former years. In 1866 he began to operate as a land locater in the northeastern part of Michigan, in which he met with success until the financial stringency of 1873, which terminated his labors in that direction. He engaged a year in farming, and in 1875 he opened a mercantile enterprise at Ada, Kent County. He sold his business at the end of a year and became interested in lumbering at a point 15 miles north of Grand

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Rapids. Four years later he erected a steam shingle-mill at the same point, where he operated a year, removing the mill thence in 1880 to Cedar Township, where it is still operating. The business is prosperous and bids fair to be a permanency.

Mr. Beardsley is a Republican in political principle and action. He served four years as Township Clerk while resident in Cannonsburg.

He was married Jan. 1, 1868, to Victoria Bell Livingston, and they have four children, viz.: Orlo M., Adazell, Ella Bell and Retta M. Mrs. Beardsley was born Sept. 16, 1848, in Canada, and is the daughter of John and Malinda (Woods) Livingston. Her parents died in Richmond, Ont. Their other children were named as follows: Nancy M. (deceased), Sarah, Carrie E., Happy L., Ada, Harvey and John V.



avid M. Tillman, farmer, section 33, Richmond Township, was born Feb. 13, 1852, in Allen Co, Ind. John Tillman, his father, was born in Pennsylvania and married Sarah Castleman, a native of Ohio. After their marriage they settled in Allen County, and are now resident there. In their family have been six children,-Delilah, David, John, Margaret, Henry and a child that died in infancy.

Mr. Tillman of this personal account is the oldest son. He studied in the public schools until he was nearly 20 years of age, when he became a student in the Normal School at Valparaiso, in his native State. At the age of 23, in 1877, he came to Osceola County. He worked as a farm laborer by the month a short time, when he rented a farm, which he continued to manage two years. In the summer of 1882 he bought the farm which now constitutes his homestead, and which contains 80 acres of land. It was under some improvements, and at this writing-two years later-50 acres of the place are subject to the plow. Mr. Tillman is in affiliation with the Democratic party and its issues. He has officiated as School Director of the District in which he resides.

He was married Sept. 2, 1877, in Richmond Town-

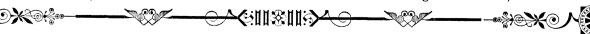
ship, to Ida M. Noyer, and their two children were born as follows: Lee C., Sept. 28, 1880, and Frederick E., May 21, 1883. Isaac J. and Catherine (Ole) Noyer, the parents of Mrs. Tillman, were natives of Pennsylvania. She was born May 4, 1860, in Randolph Co., Ind.



ndrew H. Brandow, lumberman and dealer in real estate at Evart, was born April 5, 1846, in Green Co., N. Y. His father, John H. Brandow, was in early life a farmer He was born in Greene Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1820, and was married June 8, 1844, to Abigail Hornbeck, a native of Sullivan Co., N. Y., born Feb. 28, 1824. Andrew H. is the oldest of their children; Eli is a farmer in Hartwick Township; Nelson A. operates at Muskegon in the interests of William A. Daugherty, buying timber and logs; William B. died when 20 months old.

In March, 1860, the family came to Newaygo Co., Mich., where the father engaged in lumbering, and in 1865 formed a partnership with his son, in the prosecution of lumbering interests. He is now retired and resides on a valuable farm comprising 120 acres in Croton Township, Newaygo Co., Mich.

In 1868 Mr. Brandow closed his business relations with his father and came to Osceola County, embarking as a contractor, putting in logs in the interest of non-residents, in which he operated extensively, the "put" amounting some years to 15,-000,000 feet. He was considered the heaviest operator for his age on the Muskegon at that date. He formed a partnership with John A. Bell, which was in existence and operative about seven years. At the same time he owned a half interest in a sawmill at Evart, associated with W. A. Wightman, and also owned a shingle-mill located four miles north of Evart in Osceola Township. His real-estate proprietorship includes about 7,000 acres, a third of which is in pine timber. He owns a valuable farm in Algoma Township, Kent County, which is included in the limits of the village of Rockford, and is the



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proprietor of a farm of 80 acres in Missaukee Co., Mich.

In 1883 he formed a business association with Stephen F. Dexter, which continued one year. In addition to his more important occupations, he deals in all variety of lumber products.

He is a member of the Order of Masonry.

Mr. Brandow was married June 13, 1871, in Rockford, Kent County, to Mary A. Pierson. They have had one child, Arthur C., born April 10, 1874, in Evart, and died Aug. 8, of the same year. Mrs. Brandow is the daughter of Aaron B. and Clarissa M. Pierson, and was born Nov. 25, 1852, in the State of New York.

The portrait of Mr. Brandow, accompanying this sketch, deservedly embellishes this ALBUM, being that of a representative business man of this enterprising county.



ngus McKay, farmer, section 28, Hersey
Township, is the proprietor of 200 acres of
land where his homestead is located, on
which he settled in March, 1882. The farm
was in a wild condition with the exception of
a small "slashing." He was born Sept. 1,
1854, in Oxford, Ontario Co., Ont., and is the son of
William and Christina (Graham) McKay. His
father was a soldier in the British Army and belonged
to the 93d Highlanders, and after his removal from
Scotland, his native country, to the Dominion of
Canada, he was appointed a militia Captain. He
died Jan. 4, 1868, in East Zorra, Oxford Co., Ont.,
at the age of 75 years. The mother is a native of
Scotland and resides on the homestead in Ontario.

Mr. McKay was educated in the common schools of Canada, and was reared on a farm. After reaching his majority he managed a portion of his father's farm, which had been divided into shares. In March, 1882, he sold his interest and came to Hersey Township. He has cleared and otherwise improved 32 acres of his farm. He is a Republican in political sentiment and action. His marriage took place Jan. 16, 1878, to Anna McKay, and they are now the parents of two children,—Agnes M., born May 18,

1880, and George A., June 4, 1882. Mrs. McKay was born Sept. 19, 1856, in Oxford Co., Ont. Her parents, Alexander and Dorothy (McDonald) McKay, were residents of West Zorra, where the father died Feb. 4, 1881; the demise of the mother occurred in May, 1863. They had five sons and six daughters, all of whom are living.



obert W. Hall, hardware merchant at Hersey, was born Oct. 20, 1853, in Oxford Co., Ont., and is the son of William and Mary (Pavey) Hall. His father was a native of England, and after his emigration from the land of his birth he was a farmer in the Dominion of Canada, where he died about 1860.

Mr. Hall became an assistant in a mercantile establishment at Bell's Corners, on the Ottawa River, in Canada, where he operated three years, subsequently passing three years as a farm laborer. In August, 1874, he came to Michigan, and operated two years as a lumberman in Osceola County, after which, in company with his brother John, he opened a store for the sale of general hardware merchandise, which they managed jointly five years. At the end of that time Mr. Hall became the sole owner by purchase, and has since continued its management singly. His stock of stoves, ranges, agricultural implements, etc., averages about \$5,000. He makes a specialty of the sale of Jewel stoves, deals in spouting and other building fixtures, and manages a fully equipped repair shop. In 1880 he started a furniture store, associated with H. T. Lewis. They were burned out in March, 1884, sustaining a loss of \$1,000. Mr. Hall has established a small furniture and undertaking business over his hardware store, and is doing a satisfactory business. In 1881 he opened a harness shop, which is constantly stocked with an assortment of all goods common to similar establishments. In 1884, with John H. Manning, he bought a saw and shingle mill in Hersey, with a capacity for the daily manufacture of 40,000 feet of lumber and 35,000 shingles, and requiring the assistance of 35 men. During the season he has a threshing-machine in operation in the surrounding country,

in charge of a competent manager. Mr. Hall owns his residence and two lots therewith, and three other village lots; also 160 acres of pine land in Cedar Township. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity,—Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He is also an Odd Fellow. He has officiated two years as Village Councilman, and is present President of Hersey village. He was Treasurer of Richmond Township two years.

Mr. Hall's marriage to Maggie Beers occurred Jan. 2, 1882, in Baldwin, Lake Co., Mich., and they have one son, William, born June 4, 1884. Mrs. Hall is the adopted daughter of Dr. Beers, who died near Hersey in 1878. She was born in Portland, Mich., in 1862.



aniel W. Gould, farmer, section 8, Highland Township, was born July 13, 1843, in the State of New York. His parents went when he was six months old to Stark Co., Ohio, and four years later removed to Calhoun Co., Mich. His father, Rev. Joseph Gould, was for a long period of years a minister in the Baptist Church. After growing old in the exercise of his parochial efforts, he retired, and at the time of his death was an inmate of the family of his son, James Gould, at Kalamazoo. He died in 1876, aged 86 years. Abigail Gould, the mother of Daniel W., was born in New England and was of English descent. She died in Athens Township, Calhoun Co., Mich., April 2, 1861, aged 65 years.

Mr. Gould is the youngest of four children born to his parents, and he was under parental control and attended school until the age of 18 years.

He entered the army of the Union during the first year of the Civil War, enlisting July 28, 1861, in the 44th Ill. Vol. Inf., enrolling in Co. H. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Noblesdoffs, and was assigned to the Army of the West. Mr. Gould was in six different campaigns and 36 battles, among them Pea Ridge, Farmington, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca and others of equal importance. He was present at the siege of Murfreesboro, Jonesboro and Franklin. At the last

he received a gunshot wound in the left side, which inflicted permanent injury. He escaped capture by the rebels and was mustered out of service at Galveston, Texas, in September, 1865, after a period of active military service including four years and two months. He returned, after his discharge, to Athens Township, Mich., and became a farmer, pursuing that profession there two years. He set out for Osceola County in September, 1867, and entered the papers securing a homestead claim of 160 acres of land in Highland,—the second settler who came into the township,—and made a permanent location. The stillness and quiet of the unbroken forest pervaded the entire surroundings, and he set himself vigorously to the task of converting the wilderness into a home. He has since sold 80 acres, and has about seven-eighths of the remainder under improvements. Mr. Gould is a Republican and true to the principles for which he braved the fate of war. He has been Highway Commissioner and Treasurer of his Township.

His marriage to Jane Teal occurred July 3, 1865, in Battle Creek, and they are the parents of three children,—Edith, Frank and Jennie. Mrs. Gould was born in September, 1845, in Jefferson Co., N. Y. Her father has been deceased some years. Her mother resides in this township. Mrs. Gould came to Michigan in 1861. She and her husband belong to the Baptist Church, of which society Mr. Gould is Clerk.



Township, was born April 29, 1838, in Bavaria. At the age of eight years he found himself thrown on his own resources, and he earned his own living thenceforward as well as he could, until his marriage, which occurred Jan. 21, 1851, to Wealthy Bigameyer. They, have had nine children,—Henry, Mary, William, John, Charles, Anna, Ella, Frank and Della. The mother was born June 21, 1831, in Bavaria.

Two years after marriage Mr. Byers came to America. He landed at the port of New York with his little family, and resided in that city about two years: he went thence into the country and passed

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four years as a general laborer. In 1856 he went to Geauga Co., Ohio, where he operated as a farm laborer until the breaking out of the Rebellion, which afforded him an opportunity to better his fortunes and to prove the spirit in which he adopted the issues of the country for which he had abandoned the home of his birth. He enlisted Dec. 22, 1861, in the 128th Ohio Vol. Inf., Co. E, under Col. C. W. Hill. The duty of the regiment was chiefly to guard the rebel officers taken prisoners of war and confined on Johnson's Island in Sandusky Bay. He received an honorable discharge Jan. 17, 1865. He returned to Geauga County, where he continued to reside until the fall of 1868, the date of his coming to Michigan.

He secured a claim of 80 acres on section 36, where he established his homestead permanently. The condition of things was primitive; there were no roads and the township of Burdell was for some time afterward unorganized. He has made extensive improvements on his farm, and erected excellent buildings. In political faith he is a Republican, and in religion the family are Catholics. His children are all unmarried, and there has been no death in his family.



Hersey Township, was born Sept. 25, 1857, in Ontario Co., N. Y. His parents, Henry D. and Charlotte (Chaffee) Francisco, are natives of the State of New York. They came thence in 1861 and located in Grattan Township, Kent Co., Mich. In 1868 they removed to the township of Bown in the same county, whence, in 1876, they came to Hersey Township and located on section 33, where they are now resident. (See sketch of H. D. Francisco.)

Mr. Francisco accompanied his parents in their several removals, and was 18 years old when they came to Osceola County. He was married Sept. 23, 1882, to Alta Sturdevant, and they are now the parents of one child, Orra V., born Jan. 8, 1884. The mother was born June 19, 1858, in Yates Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Sheppard and Olivia (Cooper)

Sturdevant. Her parents are living in Reed City, and her father is estimated to be one of the best mechanics in Osceola County. John, Francis and Alta are their three children.

Mr. Francisco belongs to the Republican element in politics.



mos B. Perrin, Superintendent of the Graded Schools at Reed City, was born May 22, 1847, in Sherman Township, St. Joseph Co., Mich. He is the fourth child of his parents, Andrew and Eliza (Burch) Perrin. His father was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., and resides in Park Township, St. Joseph Co., Mich., in retirement, his youngest son being in charge of the management of the farm. The mother of Amos B. was born April 6, 1822, in Niagara Co., N. Y., and died in St. Joseph Co., Mich., Sept. 18, 184-. Five of their eight children are living.

Mr. Perrin was a pupil in the common schools and an assistant on his father's farm until he was 17 years of age, when he entered the preparatory department of Hillsdale College, where he was a student four years, teaching winters to secure means to defray his expenses. He passed the school year of 1873-4 at the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and on leaving that institution he went to Benzie Co., Mich., and took charge of the schools at Frankfort, as Superintendent, officiating in that capacity four years. He passed the year following at Parkville, St. Joseph Co., Mich., and in 1878 entered upon his present incumbency. The assistant teachers are seven in number, and the department individually controlled by Mr. Perrin contains 82 pupils. The school is in a prosperous condition, and under the management of Mr. Perrin is advancing to a grade commensurate with the progress of Reed City. The first class graduated at any school in Osceola County took their diplomas in June, 1883. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and of the Odd Fellows, and during the last two years has officiated as a member of the County Board of School Examiners.

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He was married June 26, 1877, at Frankfort, Benzie Co., Mich., to Clara, daughter of Lucius and Betsey Marvin. She was born Aug. 5, 1858, in Tuscola Co., Mich. Her father is a merchant.

illiam H. Hawkins, of the firm of Hawkins Bros., grocers at Reed City and Ashton, was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Sept. 15, 1849. His parents, Joseph and Lucy (Hill) Hawkins, were natives respectively of New Hampshire and Ohio. William H., the subject of this sketch, lived at home with his parents until 12 years of age, and then worked upon a farm for three years; next, he was apprenticed for two years to learn the mason's trade, and followed this occupation until 1882, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Harvey W., at Reed City, for the purpose of carrying on the grocery business. In this line they succeeded well, and last spring (1884) they established a branch store at Ashton, where Mr. Hawkins, of this sketch, is in charge, and having a good trade.

In his political principles Mr. H. acts with the Prohibitionist party, and he is a member of the Masonic Order and of the A. O. U. W.

In Genesee Co., Mich., April 18, 1875, Mr. Hawkins married Miss Flora Graham, daughter of R. W. and Sarah J. (Warner) Graham. She was born in Flint Township, that county, Sept. 20, 1855. The children now in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins are three in number, namely: Lulu F., Daisy G. and Ralph W.



elson J. Tabor, farmer, section 4, Sherman Township, was born Dec. 13, 1847, in Franklin Co., N. Y. He was educated in the common schools, and instructed in the duties of farm labor, in which he engaged independently at the age of 19, and on attaining his majority he came to Michigan and secured a homestead claim of 80 acres in Sherman Township. He

devoted himself without delay to its reclamation from a state of nature, and settled permanently, becoming a resident thereon in 1869. He has accomplished a good degree of successful effort and has 50 acres under cultivation and supplied with all necessary farm buildings and fixtures. Mr. Tabor is a Democrat.

He was married March 23, 1883, in Cadillac, to Fanny Barton, and they are the parents of two children—Ernest and Orion W. Mrs. Tabor was born July 20, 1854, in Big Prairie Township, Newaygo County, and is the daughter of William and Dorothy (French) Barton, natives respectively of the North of Ireland and of France. She is niece of Judge James Barton, whose abilities, position and public services in Newaygo County have acquired for him a fame which will live as long as the county has an organic existence. Mrs. Tabor has been educated with care, and when she was 20 years of age she entered the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, where she completed a course of study and was graduated. She has been a successful and popular teacher.



wision merchant at Reed City, was born June 6, 1842, at Waterloo, Ont. His parents, John and Mary (Youngblut) Fleischhauer, are natives of Germany and are still living at Gad's Hill, Ont., where the father is enjoying a retired life.

Previous to the age of 17 years he was reared on a farm, and in 1859 he commenced his career in mercantile life as a salesman in a general store. Later, he established himself in the same business in company with Joseph Schaeffer in Waterloo. Two years after, his partner purchased his interest, and he operated as a clerk in the employment of B. Devitt as book-keeper and salesman for some time. In 1870 he became book-keeper in L. Breithaupt's leather and shoe finding house at Berlin, Ont., where he was employed about two years, when he engaged as a traveling salesman for the same house, operating in that capacity more than five years. In July, 1877, he moved from Berlin, Ont., to Reed City, Mich., and

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founded his business at Reed City in the same month. In the fall of 1882 he took possession of his present quarters in the Opera Block. His stock is valued at \$3,000, and comprises a well-selected assortment of groceries and provisions, crockery and glassware, and his business also includes a jobbing trade in kerosene oil. He requires the aid of three assistants. He is the owner of his residence, four lots therewith, a dwelling and lot in another part of the city, a business building opposite his stand and three lots variously situated in the city.

He was married Oct. 18, 1864, in New Hamburg, Ont., to Elizabeth Gingrich. Their children were born as follows: William G., Aug. 20, 1865; Alfred M., March 31, 1867, at Waterloo, Ont.; Mary A., at Berlin, Dec. 28, 1870; Arthur E., at Berlin, June 27, 1874 (died Oct. 15, 1880), at Reed City; David S., at Berlin, Ont., Jan. 27, 1877. Mrs. Fleischhauer was born in Wilmot Township, Waterloo Co., Ont., and is the oldest daughter of Michael and Mary Gingrich, and have both died since she was married.



amuel J. Lyon, farmer, section 2, Sherman Township, was born June 24, 1849, in Madison Co., N. Y. He was subject to the parental control until he was 21 years of age and acquired a common-school education. On attaining his majority he engaged in farm labor as opportunity served, in which avenue he was occupied until his marriage, April 10, 1872, at Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y., to Delia J. Cooper. They have two children-Lena M., born Dec. 12, 1874, and Frank S., Dec. 2, 1880. Mrs. Lyon was born Jan. 26, 1851, in Madison Co., N. Y. Her parents, Isaac and Mary Miller, were born in the same county and belonged to the farming community. Her father died in 1873 in the Empire State. The mother is 60 years of age, and is a resident of Sherman Township.

Immediately after his marriage he was tendered and accepted the supervisorship of the agricultural laborers on the farm owned by the famous Oneida Community, and officiated in that capacity between two and three years, but sustaining no other relation

to the order than that of one who had skilled labor to sell,—a commodity the society had occasion to purchase. Leaving his position at Oneida, he set out westward with his family and commenced lumbering in the woods of Chippewa Co., Wis. He was occupied there in that field of effort until his removal to Osceola County in the spring of 1876. He purchased immediately 51 acres of land, where he established his homestead. Later, he added by purchase a similar acreage and at present (1884) the two farms have a combined amount of land under cultivation aggregating 65 acres, which has been brought up to the quality of farming common to the section where it is located. He is a Democrat in political faith and action. He is present Justice of the Peace, and has held other positions of minor importance.



rastus A. Carroll, proprietor of the National Hotel at Reed City, was born Sept. 26, 1832, in Utica, N. Y., and is the son of Chauncey and Harriet (Gibbs) Carroll. His father was a farmer and a cooper, and reared his family on a farm in the Empire State.

His first business enterprise was as a farmer, and he afterwards combined with his agricultural relations the operations of a stock dealer. He began butchering afterward, and pursued that business eight years in East Bloomfield. He passed three years afterward in the hotel business.

In March, 1884, Mr. Carroll came to Bay City, Mich., to prospect. In April following he came to Reed City and rented the National Hotel for five years. It is one of the principal hotels in Reed City, and has accommodations for 75 guests, and is fitted with the necessary accompaniments suited to the demands of the traveling public. Mr. Carroll is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the order known as the Select Knights.

His marriage to Charlotte Barnes took place Oct. 20, 1857, in Farmington, N. Y. She was born Nov. 25, 1831, in that place, and is the daughter of Stephen and Rachel Barnes. Stephen B. Carroll was

born Feb. 18, 1860, and is a farmer in East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y., on a fine farm of 155 acres. Gertrude A. Carroll was born April 5, 1863. These are the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll.



larence H. White, M. D., practicing phy-

sician and surgeon at Reed City, was born June 12, 1848, in Erie Co., Pa. When he was 12 years old his parents, Welcome W. and Abbie (Hoard) White, removed from the Keystone State to Chenango Co., N. Y. the paternal side of his descent he is of mixed English and Irish origin. On his mother's side he descended fron Henry Hoard, who went with his family in 1800 from Connecticut to the Holland Purchase in Western New York. He was a soldier of the Revolution and fought at its initiatory battle at Lexington, where he carried an old "Queen's Arm," a munition of war immortalized in the "Biglow Papers," and undoubtedly a fac-simile of the one that "Gran'ther Young brought back from Concord busted." It is a Queen Ann musket, and was issued by the English Government to the Indians in Canada to fight the French in their war with that people in 1754. The son of Henry Hoard, also named Henry, the maternal grandsire of Dr. White, enlisted in the service of the United States when the British made the attack on Buffalo, in 1812, and presented himself for duty armed with the musket that did service in the war of the Revolution. The weapon that bore a part in three wars is now in the possession of Dr. White.

On the removal of his parents to Chenango County, he became a student at the old Sherburne Academy and was graduated in 1867. On leaving school he began the study of homeopathy in the office of J. C. Owen. He came thence to St. John's, Clinton Co., Mich., two years later, and began to read for his profession with his uncle, Oliver C. Joslin, remaining under his instructions until 1871. He attended one course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University at Buffalo, and subsequently completed his studies at the Medical College at Fort Wayne,

Ind. In 1871 he came to Paris, Mecosta County, then the terminus of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, where he began his practice and also engaged in the sale of drugs. He removed in 1877 to Hersey, and he continued his practice two years, sold his business and came to Reed City in the fall of 1878. Associated with his father, he erected the building in which he has since transacted his business.

Dr. White is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and of the Masonic fraternity. He has served the county four years as Coroner, and has been Mayor of Reed City one year. He is the United States Pension Examining Surgeon, and in 1883, when the Board of Examining Surgeons was instituted, he was made its President, and still occupies the position. He is a member of the Northern Michigan Medical Society and the Surgeon of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad corporation.

He was married July 1, 1877, to Anna M. Hardy. They have one child, Floyd G., born March 12, 1879, at Hersey. Mrs. White was born in 1856, at Cooperstown, N. Y., and is the daughter of William and Maria Hardy.



oseph Shank, farmer, Sherman Township,
resident on section 14, was born Jan. 26,
1821, in Portage Co., Ohio. His father
was a native of New York, lived most of his
life in Virginia, and died in 1842, in Portage
Co., Ohio. His mother, Mary (Cliff) Shank,
was born in Virginia, and died in May, 1870, in Allegan Co., Mich.

Mr. Shank remained under the paternal care through his minority and attended school most of the time until he was 22. After arriving at that age he was occupied as a farm laborer by the agriculturists in the vicinity where he was reared, and operated in that capacity until his marriage, in March, 1848, to Sarah Crow. Nine children have been born to them, two of whom are deceased,—Joseph L. and Samuel B. Those who survive are Martha M., Alonzo M., John W., William, Nicholas B., Mary



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A. and Albert M. The mother was born July 31, 1827, in Portage Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of Samuel and Martha (McCullough) Crow. Her father was born in Virginia and died in Ohio. Her mother lives with her children in Osceola County. She is 84 years of age and was born in Pennsylvania.

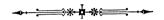
Mr. Shank was for some time after his marriage a farmer of Portage County. He came thence in 1851 to Allegan Co., Mich., where he was a resident a number of years, and while there exchanged his farm for another in the same county. In 1867 he secured a homestead claim of 80 acres in Sherman Township. Three families only preceded their settlement in this part of Osceola County, and the nearest market for necessary supplies was Big Rapids. Mr. Shank has improved 40 acres of his farm. He was active in establishing the municipal regulations of the township, of which he was elected second Supervisor. He has been Highway Commissioner and held minor official positions. He is a Democrat in political views, and is regarded as an upright and reliable citizen. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his wife.

ellington J. Law, M. D., practicing physician and surgeon at Le Roy, was born July 29, 1850, in York Co., Ont. Dr. Law is a descendant from ancestors of Scotch and English extraction, his immediate progenitors being of American origin. The race is remarkable for tenacity of life, particularly in the maternal line of descent. His parents, —— and Elizabeth (Klinck) Law, are living in retirement near Toronto, and are aged respectively 77 and 70 years. His maternal grandmother is yet living, at Peoria, Ill., and is 105 years old!

Dr. Law obtained a good fundamental education in the Dominion of Canada, and on attaining his majority, he matriculated at the Detroit Medical College, where he completed a full medical course, and was graduated in 1881. On receiving his credentials as a physician he established his business at Le Roy. His earnestness in his profession, his integrity and conscientious fidelity to the important trusts con-

fided to his skill and judgment, have won for him a merited popularity, and he is steadily advancing to prominence as a medical practitioner. He is a Republican in political proclivity, and has officiated as Health Officer of the village and Township of Le Roy. He is the owner of four village lots.

Dr. Law was married July 29, 1884, at Manistee, Mich., to Miss E. Norine La Croix. She was born in the State of Illinois, Jan. 26, 1862, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

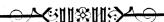


enry D. Francisco, farmer, section 33, Hersey Township, was born Dec. 10, 1832, in Ontario Co., N. Y. His father, John H. Francisco, was born in Ontario County, in 1797. His ancestors were Spaniards and the descendants in the United States had their origin in one individual who came here 50 years, or thereabouts, previous to the War of the Revolution, married among the Hollanders of the Mohawk Valley in the State of New York, and became the father of seven sons of stalwart stature. One son, six and a halffeet in height, became a soldier of the Revolutionary War and was in action at the battle of Stillwater, near where his family had settled. John H. married Nancy Kinsman, who was born in Bennington Co., Vt., in 1807. She was of mixed Welsh and New England lineage. Two of the brothers of Henry D. lost their lives while in the military service of the United States—one being killed in the battle of Winchester; the other died in the hospital from sun-stroke.

Mr. Francisco was a resident of Ontario County during his minority. He taught school winters, working meanwhile as a carpenter during the intervening seasons. In December, 1861, he came to Grand Rapids, where he purchased land and resided 14 years. In the spring of 1876 he removed to an improved farm in Hersey Township, which comprised 60 acres. He has cleared and otherwise improved 45 acres.

He is a Republican in political sentiment, and while resident in Kent County was Justice of the Pleace, a position to which he was elected in Osceola

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AM Sample

County and in which he has served altogether 18 years. He acted as Supervisor in 1878.

Mr. Francisco was married July 23, 1854, to Charlotte Chaffee, and they have been the parents of six children: Charles D. was born Dec. 25, 1857; Kate C., Sept. 23, 1864; Orville Grant, Nov. 5, 1868; Jennie M., March 25, 1870; Frank C., Jan. 25, 1875; one is deceased. The mother was born Dec. 29, 1837, in Yates Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Ephraim and Jane (Blair) Chaffee. Both died in Middlesex, Yates Co., N. Y. They were natives of New York, and their ancestors were French Huguenots, who settled in Massachusetts.



dward H. Woods, book-keeper for Kellogg, Seymour & Co., at Sawyerville, was born in New Baltimore, Stark Co., Ohio, March 31, 1858. In his early life he attended the common schools and also Mount Union College in his native county; but the greater portion of his life, prior to his coming to Osceola County, was spent in Portage Co., Ohio. On his arrival in this county in the spring of 1879, he engaged in teaching for a short time; then for two years he was engaged as book-keeper for James E. Bevins, and since that time for the firm of Kellogg, Seymour & Co.

Under the old school law Mr. Woods has served as Township Superintendent of Schools, and under the new law as member of the County Board of School Examiners, being Secretary of the Board during the last year of his term. In his views of national policy he is a stalwart Republican.

In Reed City, May 13, 1880, Mr. Woods was married to Miss Mary I. Tomlinson, who was born in Portage Co., Ohio, Oct. 1, 1859, and they have had three children, namely: Nellie, Berenice B. and Rae Dean. The first mentioned died at the age of 14 months.

Mr. Woods' father, Hiram F., was a native of Ohio, and his mother, Lydia H., nee McBride, was a native of Pennsylvania. After their marriage they settled in Pennsylvania, and afterward removed to

Stark Co., Ohio, thence to Portage County, where Mr. W., senior, died, July 30, 1881. Mrs. W. afterward, in the summer of 1881, came to this county, and finally departed this life at Le Roy, Feb. 1, 1882. They had seven sons and seven daughters, in which family Edward H., the subject of this sketch, was the youngest son.



nthony M. Sample, farmer, section 14,
Hersey Township, is the proprietor of 120
acres of land, including 80 acres cleared
improved and in fine agricultural condition.
He was born March 6, 1810, in Beaver Dams,
Schuyler Co., N. Y., and is the son of David
and Margaret (Latta) Sample. They removed to
the Dominion of Canada in 1822, and died near
Belleville, the father's decease occurring about
1842; that of the mother took place about 1854.

At the age of 18 years the father of Mr. Sample placed him to learn the business of a carpenter, which he pursued, as opportunity served, about 15 years.

He remained a resident of Canada until 1865, the year of his removal to Hersey. On coming here he bought 80 acres of land, to which he has added materially by later purchase until he owns his present fine estate, and has given each of his six sons land enough to make a start in the world for himself.

He was married Jan 8, 1831, to Mary A. Potts. She was born April 3, 1816, in County Fermanagh, Ireland, and died Nov. 3, 1851, leaving 10 children, born as follows: Eliza E., April 12, 1834; Juliana, Feb. 5, 1836; John G. W., June 19, 1838; Sally, April 19, 1840; Nancy E., Aug. 2, 1842; Henrietta, Aug. 22, 1844; Prince A., July 14, 1846; George M., May 26, 1848; Anthony W. and Mary A. (twins) June 13, 1851. The mother was the daughter of Thomas and Sally Potts.

Mr. Sample was a second time married Jan. 12, 1853, to Lettie A. Lucas, who was born in 1825, and died June 23, 1874, leaving two children,—Daniel W., born in August, 1854, and Chauncy M. born in September, 1855.

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The third marriage of Mr. Sample, to Susan Lucas, occurred Aug. 23, 1874. She is a sister of the second wife, and was born Dec. 22, 1838, in Canada. Their parents, Daniel and Catherine (Goslin) Lucas, were natives of Canada. The father died in July, 1878, and was 80 years of age at the time of his decease. The mother was born Jan 14, 1804, and resides in Canada. Four children have been born of the third marriage: Lettie A., April 9, 1875; Margaret C., Sept. 6, 1877; Elijah, June 28, 1879; Lovicy J., Jan. 1, 1881.

Mr. Sample is independent in political principle, and has taken much interest in school matters.

His portrait, on another page, is that of a representative farmer of Osceola County.



aban J. Lemert, miller and farmer on section 27, Osceola Township, was born Oct. 6, 1823, in Cohocton Co., Ohio. Lewis Lemert, his father, was born Aug. 5, 1802, in London Co., Va., of Holland Dutch parentage. and was taken to Ohio when he was five years old, residing there until 1828. In that year he went to Crawford County, in the same State, where he died, Aug. 5, 1882, being 80 years old. The mother, Ruth (Purdus) Lemert, was born in Bedford Co., Pa., of French ancestry, and went to Ohio about 1808 with her father's family. She died May 12, 1880. Of their family of nine children, six attained adult age, and there are four survivors at this writing (1884). Joshua is a merchant at Nelsonville, Ohio. Eliza-Mrs. Rouse-is a widow and resides at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Wilson C. is a prominent business man living at Bucyrus, Ohio. He has been interested in the construction of the Nickel Plate Railroad in Kansas, and is the owner of 1,200 acres of land in Iowa.

Mr. Lemert, of this sketch, is the oldest born of the family. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and acquired a very thorough and practical knowledge of agricultural pursuits. At 21 he devoted his time and attention to the acquisition of an education and attended the university at Delaware, Ohio. His first employment afterward was as a clerk and book-

keeper in a mercantile establishment at Matherton, Ionia Co., Mich. Soon afterward he became owner of the stock and business relations by purchase, and he continued the management of the business there 13 years, operating after the first two years as Postmaster also. He disposed of his affairs at Matherton Oct. 9, 187 I, and proceeded to Osceola County. He arrived at the latter date at Evart, and 15 days later received the appointment of Deputy Sheriff. He held the position until April, 1872, when he was elected Supervisor of the township and Justice of the Peace, and also received the appointment of Postmaster at Evart. He was the chief instrument in securing the establishment of the office at that point.

In the fall of 1873 he built a grist-mill near the village site on Chippewa Creek. He began its practical operation in December, 1874, which he has since prosecuted. He is the owner of 84 acres of land adjacent to the mill, on which he has made great improvements. He is a Republican of most decided proclivities.

Mr. Lemert was married Dec. 30, 1849, in Wyandot Co., Ohio, to Phebe Bentley. Mrs. Lemert is the daughter of Andrew and Eliza (Brownell) Bentley. Her parents were both natives of New York, and came to Ohio in 1838, settling in Wyandot County, whence they removed in 1854 to Ionia Co., Mich. Her father died there in the spring of 1860. The mother died Feb. 13, 1855, in the same county. Mr. and Mrs. Lemert have a daughter, Alta, now Mrs. Samuel E. Clay, and resides at Williamstown, Ingham Co., Mich.



Township, was born Oct. 18, 1837, in Sweden, and, accompanied by a younger brother, he came to the United States. They obtained employment in different locations until 1868, when they came to Osceola County ocated 160 acres of land, on which they have

and located 160 acres of land, on which they have lived and operated together, sharing mutually the benefits accruing.

Mr. Johnson was married Aug. 17, 1884, to Ida

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Petersen. She was born in Sweden and came to Michigan from the land of her birth in June, 1883. Her parents are living in their native country.

Politically Mr. Johnson is a Republican. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, as is also his wife.

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yron G. Colton, member of the business house of Charles L. Gray & Co., merchants, manufacturers and dealers in lumber, shingles, etc., at Evart, was born Aug. 17, 1856, in Genesee Township and County, Mich. His parents, Elon and Harriet (Begle) Colton, are natives of the State of New York, where the former was born July 9, 1822, the latter, March 6, 1829. The families of which they were members came to Macomb Co., Mich., when they were young. After their marriage they settled in Genesee County, where they are still resident. Seven of their ten children are yet living.

Mr. Colton is the sixth child in order of birth, and was reared on his father's farm during his childhood and early youth. He abandoned agricultural pursuits when 17 years of age and learned telegraphy, which he pursued as an occupation seven years. He came to Evart in the spring of 1879 and officiated as telegraph operator in the office of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company. Two years later-in 1881-he opened a store where he is now doing business, and after six months he admitted George V. Seeley to a partnership. A year afterward the latter sold his interest to the original owner, and not long after Charles L. Gray purchased the interest he has since held, and consolidated his extensive lumbering relations with the mercantile connections. Jan. 1, 1884, William Latta was admitted to an interest in the business, the firm style becoming Charles L. Gray & Co., and the relations of the house are steadily expanding and increasing. One mill is situated on River Street at the foot of Sixth, where 15 men are required as assistants in the manufacture of lumber and broom-handles. At another mill, located in Hartwick Township, they employ 15 men, and manufacture shingles and fourfoot clap-boards. A third mill, at Sunrise Lake, requires a complement of 20 assistants and is devoted

to the manufacture of shingles and other lumber products. Their stock of merchandise represents from \$8,000 to \$10,000 in value, and includes dry goods, groceries, and all articles suited to their trade. The mill site at Evart occupies several acres, and the company owns two large warehouses near the depot for storage purposes. Mr. Colton is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

His marriage to Nettie Tupper occurred at Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., Mich., April 15, 1877, and they are the parents of one child, Etta May, born in Evart, April 12, 1882. Mrs. Colton was born at Grand Blanc, Nov. 12, 1855, and is the daughter of Benajah and Charlotte Tupper.



rthur V. Sunderlin, resident at Reed City, was born Feb. 11, 1853, in Potter Co., Pa. His father, Cyrus Sunderlin, was born Jan. 8, 1814, at Wayne Junction, Steuben Co., N. Y. The latter passed his early life as a farmer, and later became a merchant. In 1876 he came to Reed City and leased the Evergreen House, which he managed some time, and afterwards assumed charge of the St. Elmo House, in which he died, March 3, 1884. The mother, Sarah M. (Barnes) Sunderlin, was born Feb. 11, 1822, in Troy, Bradford Co., Pa., and is now a resident of Reed City. Their six children lived to mature age; but Mr. Sunderlin, of this sketch, is the only survivor.

He was brought up as a farmer's son, attending school winters until the age of 18 years, when he became a teacher and taught two terms of winter school. He studied during three terms in the Woodhull Academy in Steuben County, and, when 20, entered the State Normal School at Edinboro, Pa., where he pursued a defined course of study and was graduated in the spring of 1875. He went to Oberlin, Ohio, and passed a few months as a student at the famous college there, after which he again engaged in teaching in his native State, where he was occupied in that profession two years. In 1877 he came to Reed City and officiated as Principal of the schools two years, entering meanwhile upon the

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study of law, in which he is still engaged. In 1879
-80, he discharged the duties of Superintendent of
Schools of Richmond Township, and in the spring
of 1880 was elected President of Reed City. At the
Senatorial Convention of the Prohibition party, held
at Reed City, Sept. 16, 1884, he was placed in
nomination for the incumbency.

Mr. Sunderlin was married Dec. 27, 1877, at Home Wood, Beaver Co., Pa., to E. Jennie Coffin, and they have two children,—Louis K., born Oct. 2, 1880, and one born Dec. 1, 1883. Mrs. Sunderlin is the daughter of John D. Coffin.



liver Clark, farmer, section 30, Middle
Branch Township, was born Aug. 28, 1848,
in Tiffin, Seneca Co., Ohio. His parents,
Thomas and Mary Clark, are natives of the
Buckeye State and removed from Seneca
County to Hardin County in the same State in
1851. They have been farmers all their lives and
have reached advanced age.

Mr. Clark was three years old when his parents located in Hardin County. He obtained his education in the common schools, and worked on his father's farm until he was 17 years of age. His first independent action was his enrollment in the military service of the United States. He enlisted Aug. 23. 1864, in the 180th Ohio Vol. Inf., Co. A, Captain Howell, the regiment being commanded by Colonel Warner. After six months he was seized with illness, and was assigned to the hospital at Newbern, N. C. A month later he was transferred to the hospital on David's Island, New York Harbor, where he was discharged in June, 1865. After his return to Ohio he remained a year with his parents, and afterwards was occupied at various points as a farm laborer, until he was married. In 1867, the year following that event, he made a homestead claim in Middle Branch Township, securing 140 acres of land. At that date this section of Osceola County was wholly unsettled; not a road had been built nor a tree cut. He had hardly settled in his new home when his house and its contents were burned. He again erected a log house, and with his wife and

child managed to obtain the barest livelihood. There was no work to be had. Swamp hay was \$40 per ton, and could not be afforded even for a bed, and they slept on hemlock boughs. The famous salt famine of Northern Michigan occurred at this time, and the family were destitute of that sanitary article for seven weeks. Many other necessities were equally scarce, and their only food for nearly a year was potatoes, eaten from a borrowed tin plate! A barrel of salt, the first brought in, by a man named David Shadley, was sold in the vicinity for \$18. The wife worked during the winter of 1868, and earned the money to buy their first cow. Mr. Clark is still the owner of the first purchase of land he made in the township, and of 160 acres additional. He has 150 acres under excellent improvements and supplied with good and necessary farm buildings. He is a Republican of fixed and earnest principles, has been Township Clerk two years, and has held various other official positions.

He was first married Sept. 24, 1867, in Hardin Co., Ohio, to Lydia E. Connor. She was born in the same county and there grew to womanhood. She died in the Hospital for the Insane at Kalamazoo, Mich., leaving three children,—John W., Thosia B. and Byron L. Mr. Clark was again married Oct. 23, 1877, in Middle Branch Township, to Agnes Mitchell. She was born July 3, 1858, in Bruce Co., Ont., and is the daughter of Joseph and Mary A. (Kingshott) Mitchell. Her parents were born respectively in England and Ontario, and are both of English parentage. They reside on section 4, Middle Branch Township.

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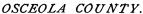
homas P. Pierson, farmer, section 29, Hersey Township, was born Dec. 11, 1856, in Pierson Township, Montcalm Co., Mich. His father, George M. Pierson, was born in Naples, Ontario Co., N. Y., has been a carpenter most of his life, and is also a farmer. He came in early life to Michigan and married Nancy E. Peck, a native of the Empire State. The parents yet reside in Pierson.

Mr. Pierson remained under the guidance of his









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father until he was of age, when he obtained employment in a shingle-mill, continuing in that occupation six years in various parts of the State. In 1883 he took possession of the farm which has since been his field of operation. About five acres were under improvement at the time of his purchase, and he has cleared 17 acres, built a frame house, and by his vigorous industry is fast putting his affairs into prosperous condition. He is a Democrat in political views and relations.

He was married May 6, 1883, to Martha Jacobus, who was born Feb. 22, 1862. She has two brothers and two sisters and a half-brother-Frank E., George E., Elizabeth, Minnie E. and Warren. Her father, Edward Jacobus, resides at Vistula, Ind., where her mother, Christina (Daun) Jacobus, died, July 26, 1871.



illiam J. McIlwain, farmer, located on section 26, Evart Township, was born May 12, 1849, in Newtown-Hamilton, County Armagh, Ireland. His father, Isaac McIlwain, was a native of the same county and married Margaret Scott. She died April 12, 1862, and was about 50 years of age when her decease occurred. The senior McIlwain is still a resident of the Green Isle, and is 62 years old.

Mr. McIlwain, of this sketch, landed at the port of New York, May 21, 1873. After a delay of one week, he came to Evart, where he arrived May 28. His first employment was as a clerk in the store of Mark Ardis. He afterwards formed a partnership with his employer, which continued two years. After their dissolution he resumed his former relation as salesman, in which he still continues. In 1877 he bought his farm, with only five acres under culture. The place is now in fine condition, with 70 acres under the plow and with excellent farm buildings of all varieties necessary to a high order of agriculture.

He was married Sept. 19, 1876, to Ida M. Wightman. They have had five children: Mary M. was born July 4, 1877; George J., July 3, 1878; Maggie E., July 19, 1882; William Joseph, June 5, 1883, and Allie Louise, June 23, 1884. One child is deceased. Mrs. McIlwain is the daughter of George R. and Mary (Crandall) Wightman, who were born in Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y. Her father was born Oct. 18, 1808. He is a physician by profession, and is now resident at Wayland, Allegan Co., Mich. Her mother was born Aug. 31, 1815, and died June 17, 1883, in Evart. They had 12 children. Mrs. Mc-Ilwain was born Sept. 22, 1855, in Galesburg, Kalamazoo Co., Mich. The brothers and sisters of Mr. McIlwain are George, James, John, Mary, Jane and Samuel.



rancis D. Lacy, of Nirvana, Lake Co., Mich., was born in Western New York on the 5th day of May, 1838. He is the youngest son of Eli Lacy, who raised up a family of six boys and four girls. His father moved to this State in the year 1840, and settled in the wilds of Oakland County upon 120 acres of land, marsh and lake, about one-third of which was upland of an inferior quality, and the remainder entirely worthless.

Eli Lacy was a man of respectability and fair intelligence, but his financial abilities were lacking, and had it not been for the wonderful qualities of his wife, her good physical health and untiring ambition, it is hard to say what would have been the result in raising up a family of ten children, and in what condition they would have been launched out upon the world. As it was, the family passed through many privations and was forced to exercise a frugality which has scarcely a parallel on record. Thousands have passed through a more degraded poverty, but the cases where a family of such high order of intelligence has been forced to so low a condition of destitution, are certainly uncommon. Imagine what a burden of anxiety must have rested upon the inadequate abilities of parents, struggling to their utmost to furnish food and raiment and educate so large a family, and at the same time somebody standing ready to snatch the last dollar at hand to pay the interest on an old calloused mortgage which held a death grip upon the freedom of the household! Children attending school in cold winter weather, wearing blue drilling trousers without lining or drawers, and otherwise lightly clad, and suffering

with the cold as the children of this family were often compelled to, have learned to demonstration what "hard times" mean. An older brother, now a wealthy citizen residing in Reed City, went bare-foot the winter through, and did chores in the barn, and often slid down hill as a pastime; and in relating the fact, remarks that it was not so much a matter of romance as of stern reality. This brother, V. E. Lacy, always bore his privations with fortitude, and labored for the comforts of others, denying himself: being half way from the oldest to the youngest, he was last to be provided for; and yet he doubtless did more for the comforts of home than all the others together; and even since leaving home for himself, he has rendered much for the comforts of parents and sisters, as also has Francis, of whom we are narrating. These blessings have doubtless been showered back upon both of them, as they are both well situated in life, with happy families around them. In those boyhood years, it required but little to constitute a luxury. A toy like a penny jewsharp, a slate pencil or goose-quill pen, or stick of candy, were all worthy of remark, and well relished by children of such poverty. A new garment made by that industrious mother, or a new pair of shoes, would make the lucky wearer the center of attraction for a time, and let those only who have experienced the situation judge how "good" the red leather "looked."

Francis was mentally bright and physically active. He became a good scholar, and at the age of 16 engaged as a teacher. This vocation he followed for several years, "until," as he expressed it, "he became unfit for anything else, and a few more terms would make him totally unfit for that!" At intervals, during the years of his teaching, he learned the printer's trade, and, having a taste for literature, indulged in writing considerable for the press, and acted at times in the capacity of editor. Having quite a fondness for poetry, he wrote occasional pieces, and in the year 1860, published his first pamphlet, entitled "Leisure Hours." In 1862 he published "The Ray of Light," and in 1863 a treatise on mental philosophy, to be used as a phrenological chart in giving delineations of character. Engaging in this profession, he followed lecturing for a time, but having an opportunity of studying more carefully the anatomy of the human brain, and the nature of its convolutions, he rather concluded that the old theory of

phrenology as advocated by Fowler & Wells was somewhat a farce, and therefore dropped the subject to engage in the study of legerdemain. In this he soon became proficient, and, being without money to start with, constructed his own apparatus, and bought on credit a horse, buggy and harness. He now boldly struck out in his new profession, and, meeting with good success, soon paid for these, and contracted for 80 acres of land, costing \$1,400, near Laingsburg in this State.

Wearying of this business, after following it for about three years, he engaged as a partner with his brother, V. E. Lacv. near Lapeer, this State, in the manufacture of shingles. This business prospered, the same as anything else that V. E. ever took hold of, and at the end of three years they dissolved partnership, each buying a mill for himself; and in the year 1874 Francis shipped his mill and household goods to Nirvana and established himself there for making shingles, and also engaged in merchandise, where he will be found comfortably situated at the present time. Since he has been at Nirvana he has suffered some severe losses. His mill was burned, and at the time when the loss fell most heavily upon him, and in other ways has had numerous financial set-backs; yet he has passed through them with scarcely a riffle to disturb his good humor; and, being surrounded by a beautiful wife and four sparklingeved children, he has but little to regret. He still continues to ply the pen, and within the last two years has published two works, -"Nature's Harmony," a philosophical treatise, and "Star Lake Romance," a poetical story-both of which do credit to the author. And thus we have narrated the history of one who commenced in the lowest degree of poverty, and has arisen to a fair height in both fame and fortune.

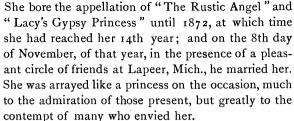
When he had made some progress in the accumulation of property, and was standing well in society, he thought favorably of taking a wife. Some there were of the gay and fashionable circles, and some who were wealthy, among the ladies, whom he flattered himself that he could win; but being interested with a beautiful child 13 years old, Eunice A. Stevens, the daughter of William and Delilah Stevens, who lived far back in the lowest of poverty, he took pleasure in providing her with nice clothing and furnishing her with books for intellectual culture.











Eunice A., nee Stevens, the wife of Francis D. Lacy, was born on the 28th day of October, 1858. On the 19th day of August, 1874, she gave birth to her first child. Lately before this ordeal, they moved from near Lapeer to Nirvana, and it is thought her fatigue proved fatal to the child: it lived but 12 hours. His name was entered upon the family register as Herbert Emmanuel. Arthur Jay, the second son, was born Sept. 30, 1876; Rollo Guy was born Jan. 27, 1879; Plato Ray, April 17, 1881; and Florence May, March 17, 1884.



Reed City, was born Nov. 23, 1837, at Cavan, Ont., and is the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Amos) Lambert. His father was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1808, and his mother in Dalkeith, Scotland, in 1818. They moved to Ontario in 1832, settling in Cavan, and are now living in Ailsa Craig, in the Dominion, to which point they moved in 1859.

Mr. Lambert left the parental home in 1856, going to the township of London, where he resided most of the time until his removal to Reed City, arriving June 2, 1883. Here he purchased a building a mile and a quarter from the city for the purpose of converting it into a woolen mill; but, finding that a poor investment after a nine months' trial, he purchased the building he now occupies in Reed City, where he is setting out in good earnest in his chosen business.

He was married Oct. 9, 1858, in the city of London, Ont., to Miss Ann Waugh, the daughter of Robert and Margaret (Robson) Waugh, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of the North of England. Mrs. L. was born in Lobo Township,

Ont., May 13, 1841. To Mr. and Mrs. L. have been born six children, as follows: Robert A., Sept. 9, 1859, in the 15th concession, Land Township, Ont.; Margaret, Jan. 3, 1861, at the same place: Isabella, June 1, 1863, at Varna, Ont.; William A., May 11, 1865, in Carlisle, Ont.; Elizabeth M., July 24, 1867, in London Township, Ont.; and Richard A., Nov 28, 1868, in the same township.



Township, was born Dec. 31, 1836, in Marine City, St. Clair Co., Mich. His father, Moses Carmell, was born in the Dominion of Canada, and descended from French ancestors. He was a carpenter and joiner, and pursued his vocation at Marine City until his death in 1867. Julia (Cushway) Carmell, his mother, was born, married, and passed the entire course of her life at Marine City. She was of French descent, and died about 1848, leaving seven children. Two of her children's deaths preceded hers.

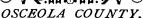
Mr. Carmell remained in the protecting care of his father until about 17 years old. At that age he became a saw-mill assistant in the lumber mills of his native county and acquired superior skill in the position of sawyer. He pursued that business during the winter seasons and through the summers of several years he was a sailor on the lakes, operating at first as a common seaman, and later as first mate. In 1856 he went to Saginaw City, where he was a sawyer in the extensive lumber mills for some years. Meanwhile he purchased a home in South Saginaw and resided there until 1872, working at his trade, and as foreman for a boom company. He went thence to Lowell, Kent County, where he remained 11 months, going from that place to Evart, Osceola County. In the spring of 1877 he purchased 40 acres in Sylvan Township, all in timber 6 and situated on the line of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, where he established a permanent home, went vigorously to work to reclaim his land from its wild state, and he now has 20 acres under cultivation, with comfortable buildings.

Mr. Carmell was married April 24, 1859, in East

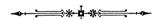








Saginaw, to Mary A. McNally. She was born Aug. 26, 1838, in County Down, Ireland. Her parents, Thomas and Mary A. (Forley) McNally, came from Ireland to America in 1852, and located primarily in Albany Co., N. Y., where the entire household were employed in the cotton factories situated at Cohoes. After a stay there of four years, they came to Michigan and settled in the forest on the Flint River, 16 miles from East Saginaw, and at so early a period that it was still an unbroken wilderness and inhabited by Indians. Later, the daughter went to East Saginaw, where she was soon after married. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Carmell: Lizzie (Mrs. Birdsall), Josephine and Willie; the latter died in infancy.



uther T. Elmore, farmer, section 32, Sylvan Township, was born April 5, 1840, in Ontario Co., N. Y. His father was a tailor by profession and reared his family on a farm. The son, who is the subject of this sketch, was under his father's care until the period of his majority, when he entered the Union Army, the Civil War having broken out just after he arrived at his 21st birthday. He enlisted in Co. F, 26th Mich. Inf., under Capt. Lemuel Saviers, now of St. John's, Mich. He was in the service throughout the remainder of the war, and was honorably discharged June 4, 1865, at Washington, D. C. He went to Jackson, Mich., whence he enlisted, and later was assigned to duty at the Government bakery at Alexandria, Va.

In May, 1867, he came to Osceola County, and made a homestead claim of 160 acres in Sylvan Township. He is one of the pioneer settlers of this portion of the township, and has improved about 60 acres of his land. He was the leading active mover in securing the organization of the township, and has been Clerk and Notary Public.

He is a Republican in political creed and connections.

The marriage of Mr. Elmore to Clarissa E. Jones took place Dec. 25, 1869, in Orient Township. She was born in Ronald Township, Ionia Co., Mich., May

13, 1852; and came with her parents to Osceola County in 1868. Her parents were the first settlers of Orient Township, where they are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Elmore are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have two children, Lizzie M., born Aug. 17, 1812, and Rosie V., born March 18, 1875.



ames A. Lunney, farmer, Osceola Township, section 14, was born Nov. 7, 1847, in Halton Co., Ont. His father, Hugh Lunney, was born in the north of Ireland. He married Ann Noble in his native land, and when 22 years of age came to Ontario, where he became a lumberman of prominence, and resided until his death, Sept. 19, 1868, at the age of 49 years. The mother is 58 years old, and lives in Gaylord, Mich.

Mr. Lunney was sent to the public schools of Ontario until he was 16 years old, and he passed three succeeding years assisting his father in lumbering. In 1866 he came to Saginaw and became a member of the lumber firm of J. Henry & Co. The relation existed seven years, the company transacting extensive operations in lumber and shingles at Hemlock City, Saginaw County. In 1877 he came to Osceola County and purchased 160 acres in Osceola Township, a part of which was under cultivation. He has added by later purchase to his home place until he holds 300 acres, and he also owns 700 acres in Clare County, Mich., which is principally in timber. He has been engaged to a considerable extent in lumbering operations since he settled in this county. The mill of the firm with which he is connected, situated on section 2, Hartwick Township, was recently destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. Mr. Lunney has improved 115 acres of his homestead, and is now erecting an elegant residence designed to cost \$5,000, and finished throughout the interior in hard wood of beautiful grain. He aims to put his entire surroundings over which he has control in the best possible condition. His business firm owns 1,400 acres of land, in which he holds an interest. It









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comprises both pine and hard wood, and is all situated in Osceola County. Politically Mr. Lunney is a Republican.

He was married Sept. 11, 1869, in Holly, Oakland Co., Mich., to Mary Ennes. They have had two children: Vernon H. was born May 11, 1873, in Hemlock City; and Elmer M., Sept. 26, 1880, and died Feb. 29, 1884. Mrs. Lunney is the daughter of James R. and Catherine (Reed) Ennes, natives of New York. They reside at East Saginaw, where her father is manager of a carriage factory. Mrs. Lunney was born Nov. 5, 1846, in Erie Co., Ohio. Her parents became residents of Holly in 1869.



lonzo M. Shank, Sheriff of Osceola County, and proprietor of the Hersey City Flouring Mills, was born May, 2, 1850, in Hancock Co., Ohio. Joseph Shank, his father, was born in the same county, Jan. 6, 1822. In 1853 he removed his family and interests to a

farm in Heath Township, Allegan County, coming thence in 1867, to Sherman Township, Osceola County, locating on an 80-acre farm, now in fine condition for agricultural purposes. The mother, Sarah (Crow) Shank, was born July 31, 1828, in Hancock County. Seven of their nine children are living. Martha married Ashley Babbitt, a farmer in McPherson Co., Kansas. Mr. Shank, of this sketch, is the second in order of birth. John is a farmer; William Nicholas is a shingle manufacturer; Mary married Charles Marvin; Albert is still at home. With the exception of the first and second they are residents of Sherman Township. Joseph and Samuel are deceased.

In 1872 Mr. Shank secured 80 acres of land on section 10, Sherman Township, and he now owns 80 acres situated on the same section, having added 80 acres by later purchase. In 1871 he began the manufacture of shingles in Heath Township, operating in that line of business two years. In 1873 he took possession of his property in Sherman Township, where he has 130 acres of his land under cultivation, and is largely engaged in the raising of hay for the Cadillac market. In the spring of 1878, he

moved into Hersey, to manufacture shingles for W. S. Gerrish, running two mills, one within the corporation, the second situated one and a half miles east of the depot. He continued their management four years. In 1882 he bought a meat market and grocery, to which he gave his personal supervision one year, and then rented the stand. In September, 1883, he bought a half interest in the Hersey City Flouring Mills, owned by A. Root. Their joint ownership continued until Aug. 22, 1884, when Mr. Shank became sole proprietor by purchase. The mill has three runs of stones, two sets of rollers, and a producing capacity of 70 barrels, besides the custom grinding of feed, etc. Two assistants are employed.

Mr. Shank is a Mason, and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery.

He was elected to the position of Sheriff of Osceola County in the fall of 1882, on the Republican ticket, receiving a majority of 500 votes over the nominee of the opposition element.

He was married June 19, 1870, in Sherman Township, to Essie E. Deffenbaugh. Their children were born as follows: Bessie, Jan. 27, 1873; Cora, Feb. 6, 1875; Byron L., July 3, 1883. Mrs. Shank was born May 4, 1853, in Morrow Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of Jacob and Hannah Deffenbaugh.

In the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Shank, on other pages of this work, may be seen the fair types of the element on which the assured progress of Osceola County is based. Intelligent, energetic, trustworthy, and public-spirited, Mr. Shank may be considered a representative of the spirit which gives the county an impetus in an onward course, notwithstanding the depression of the times, which have not yet corroded nor dimmed the luster of the era of the present of Osceola County.

ndrew J. Mapes, farmer and joiner, resident on section 14, Hartwick Township, was born Dec. 3, 1836, in Mayfield Township, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. His father, Rufus Mapes, was born in the State of New York, was a farmer, and died in 1875, in Ohio. His

mother, Abigail (Allen) Mapes, was a native of Maine and related to the celebrated Ethan Allen of

Revolutionary fame, better known as the "Hero of Ticonderoga." She died in Cuyahoga County, Jan. 14, 1882, and was the mother of 17 children, nine of whom are still living.

Mr. Mapes represents number 14 in the list of his parents' children, and he passed his minority under the parental roof. On being released from his filial obligations he began to serve an apprenticeship for his trade, and after he had acquired a thorough knowledge of its details, he engaged in its prosecution and continued to pursue it as a vocation until 1866, the date of his removal to Michigan. He settled in Osceola (now Hartwick) Township, securing a homestead claim of 120 acres of land on section 26 and purchasing 160 acres on section 14. He lived on the first named property six years, working meanwhile at his trade in connection with farming. In 1876 he removed to the farm situated on section 14, where he has improved 70 acres. Politically he is a Republican of a decidedly radical type, and has served his township as Clerk.

He was married Nov. 27, 1869, in Mayfield, his native place, to Atnah M. Hawkins, who was born March 25, 1837, in Otsego Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Smith and Lucy V. (Gardner) Hawkins. She celebrated her 30th birthday dressing the first white child born in the township of Hartwick: this was Miss Emma, daughter of Loyd and Sarah Clark. At that period her neighborhood was about 40 miles from the nearest physician or drug store, and Mrs. Mapes was for many years the only attendant upon the sick for many miles around. In 1879, the only year she kept a record, she spent 200 days in this service. July 3, 1883, while she was riding horseback, she was thrown off and nearly killed, the injury being so great as to fracture the hip bone. In her religious views she is a close-communion Baptist, with which Church she first connected herself, remaining with them as long as she was within convenient distance of their places of worship; she is now a member of the Disciples' Church.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mapes are: Rufus S., born Dec. 3, 1864, and Melvin A., March 25, 1870.

Mr. Hawkins was born Nov. 4, 1809, in Otsego Co., N. Y. His father, Rufus Hawkins, was born in Rhode Island, of English parents. Mr. Hawkins remained in New York until he was 27 years old, when he came to Michigan and settled where Battle Creek

is now situated, and moved thence to Ohio in 1851, where he remained until 1866. He then moved to Hartwick Township, settling on 160 acres on section 24, clearing 35 acres with his own hand. He was a man of poor health and had not been able to do any labor, having been a school-teacher for 21 years. The school-room being too confining for him, he started out with a wagon load of dry goods and crockery, which he peddled through the country, selling goods all the way from Ohio to this township. He had located his land here the year before. His mother was born in Rhode Island in 1759, of German and English descent, and went to New York in 1800, where she remained until her death.

Mr. Hawkins was the first settler in Hartwick; was the first Supervisor of the township, holding the position for many years. A man had come in here before him, but Mr. Hawkins' was the first land located. Himself and wife were members of the Baptist Church, joining in 1841. They came to Michigan in 1837, settling where Battle Creek now stands and residing there 14 years. They then moved to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and after 14 years' residence there, in 1866, they came to this county, where they both have since died, he at the age of 73 and she at the age of 63 years, and they are buried on the farm of Mr. Mapes, where is located the little grave-yard designated by the family name.



most widely known citizens of Osceola Township, is a resident on section 23, and is the proprietor of 260 acres of land. He was born Oct. 21, 1824, in Prussia. He was a pupil in the schools of his native country until he set out alone without money to make his way to America. He shipped on a sailing vessel as a deck hand, and worked his passage, which consumed eight weeks.

This was in 1837, and he landed at the port of New York. He proceeded soon after to Waterloo, Ont., where he found occupation as a farm assistant on the estate of John Eyte, and continued in that gentleman's employment eight years. After leaving







his service he bought 100 acres of forest land in Perth County, on which he began operations in his own behalf, and placed the entire acreage under improvements. In 1873 he sold the place and came to Osceola Township, buying 340 acres of land on section 23. He has sold 80 acres and placed nearly all the remainder under improvements. The farm is justly ranked among the most valuable in this section of the county. It is supplied with three flowing wells. He is a Republican of an unmistakable and inflexible stamp, and has held local official positions for 12 years. In 1858 he connected himself with the Evangelical Church, in whose interests he has been an unremitting and zealous laborer. He has discharged the duties of all its offices and has been for many years Superintendent of the Sundayschool, for whose welfare he has labored untiringly.

He was first married in Perth Co., Ont., in 1849, to Barbara Riffer. She was born about 1828, in Germany, where her parents passed their entire lives. She came in youth to Perth Co., Ont., where she died Jan. 13, 1863. Of six children of whom she became the mother three are deceased-Elizabeth, Maggie and Lizzie. Henry, Christina and Mollie survive. Mr. Arndt was a second time married in 1864, in Perth Co., Ont., to Rebecca Leibert. She was born in Ontario, of German parentage, and died in October, 1868, in Osceola Township, aged 33 years. Of her six children, two preceded her to the land of the hereafter,—William and Betsev. John, Katie, Mary and Simon are living. The wives of Mr. Arndt were both members of the Evangelical Church.



ohn Hoover, farmer, section 14, Evart Township, was born June 18, 1837, in Stark Co., Ohio. His parents, Solomon and Margaret (Ringley) Hoover, removed from the Buckeye State in the fall of 1837, to the city of Wabash, Ind., where his father died Aug. 6, 1854. Mr. Hoover was 16 years old, and was made executor of the estate by the will of his father, which entailed upon him the care of his

mother, and he discharged the duty until the close of her life, Aug. 7, 1881. She was born March 29, 1792, and was the mother of nine children. Four sons and a daughter survive her: George, Mary, David, William and John. Daniel, Adam, James and Elizabeth are deceased.

Mr. Hoover grew to manhood in Wabash, and in March, 1867, came to Osceola County, where he had entered a homestead claim of 80 acres the year previous. Besides improving his farm, he has engaged in lumbering during the winter seasons. He affiliates with the Republican party.

He was married Feb. 10, 1859, in Wabash Co., Ind, to Eva Lenon. Their children were born as follows: Charles E., March 30, 1860; Elizabeth, Nov. 24, 1861; Araminta, Feb. 23, 1863; Mattie, July 3, 1864; Daniel W., Feb. 12, 1866; George W., Nov. 19, 1867; John H., Dec. 26, 1868; Nettie S., Dec. 8, 1876. Mrs. Hoover is the daughter of Daniel and Sophia (Saunders) Lenon. Her father was a native of Miami Co., Ohio, and was a soldier in the Union service. He died of diarrhoea, June 19, 1864, in the hospital at Chattanooga. Her mother died Dec. 13, 1880, in Wabash Co., Ind. Their family included seven daughters and one son, born as follows: Sarah C., Elizabeth, Eva, Ruth C., Martha, Barbara, Phebe E. and John W.



aniel Oaks, owner of the Oaks House at Reed City, and a saloon-keeper in that place, was born Nov. 24, 1835, in Worcester Co., Mass. His father, Joel Oaks, was born in New Hampshire and died in Massachusetts, which was the native State of the mother, Abbie (Pierce) Oaks, who died at East Saginaw in 1880.

Mr. Oaks is the youngest of nine children born to his parents. He was reared on the farm in the Bay State until he was 15 years of age, after which he obtained employ in the factories about five years, He came to Detroit in 1855, and there became interested in the traveling entertainment business, in which he was occupied a long term of years. He came to Reed City Jan. 1, 1872, and erected a small

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building on the south end of the lot which is his present location, and which was designated the "Blue Front." In 1882 he built the hotel which bears his name. It has a frontage of 100 feet and and is 75 feet deep, is three stories high and can accommodate a large number of guests. The house commands a liberal share of the best patronage. The first floor has three store apartments. Oaks built his present place of business in 1881. It is constructed of brick, 80 x 50 feet in size, and is two stories in height above the basement. He deals in the merchandise common to similar establishments. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is one of the Council. Mr. Oaks is publicspirited and takes a considerable interest in local politics.

He was married in August, 1876, at Bowen's Mills, in Barry Co, Mich., to Mrs. Ellen E. Gates. She was born in Allegan Co., Mich., and has a son by her former marriage, McGinley Gates.



ohn H. Lanphear, farmer, resident on section 30, Sylvan Township, was born Dec. 12, 1836, in Columbia Co., N. Y. His parents, James A. and Rebecca R. (Shufeldt) Lanphear, were natives of the State of New York, and were descended from parents born in New England of English and German origin. They are now in advanced years and reside in Columbia County.

Mr. Lanphear is the oldest of five children born to his parents, all of whom are living. Two reside in the State of New York and two live in Massachu-At the age of 19 he began to serve an apprenticeship in a machine shop, and spent 10 years in that business in Chatham, N. Y. In 1877 he came to Jackson, Mich.; coming a year later to Osceola County, he located on 160 acres of land in Sylvan Township, of which he is still the owner of all but 40 acres which he has since sold. He bought 40 acres on section 29 adjoining his homestead, and has placed 100 acres under improve-His farm buildings are creditable and suited to the needs of his farm. He is a Republican in political opinions, and has served four years as Supervisor, Clerk two years, also as Treasurer and Highway Commissioner, and is at present a School Inspector.

He was married in Columbia Co., N. Y., to Hattie M. Messenger. Their children are Frank C., James I., Carrie A. and Anna M. Two died in infancy. Mrs. Lanphear was born in Massachusetts, and removed in her childhood to New York.



ohn H. McMullen, farmer, section 26, Evart Township, was born Jan. 16, 1831, in Kilkenny Co., Ireland, of which county his parents were also natives. His mother was born Nov. 2, 1809; his father, April 22, 1810. They emigrated to America in 1832, with two children-John and Mary Ann-(the latter is now deceased) and located at West Guillemsbury, Simcoe Co., Ont. They purchased 100 acres of land, and soon after sold a portion of the property to a relative. The remainder was sold soon afterward, and they entered a claim of 200 acres in the township of Mara, Ontario Co., Can. They maintained a residence thereon about 18 years, when the father sold the farm and engaged in a mercantile enterprise in the same township, combining therewith the manufacture of potash. He was Postmaster at that point for 18 years.

In 1865 Mr. McMullen sold his Canadian property entire, and in the fall of the same year came to Ottawa Co., Mich., where he remained three years on a farm, of which he became the owner. He was not satisfied with the place, and in 1868 sold out and removed to Evart Township, where he bought 80 acres of wild, unimproved land. He has cleared away the forest and has 62 acres in excellent farming condition, with good and valuable farm buildings. He now owns 160 acres. He is a Democrat in political connection and views.

He was married in Orillia, Ont., in 1864, to Jessie Elder, and they are the parents of eight children, viz.: William J., born Oct. 22, 1864; Harry, Oct. 7, 1866; Julia, Oct. 19, 1868; David D., July 18,

1871; George M., Dec. 29, 1873; May, May 12, 1877; Ernest O., Feb. 29, 1880; Ada E., Nov. 6, 1882. Mrs, McMullen is the daughter of James E. and Jeannette (Wilson) Elder, who reside in Mara, She was born March 25, 1847. The record of her brothers and sisters is as follows: Mary H., Jane L. (deceased), Wilhelmina, John E., James T., David W., Christina F., George M. and William M. Following is the record of the brothers and sisters of Mr. McMullen: Mary Ann (deceased), Ada, William A., Margaret A., Louisa (deceased), George M., Jane E. (deceased), David and Emma. William C. and Margaret (Nesbitt) McMullen, the parents of Mr. McMullen of this sketch, removed to Osceola County in 1868 and reside on section 26, Evart Township. The family are in sympathy with the Episcopal Church.



'Ifred Davis, farmer and merchant, located on section 8, Hartwick Township, was born Feb. 18, 1844, in Steuben Co., N. Y. His father and mother, George and Nancy (Holden) Davis, were natives of New England, of English descent, and were farmers by calling. The county of Steuben was the scene of nearly the entire course of their earthly career, and there they both died, the former in October, 1866, the latter in 1880. They had three children. Vincent resides in Steuben County; Matilda died in her native county in 1879.

Mr. Davis is the eldest, and attended the common schools until he was 16 years of age. He remained at home until he was 22, when he engaged in general farm labor. He was married March 22, 1862, in Steuben County, to Elida E. Robinson, a native of the same county, born April 9, 1844, of New England parentage and origin. Wilbert, Emery, Benjamin, Denis and Daniel are the names of their children. All but one are attendants at the public school of the district in which the family reside. Mr. Davis was a farmer in his native county until 1870. In the spring of that year he secured the homestead where he has since resided, which included 160 acres of land, then entirely wild and unbroken. Of

the original acreage he owns 70 acres, most of which is improved. He is engaged in the sale of articles of merchandise, for which there is a local demand, and he manages his store in conjunction with the postoffice, of which he is the official, to which position he was appointed in 1881. He is independent in political views and actions, and is Justice of the Peace and Township Treasurer.

His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



elos A. Blodgett, lumberman and farmer. was born March 3, 1825, in Otsego Co., N. Y. He is the son of Abiel D. and Susan (Richmond) Blodgett. His father was born in Plymouth, N. H., April 21, 1794, was Sheriff of Otsego Co., N. Y., two terms, and otherwise a prominent citizen of that county. His mother was born in Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., Mass., Nov. 19, 1796. They were both of English descent. There were five children born to them, namely: Albert A., Delos A., Ellen C., Helen R. and Harriet E.

Delos A., the subject of this biographical sketch, was named for Dr. Delos White, of Cherry Valley, N. Y., then his father's family physician, and was always called by his parents and schoolmates "Doc: "hence the cognomen of to-day. When he was four years of age his father sold out his farming interests in Otsego County and settled in Erie Co., N. Y., near Springville. Here Delos was reared and educated, going to school betimes, and helping his father on the farm. When he was of sufficient age he was sent to the Springville Academy, where he remained, pursuing his studies during the school months, until the age of 20. At this period—the spring of 1845—his father sold his farm, to be delivered to the purchaser the following year, with the intention then of going West and settling in Illinois.

Having a desire to see something of the world. Mr. Blodgett then formed his plans to make what was then considered an extensive tour. Accordingly he set out from his parental home, and, having a preference for Western navigation, descended the Alleghany River. From this he went down the Ohio River to the Mississippi, and on this great "father of

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waters" was carried to New Orleans. Here and at Vicksburg, he spent most of his time, working at whatever would favorably present itself, until the fall of 1846, when he joined his parents, who had in the meantime purchased and settled on a farm in Mc Henry Co., Ill. Here he remained for two years, working with his father on the farm and attending school winters at the Geneva (Wis.) Academy.

In the fall of 1848, believing that by age and knowledge he was able to take care of himself, and probably do something more, he again left his home and started out to seek his fortune, arriving at Muskegon village, his objective point, soon thereafter. At this place he worked a year and a half at lumbering.

In July, 1850, he formed a partnership with Thos. D. Stimson, "pooling their issues," for the purpose of engaging in the lumbering or logging business up the Muskegon River. They bought them a canoe, and loading it with supplies, having implements, etc., started up the Muskegon. With this canoe, they paddled, pushed and worked their way up the river, camping out nights and often wading, one pushing and the other pulling their little barge, which contained all their earthly possessions, up the rapids or over shoals until they reached a point 200 miles from their starting point, which was some miles above any other lumbering camp. This was at the place where the little river-which has since become historical and known as the "Doc and Tom," deriving its name from the given names of these two pioneerseffects a confluence with the Muskegon River.

One of their night camps was made at the mouth of the Hersey branch of the Muskegon River. Here Mr. Blodgett was struck with admiration of the beautiful level of land bordering these rivers on the west side, and the magnificent elm forests, and made up his mind that if fortune favored him he would some day be the owner. They arrived at their destination in August, looked up their beaver meadows and cut their hay for their coming winter's work. This accomplished, they returned to Muskegon on foot. Buying their oxen, supplies and other camp equipments, and hiring their men, they returned, driving their oxen before them. From Big Rapids (which was then an unbroken wilderness) they had to drive their oxen through the thickest of woods, without any road or even a trail, to the mouth of the Doc and Tom, their future lumbering camp. Here they labored through the winter, getting out their logs.

In the spring of 1851 they constructed some canoes, and when the river opened put in their camp outfit and started down the river, driving their logs before them, until they reached the rear of the main "drive." Then Mr. Blodgett returned to Croton, purchased some potatoes, which he hauled to Big Rapids. These he loaded into his canoe and started for the mouth of the Hersey, the place that had so captivated his fancy the previous summer. The land all about here then belonged to the Government.

On arriving here he availed himself of the squatter's right, selected his land and chopped and logged off a piece by hand and planted his potatoes. This was the first crop planted, and Mr. Blodgett was the first settler in the territory now embraced by Osceola County. This land lay near the Muskegon River on the south side of the Hersey branch, and is embraced in the present village plat of Hersey and his now adjoining farm. When done with his planting he looked up more pine lands in this and Muskegon County, and from this began his afterward extensive lumbering operations. In 1852, he cleared up more ground, enlarging his potato crop, purchased the first 40 acres from the Government, which was the beginning of the farm now known as the "Blodgett Farm," in Hersey.

Mr. Blodgett continued to lumber winters and farm summers, purchasing additional lands from time to time, until the spring of 1858, when, with L. O. Schofield, of Branch Co., Mich., he erected a saw-mill and grist-mill at Hersey. Before these mills, however, were fully completed, he purchased the interest of Mr. Schofield. All the lumber used up to this time in putting up farm buildings was drawn from Newaygo County, a distance of 60 miles.

In the fall of 1859, he was married to Miss Jennie S. Wood, daughter of John and Clara L. Wood, of Woodstock, Ill. She was born Aug, 26, 1841, at Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Pa. He returned to Hersey with his bride, where they settled down to domestic life. Of this marriage there were two children: John Wood, born July 26, 1860, and Susan Richmond, born May 26, 1865.

In 1861, Mr. B., with B. F. Gooch and others, or-

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ganized the first township, which then embraced the entire territory of the county, and which was called Richmond, from his mother's family name. At this first election Mr. Blodgett was chosen Supervisor. He was instrumental in bringing about the organization of the county, which was effected in 1869, and caused the county-seat to be located at Hersey, where it still remains. Upon the advent of the railroads, he platted the village of Hersey, in and about which his farm lands were located. In 1870, he commenced the erection of his large and handsome residence, which was completed in 1871. In this beautiful home he resided until the fall of 1881, when he removed to Grand Rapids, where he now resides.

Mr. Blodgett started out in life with a purpose and During the last 15 years, Mr. worked up to it. Blodgett has been extensively engaged in lumbering in Osceola, Missaukee and Clare Counties. also the surviving member of the firm of Blodgett & Byrne, who are largely engaged in lumbering in Roscommon and Crawford Counties. Here they have an extensive tract of fine pine timber, and operate a steam railroad, the track of which is laid with With this road they put in at the head of the Muskegon River from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of logs a year, which is floated down to Muskegon where they have their mills.

Mr. Blodgett has a natural taste for farming, and takes great pride in it. He has several farms in different parts of the State; but his best farm, and the one to which he has given the most attention and in which he has the most pride, is at Hersey. Here he is breeding the Norman and Percheron stock, having first imported this breed of horses direct from France.

Mr. B. has been eminently successful in his business operations, and is to-day one of the largest lumber operators in the State. While this has been the result of his labors, it is gratifying to know that his successes have not been accomplished at the expense of his manhood, or his humanity, which is too often the result. His hand is ever ready to help the poor or aid the deserving, while his heart always welcomes an old friend or acquaintance. He is a pronounced Republican, and has been active and prominent in the politics of the county, as well as that of the State. He has been a leading figure and an important factor in the growth and development of Osceola County from its first settlement to the present time; his individuality is clearly wedded to its annals and traditions; his life is a part of its history, which would be incomplete without this, his biography.



eorge F. Taylor, farmer, section 29, Hersey Township, was born May 15, 1846, in Portland, Ionia Co., Mich., and is the son of Charles and Mary (Olmstead) Taylor. The latter died in April, 1859, in Portland. father was born in 1817, and in 1836 came to Plymouth, Wayne Co., Mich., where he remained a year, going thence on foot to the township of Portland, at that date containing but four settlers. arrived there in the spring, when the roads were impassable; and as all supplies were brought from Detroit subsistence was a matter of some difficulty. For two weeks Mr. Taylor's food consisted of greens and fish. He was unmarried and made his way into the wilds of Michigan to establish himself preparatory to his founding a home. He returned to New York, and was married.

Mr. Taylor remained with his father five years after attaining his legal freedom. He was then married and rented a farm, which he conducted one year, going thence to Portland village, where he was employed three years on the railroad. He passed the year subsequent as a farm assistant, working by the month, when he became interested in the business of boring wells, and followed that calling two years. In 1878 he came to Hersey Township, but did not take possession of the farm on which he now operates until 1883.

He was married April 22, 1872, to Delilah Kinney, daughter of Fernando C. and Huldah (Clark) Kinney. Her mother died April 5, 1875, in Portland, and was nearly 64 years of age. Her father has married again and resides on a farm in Hersey Township. She was born June 10, 1846, in Portland, and is the third child of six born to her parents. Mary A., Sarah A., Jerome and Harriet are living. Sylvester was a soldier of the 27th Mich. Vol. Inf., was wounded at Petersburg and was burried at City Point, July 6, 1864. He sustained a flesh wound in the thigh, a bullet











passing entirely through the limb, from the effects of which he died at the City Point Hospital four days later.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been the parents of three children. Elroy B. was born June 4, 1876, and died March 1, 1877. An unnamed infant died when four days old. Ray B. was born Jan. 27, 1883. Mr. Taylor is an adherent of the Democratic party.



The former was born April 5, 1810, in Steuben County. In 1869 he came to Michigan and is now a resident on section 28, Evart Township. The mother of William was born June 14, 1809, and died Feb. 9, 1865, in Steuben County.

In the maternal line of descent Mr. Bennett is of Scotch lineage. His father came of Dutch ancestry. He was reared on a farm in his native county and during his minority remained under his father's control. On reaching the period of his legal freedom he went to Oconto Co., Wis., and engaged as foreman for the lumber firm of Eldredge & Balcom, with whom he continued a year. At the end of that time he returned to the county where he was born, and again engaged for a time in agricultural pursuits. He went back to the employment of Eldredge & Balcom in the Badger State, and after a service of six months he went to Butler Co., Iowa. He bought a farm which he owned three years. Meanwhile he went to Pike's Peak, there interesting himself in mining. He came back to Iowa, sold his farm, and in May, 1868, came to this State and settled near Georgetown, Ottawa County, on Grand River, for two years, then one year in New York State, then for a time on Grand River again, and finally came to the township of Evart, where he bought the farm he now owns. In the fall he went again to the State of New York, and during the winter which succeeded he managed a lumber camp in Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1860 he returned to Osceola County and engaged as foreman in the lumber interests of Edward Cole, for whom he operated three years. In 1872 he came to this township and commenced lumbering for Wright & Grove, and continued one year in their employment, his family meanwhile residing on the farm on which there were no improvements except a log house. He has now 30 acres under the plow and a good frame house and barn.

Mr. Bennett is a Democrat in political conviction and action. He has acted through four terms as Supervisor, has been School Director since he came here, and has served one year as Highway Commissioner. He was married Dec. 14, 1858, to Frances A. Benaway, and they are the parents of seven children: Thomas was born Oct. 1, 1859; Alonzo, June 16, 1861; Elliott L., May 4, 1864; William, April 8, 1866; Carrie, Feb. 1, 1869; Jennie, June 23, 1871; Mortimer, April 23, 1873. Mrs. Bennett is the daughter of Thomas and Lettia (Brewer) Benaway. The former was born Jan. 9, 1813, in Dutchess Co., N. Y.; the latter April 15, 1809, in New Brunswick, N. J. They had five children: Esther A. and Morgan M. are living; Andrew and Sarah A are deceased. Mrs. Bennett was born Feb. 9, 1838, in Steuben Co., N. Y. Mr. Bennett has two brothers— Benjamin R. and John J. Thomas is deceased. Mary A., Addie and Permelia are his surviving sisters. Nancy, Eliza and Sarah are not living.



hi L. Hayes, Supervisor of Richmond Township, was born Jan. 25, 1852, in New Haven, Conn. His father, Eli D. Hayes, was born Sept. 25, 1825, and is still pursuing the business of wood engraver and landscape painter, in which he has passed his life. His mother, Cordelia (Lewis) Buck, was born April 6, 1828, in Newton, Fairfield Co., Conn.

Mr. Hayes was a resident of New Haven and attended school until he was 17 years old, when he engaged as a surveyor with his brother, and acquired a practical knowledge of the business, which he followed several years. At the age of 18 years, he engaged in surveying for wall maps for F. W. Beers & Co. and C. O. Titus, following the calling in portions of Michigan and in Osceola County. In 1879 he







settled in Reed City, and in company with a man named Lewis, founded a grocery and crockery trade, under the style of Hayes & Lewis, the relation existing five years, and including a traffic in builders' materials. They afterward sold their entire interests and are now arranging and settling their business affairs. Mr. Hayes is the proprietor of a considerable amount of property at Reed City, and owns ten acres of land in the vicinity of New Haven, Conn.

He was married Sept. 17, 1879, at Reed City, to Anna Lewis, and they have one child, Eli, born July 2, 1880. Mrs. Hayes was born Sept. 14, 1856, in Sanilac Co., Mich., and is the daughter of William and Emmeline Lewis.



ohn Hoffmeyer, farmer, section 24, Osceola Township, was born May 8, 1833, in Perth Co., Ont. His parents were born in Germany, where his father pursued the vocation of millwright. They emigrated from the fatherland in early life, settling in Canada. The father died there about 1863. In 1866 the mother became an inmate of the family of her son. She died in 1883, aged 81 years.

Mr. Hoffmeyer was a pupil in the common schools until he was 19 years old. He began his career of independence as a teamster, which was his business about three years. In the fall of 1855 he went to Toledo, Ohio, where he obtained employment in the ship-yards. He continued to work there and as a carpenter two years. In 1857 he went to work in the machine shops of the railroad at Toledo, and in the switch-yard, and was appointed fireman on the Michigan Southern Railroad. Six months of service in that position was succeeded by an appointment as engineer for the same corporation, in which capacity he operated two years. He next engaged as engineer on the Cleveland Railroad, where he was occupied three years. In 18--, associated with another man, he purchased a canal boat. After 18 months of canal experience he disposed of his interest in inland navigation property and returned to Toledo, where he again engaged in the ship-yards. One year later he came to Osceola County and labored a

year in the saw-mills of D. A. Blodgett. At the end of that time he located on the Muskegon River, at a point now included in Osceola Township. This was in 1866, and he was the first permanent settler in the township, his nearest neighbor being 16 miles distant. He secured his farm under the regulations of the homestead law, including 160 acres of land. He is now the owner of 270 acres of land in Osceola Township and 510 acres in the county. He has a choice and valuable farm, now comprising 110 acres of improved and cultivated land. He is a decided-Republican and radical in his political views. He has officiated five years as Justice of the Peace and held several other official positions in Osceola Township.

He was married Oct. 7, 1855, in Toledo, to Mary A. Dane. They have had eight children. Two died when infants. Edward, Frank, Charles, Laura, Alonzo and Ella M. are living. Mrs. Hoffmeyer was born Sept. 28, 1833, in England, which was the native country of her parents, Richard and Ann Dane. The family came to Ontario in 1841, where the father died about 1850, and the mother July 25, 1884. The death of the father left a family of six children dependent upon the exertions of the older members. Mrs. Hoffmeyer was the oldest and devoted herself to the maintenance of the family until her marriage.



harles Peel, farmer, section 23, Hartwick

Township, was born Oct. 12, 1838, in Leicestershire, England. His father, William Peel, emigrated from his native country with his wife and children in 1842, locating in Avon, Lorain Co., Ohio. Mr. Peel was three years of age when his parents became residents of the Buckeye State, where he remained during the years of his minority and obtained his education in the common schools. On attaining his majority he came to Michigan, making his first location at Jamestown, Ottawa County, where he engaged in farming on 40 acres of land, of which he became the proprietor by purchase. In the second year of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted at Grand Rapids in the

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First Regiment, Mechanics and Engineers, enrolling in Co. H, Capt. W. P. Ennis. His command joined the Army of the Cumberland and Mr. Peel was a participant in the battles of Perryville, Lavergne, and Bentonville, besides being in various minor affairs. He escaped without wound or capture, and was honorably discharged June 19, 1865, after a military service of more than two years. He was made Corporal, and in August, 1864, was promoted to Second Sergeant. He returned on leaving the army to Oakfield, Kent Co., Mich., where he engaged as assistant in a saw and shingle mill, spending three years in that employment. In 1867 he purchased 40 acres of land in that township, on which he operated two years, going thence to Greenville, Montcalm Co., Mich. Some months later he sold his interests there, and in the same year, 1868, he purchased 40 acres which has since been his home. He is now the owner of 120 acres, and 80 acres of the tract are under improvements and cultivation. He is an exceptionally good farmer.

Mr. Peel was formerly a Republican, but is now a supporter of the principles of the Prohibition element. He has officiated in his township as Treasurer and School Assessor.

He was married Jan. 1, 1860, in Paris, Kent County, to Lucy A. Leman, and they have had seven children,—William A., Albert W., Elnora, Percy J., Harvey F., Howard E. and Frank E. Mrs. Peel was born July 6, 1840, in Newfane, Niagara Co., N. Y., and was 12 years of age when she came with her parents to Paris, where she was reared and educated. She is a member of the Baptist Church.



eorge W. Shay, liveryman, at Reed City, was born Oct. 12, 1834, in Schoharie, N. Y., and is the son of William and Anna (Diver) Shay. His father was a miller and owned a mill on Foxen Creek, a stream which flowed through the township. In 1844 the family removed their residence to Cleveland, Ohio, where Mr. Shay was employed in the Cuyahoga Works, and acquired a knowledge of engineering, in which he was occupied several years. He came

to Salem Township, Michigan, and bought a small farm on which he was resident until his removal in 1875 to Isabella County, where he owned 40 acres of land, and there maintained a residence two years. He came to Reed City in the spring of 1877 and founded his present business. He has about 15 horses generally in his stables and livery appointments suited to his patronage. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the A. O. U. W. He has officiated six years as member of the Village Council. Mr. Shay owns his business premises, residence and other village property.

His marriage to Martha M. Higginson took place April 15, 1857, in Superior, Washtenaw Co., Mich. She was born Oct. 16, 1837, in Detroit. Their children are, William, Emma and Ida.



eorge W. Leeman, farmer and lumberman, resident on section 23, Hartwick Township, was born April 26, 1840, in Albany Co., N. Y. His father was born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch parentage. He came to the United States with his parents when he was two years old and resided in Albany Co., N. Y., many years. He was married there and soon afterward came to Michigan and settled in the township of Paris, in Kent County, and afterward to Oakfield, where he lives now, aged about 78 years. The mother, Sallie A. (McKinley) Leeman, was of Scotch descent, and was born in Albany Co., N. Y. She died Sept. 19, 1883, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah E. Mowitt, whom she was visiting. They had 12 children.

Mr. Leeman is the fifth child in order of birth. He came to Kent County when he was 14 years of age. After securing a good practical education and living at home with his parents until he was 24 years of age, he became, in 1864, the owner of 80 acres of land, which he increased to 120 acres by later purchase in the township where his father was a landholder. In 1867 he sold his property and removed to Osceola County, purchasing 40 acres of land on section 23, Hartwick Township, on which he settled, and later purchased a like quantity of land in addi-

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tion. He afterward sold the latter to E. J. Terrill, and has placed all the remaining portion—his original purchase—under improvements. In political affiliation Mr. Leeman is a Republican with prohibition principles, and he has officiated as Highway Commissioner in his township and as Justice of the Peace.

He was married Nov. 10, 1864, in Greenville, Montcalm Co., Mich., to Hannah M. Huff. They have one child,—Gracie Bell, born Feb. 22, 1876. Mrs. Leeman was born June 23, 1839, in Orion, Oakland Co., Mich. She attended the common schools of her native county until she was 15 years old, and after her parents removed to Greenville she completed her education in Montcalm County. She began teaching there, and continued that calling until she had served 17 terms successful labor as an educator. Her parents, John and —— (Fuller) Huff, are still living in Montcalm County, and are aged respectively 72 and 67 years. They are of German descent, he a native of the State of New York, and she of Vermont.



rederick J. Fleischhauer, wagon and carriage manufacturer, general blachsmith at Reed City, and manager of the Clifton House, was born Sept. 23, 1854, in Waterloo, Ont. He is the son of John W. and Mary Fleischhauer, and was reared on his father's farm in Waterloo Co., Ont. He was 17 years of age when he began to acquire the knowledge necessary to the prosecution of the business in which he has been actively engaged for many years, and he served an apprenticeship of three years at Wellesley, in his native county, afterwards becoming a journeyman and operating in that method eight years. In 1881 he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and, three months later, proceeded to Reed City, where he opened his shop in December, 1881. He is doing a successful business. requiring two assistants in the various departments except in wood work, all of which is made by his own hands.

He purchased the Clifton House in October, 1883.

The establishment accommodates a limited number of guests and has a restaurant attached. The property belongs to his wife. He is the owner of his shops and their sites.

Mr. Fleischhauer was married Oct. 19, 1883, at Reed City, to Ernestine Treptow. She was born in Canada Sept. 13, 1857. One child, Edward F., was born of their union, at Reed City, Sept. 23, 1884.

Mr. Fleischhauer has one daughter by an earlier marriage, Caroline, born in November, 1879, in Richmond Township.



Township and farmer on section 28, was born Aug. 17, 1840, in Yates Co., N. Y. Charles Wagar, his father, was a native of the same State and followed the pursuit of agriculture in Yates County until his death, which occurred in 1841, within the first year of the life of his son. His mother, Sophronia (Wier) Wagar, is a native of New York, and is now a resident of Wayne County in that State, and is aged 67 years. After the death of Mr. Wagar she again married.

Warren was a member of his mother's family until he was 13 years of age, when he found a home with a young man named Gage. Between three and four years later, he became an inmate of the household of Morgan Gage, father of his former patron, with whom he remained until he was 22 years of age, attending school and obtaining a knowledge of the builder's trade.

He was married Aug. 27, 1862, in Yates County, to Mary A. Green. She was born in that county and died there in June, 1864, leaving one child, Charles, who was born Oct. 9, 1863. The wife and mother when dying urged his speedy union with a friend to whose care she wished to entrust her infant child, and in accordance Mr. Wagar was married Feb. 16, 1865, to Jennie M. Van Liper. She was born Nov. 9, 1845, in the State of New York, and is the daughter of Jeremiah Van Liper. One child constitutes the issue of this marriage, Elnora, born Sept. 23, 1866.

After his marriage Mr. Wagar was occupied at his





trade, which he pursued with success until 1877 in his native State. In that year he concluded to seek a home in Michigan, which he did and made his location on the place where he now resides, April 27, 1877. He at first purchased 120 acres of land, to which he added five acres soon after. Later, he sold 40 acres, and has about 20 acres of the remaining 85 acres under the plow. He is the owner of a half interest in 80 acres of pine land on section 24. Politically he is a Democrat and has been Justice of the Peace two years; is the present incumbent.



ellington Welch, farmer, section 25, Hartwick Township, was born Aug. 16, 1843, in Euclid, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. His parents, Sardis and Marinda (Dillie) Welch, were natives respectively of Connecticut and Ohio, and of Scotch and French descent. The former died in 1857, the latter in 1880.

Mr. Welch is the youngest of the six children included in his father's family, and was reared at When he was 18 he entered the Union army to aid in quelling the Rebellion, enrolling in Co. C, the color company of the 18th U.S. Inf., under the command of Lieut.-Col. O. L. Shepherd, and attached, after being mustered into the service. to the Army of the Cumberland. He was in active service in 13 engagements, among them the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Mission Ridge, and the campaign under Sherman till the fight before Atlanta. He received two gun-shot wounds at Stone River,-one in the arm and one in the hip. He was hit five times in the same engagement, his clothing being severely torn. Among other casualties it sustained was the scalping of his cap. the top of which was taken cleanly off! He was discharged before Atlanta, Aug. 7, 1864, from Co. B. First Battalion. The company was so cut to pieces at the battle of Stone River that a sufficient number was not left to form as a company, and the remnant was transferred, Mr. Welch going to Co. B.

He returned to his home and resumed his place as assistant on the family homestead, his brother, Orlando B., enlisting in another company and regi-

ment. Soon after his return to his home he entered the commercial college at Cleveland and completed a course of study in 1866. He spent two years subsequently in farming.

His marriage to Cecelia Dillie occurred Oct. 14. 1868, in the place of his birth, and they have one child, Alice L., born April 21, 1870. Mrs. Welch is the daughter of Milton and Lauretta (Lilly) Dillie. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, her mother in New York. They are now residents of Euclid, Ohio. In January, 1868, Mr. and Mrs. Welch came to Michigan to establish a home, and made a homestead claim of 120 acres of land on section 28, in Hartwick Township. The place was entirely wild, and in an unsatisfactory location, and after a year's residence they decided to make a change, and purchased 40 acres, afterwards 40 acres more, in the the same township, three-fifths of the tract being now under cultivation.

Mr. Welch is a Republican. He has been Township Clerk four terms, and is now School Director. He is Clerk of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, of which himself and wife are members. He has been connected with the Odd Fellows.



ohn Smith, farmer, section 12, Evart Township, was born Sept. 7, 1833, in York, Washtenaw Co., Mich. His parents, Harmon and Eliza (Davenport) Smith, are natives of the State of New York. They removed in 1847 to Ronald Township, Ionia County. His mother descended from the Davenport brothers,—John, Isaac and Morris,—whose posterity has kept intact the lineage record from their emigration to this country in the Colonial period, and who were Quakers in religious sentiment. She was born July 19, 1812, either in Dutchess or Orange Co., N. Y. The father was born Sept. 27, 1805, in Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Mr. Smith went to Iowa when 23, and after passing a year in the Buckeye State returned to Ionia. He came to the township of Evart Feb. 11, 1867, at a period when the natural condition of the county



afforded ample scope for the indulgence of his tastes and proclivities for hunting and trapping, which he turned to profit, and which he has pursued more or less ever since for sport when no necessity urged. He settled on 80 acres of land, where he has since resided.

He was married, in Orient Township, Dec. 12, 1865, to Mary Ann Tennant. She was born Dec. 29, 1845, in Macomb Co., Mich., and is the daughter of William and Betsey (Burdick) Tennant, of Orient Township (see sketch). Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had six children: Harmon, born Dec. 17, 1867; Rhoda, Oct. 7, 1871; Alva, March 20, 187—. Ida born Sept. 11, 1869, died Oct. 26, 1879; Alva, born April 12, 1876, died Nov. 13, 1879; Ethan, born Dec. 7, 1873, died Nov. 1, 1879. These children died within three weeks, of diphtheria. Their mother joined her little ones gone before to the land of the silent majority April 1, 1881.

Mr. Smith is a Democrat. He has been Treasurer three terms, and Highway Commissioner and Justice of the Peace one term each.



erman Stephan, farmer, section 20, Richmond Township, was born in Germany, Sept. 15, 1843, of which country his parents, Gottlieb and Julia Stephan, were also natives. They emigrated to the Dominion of Canada in 1855, when their son was 13 years of age. The latter remained there until 1862, the date of his removal to Osceola County. His first homestead claim of 80 acres is included in the farm of 118 acres of which he is now the owner, and of which 98 acres have surrendered to the forces of energy, judgment and perseverance that have been brought to bear on them, and are under creditable and profitable cultivation.

In the fall of 1863 Mr. Stephan enlisted in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and remained in the military service of the United States until the close of the war. Still true to the principles for which he braved the fate of the war, he is a supporter and endorser of the issues of the Republican party.

He was first married Sept. 19, 1865, in Richmond

Township, to Mary Ruppert, and they had four children,—Ernest, William, Laura and Julia. Their mother died Sept. 17, 1875. Mr. Stephan was again married Nov. 21, 1875, to Elizabeth Schnatz. She was a native of Germany, as was her predecessor, and was born April 4, 1853. Two children born of the second marriage died in infancy. Four survive,—Mary, Catherine, Herman and Lizzie. The parents belong to the Lutheran Church.



harles M. Collins, senior member of the firm of Collins & Amspoker, manufacturers and dealers in furniture and undertakers' wares, at Reed City, was born July 1, 1844, in Brant Co., Ont. At the age of 23 years Mr. Collins took leave of the farm where he had been brought up, and went to Stratford, Ont., where he obtained a situation in the agricultural house of Sharman Brothers as traveling salesman, in which capacity he passed a year; he then spent two years in the acquisition of the trade of a cabinet-maker at St. Mary's, Ont. He went then to Atchison, Kan., and operated in that line a few months. He removed next to a farm in Brantford, Washington Co., Kan., operating as a farmer and builder until the date of his coming to Reed City, in the fall of 1876. He bought the site of his present business stand, erected a building and commenced the sale of furniture. In 1879 he erected a brick building in the rear of the store, fitted it up with machinery and began the manufacture of the wares in which he deals. He formed a partnership with T. J. Amspoker, Oct. 1, 1881, and they have a stock which represents a cash value of about \$10,000, and transact annually an extensive business. The warehouse of the firm fronts on Highe Street.

Mr. Collins was married at Norwichville, Dec. 25, 1866, to Mary Ann Clemmens. She was born in Bronte, Ont., June 1, 1845, and is the daughter of Thomas Clemmens. They have five children: Lillie was born Feb. 25, 1868, in Stratford, Ont.; Leland was born April 17, 1871, in Brantford, Kansas,





where Gertrude was born Oct. 20, 1874; Frankie was born June 18, 1879; and Georgie, May 23, 1880. The two last named were born at Reed City.



tephen H. Allen, farmer, section 36, Burdell Township, was born Feb. 22, 1818, in Kentshire, Eng. At the age of 16 he entered the British sailing service and became a sailor on the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. During the 20 years in which he was a seaman, he was engaged 12 years as a marine, and in the naval military service during the war with China in 1840–1, and was on the coast of Africa five years, engaged in the capture of slave vessels. He sailed on all the seas and oceans of the Eastern continent and visited all the European nations that had a seaboard.

He came to the port of New York in 1852, where he was soon after married to Eliza Conway. They have had seven children: William E. was born Feb. 15, 1853; Joseph P., Nov. 1, 1855; Edward E., Sept. 26, 1861; Stephen, Feb. 22, 1862. Stephen H. (1st) John and Mary are deceased. Mrs. Allen was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, Dec. 5, 1832, and lived in her native country until her marriage.

After that event Mr. Allen established a mercantile business in Brooklyn, and also operated as a ship-rigger, carrying on both branches of business until 1859, the year of his removal to the West. He located first in Chicago, where he resided three years. Among his experiences in the Garden City were two disastrous fires, which involved heavy loss and inconvenience. He came thence to Plymouth, Ind., where he was variously employed four years. He removed his family in 1874 to Kalamazoo, where he left them, and came to Osceola County. He located a homestead claim of 80 acres, on which he made some improvements and returned to Kalamazoo. The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad was then in process of construction, and he became an employee of the corporation, and worked on the line until it reached the vicinity of his home, where he brought his family for the first time. There the first opening in that part of the county was made at a time when Reed City was

but little more than begun, and Cadillac had no existence, either in fact or fancy. His place is now nearly all improved and has suitable and good farm belongings. Mr. Allen continued to work on the line of railroad as it extended north until it reached Rapid River, when he returned to his farm labor.

He is a Democrat in political persuasion, and is an Episcopalian in Church connection: Mrs. Allen is a Catholic. He has been Justice of the Peace nine years and held the various school offices.



illiam H. Staninger, farmer on section 12, Osceola Township, was born Oct. 11, 1841, in Mercer Co., Ia. He received a common-school education, and at the age of 20 years he began to operate as a farm laborer. coming to Michigan in 1854. In the course of the second year of the war he entered the army, enlisting Aug. 6, 1862, from Lenawee County, in the 18th Regt. Vol. Inf. His Captain was Charles R. Miller, latterly a prominent citizen of Adrian. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and the period of Mr. Staninger's military service was two years and ten months, or until the practical close of the war. He fought at Decatur and Athens, Ala., escaping unhurt, and received his discharge May 16, 1865, at Huntsville, Ala.

He returned to Lenawee County, and was occupied on his father's farm until March, 1870. At that date he severed his business relations there and proceeded to Osceola County and Township, securing 200 acres of wholly unimproved land. All surroundings and circumstances were of the pioneer order, neighbors were remote, supplies high-priced and market far away; but all obstacles were surmounted with cheerful courage and unremitting toil, and Mr. Staninger has 90 acres of well-improved land. He is an adherent of the party whose interest he fought for and to which he clings with perfect loyalty.

He was married March 3, 1866, in Morenci, Lenawee Co., Mich., to Alida J. Partridge. She was born March 3, 1850, in Lenawee County, and is the daughter of Ira J. and Sachra M. (Berger) Partridge.





Her parents were born and married in the State of New York, and came to Michigan about 1834. Her father died March 28, 1884, in Osceola County. Her mother lives in Adrian and is 63 years old. Two children are included in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Staninger: Viola, born Sept. 3, 1867; and Earl, April 14, 1884.

enry H. Freedman, cigar manufacturer at Reed City, was born June 16, 1854, in Hungary, of which country his parents, Joseph and Lena Freedman, were also natives. He was brought up on a farm and emigrated to the United States in 1870. He passed two years at Cleveland, Ohio, and returned to the land of his birth in 1873. He visited there six months and again crossed the sea to America, locating in Coldwater, Mich. He learned his business of cigar-making of B. S. Tibbitts of that place, and continued to operate in Branch County for some years. In February, 1883, he came to Reed City and established his business, which has gradually grown in popularity and increased in extent. He employs eight men, and is putting upon the market the cigars known to the trade as the "Unknown," the "Eclipse," "Osceola" and "Reed City." He puts out about 35,000 monthly and rolls all kinds of manufactured tobaccos.

Mr. Freedman is a member of the Masons,—lower body, Royal Arch Chapter and Jacobs Commandery, No. 10, at Coldwater. He also belongs to the Encampment. He was married June 27, 1877, in Coldwater, to Louise Graff, and they have one daughter-Blanche—born Feb. 24, 1884, at Reed City. Mrs. Freedman was born June 17, 1857, in Rochester, N. Y.

dward C. Baumgardner, farmer, section 33, Richmond Township, is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Koutz) Baumgardner, natives of Switzerland and Pennsylvania respectively. After their marriage they settled in Ohio, and subsequently moved to Van Buren Co., Mich., going thence to Ionia County,

where they remained until death. They had four children,-Edward C., Noah and Seymour. died in infancy.

Mr. Baumgardner was born Sept. 16, 1852, in Van Buren Co., Mich. He was a student at public schools until he was 18 years of age. He remained at home three years after that age, when he began to work by the month, in which method he operated seven years, farming summers and in the lumber woods winters. In 1876 he bought 80 acres of land in Richmond Township, under some improvements, on which he settled in the spring of 1882. Twothirds of the place is now in a good state of cultivation.

In political connection he is a Republican and has held the office of School Assessor.

He was married in Richmond Township, April 10. 1879, to Mary J. Robbins, and they have two children,--L. J., born Jan. 24, 1880, and Leo V., born Dec. 18, 1882. Mrs. Baumgardner is the daughter of James G. and Olive E. Robbins. (See sketch of J. G. Robbins.) She was born June 4, 1861, in Richmond Township, and is the first white child born in Osceola County.



obert Nixon, farmer, section 35, Evart Township, was born Feb. 11, 1844, in Belleville, Hastings Co., Ont. His parents, John and Margaret Nixon, were natives of Ireland. They came to America in the early part of the present century, settling first in Ottawa, Can., where they resided a few years, and removed to Madock Township, Hastings Co., Ont., where they have since resided.

Mr. Nixon commenced the life of a lumberman when he was 17 years of age, and operated as such in the Canadian forests, where he spent five winters, meanwhile passing the summer seasons on the lakes as a sailor, operating on his last trip as mate. In 1861 he came to Cape Vincent, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and in 1865 settled permanently in Osceola County, since which time he has passed every winter season in the woods except two. In 1877 he bought an unimproved farm, on which he located, and now has







40 acres cultivated and 10 acres chopped (1884). Since coming to Michigan he has operated as foreman of the camps of different parties. His first employment in that capacity was with Brown & Nestor, on Tobacco River. He was next with Smith Brothers at Sturgeon Creek, and subsequently with Shaw & Williams and Mark Fleitze.

Mr. Nixon is a Republican in political sentiment, and served two years as School Director in Chippewa Township, Mecosta County.

He was married Aug. 7, 1874, to Jane McCormick, and they are the parents of four children: Flora, born Jan. 3, 1876; Charles, June 20, 1877; Wellington, Jan. 26, 1879; Manly, Oct. 13, 1882. Mrs. Nixon is the daughter of Archibald and Flora (McCallum) McCormick. Both parents died in Puslinch. Wellington Co., Ont., the demise of her father occurring when she was a year old, and she was wholly orphaned when she was two years of age. She was born Aug. 7, 1855, in Puslinch, and has two brothers—John and Archibald. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.



athan O. Pettibone, farmer on section 28, Hartwick Township, and civil engineer by profession, is the son of Roswell and Harriet (Ball) Pettibone. His father was born about 1788, in the State of Vermont, and probably underwent as many years of pioneer experience as any man who ever lived. Vermont was admitted as a State in 1790, and the events in her history immediately preceding that era form some of the most interesting records of the annals of the settlement and adjustment of this continent. In 1826 he came to Oakland Co., Mich. At that date few white men aside from the Indian traders were permanently settled in the State, and in that section the "Lo" family were more numerous than agreeable. He secured considerable tracts of valuable land in that county, whose agricultural facilities are well known, going later to the county of Monroe. In 1838 he purchased a small property in Hillsdale County, where he lived a little more than 30 years and died, in 1870, aged 82 years. He was a soldier of 1812, enlisting from the State of New York. While in Monroe Co., Mich., the famous Toledo "War" was on the carpet, which served as the source of much excitement, and he was in a community of Southern Michigan when the place was greatly disturbed by the chances and apprehensions resulting from the Black Hawk War. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in New England and died in February, 1835, in Monroe County. Five children survived to bless her memory, four of whom are yet living. A daughter, Harriet, was married in Washtenaw Co., Mich., and is deceased. John is a farmer in Clare County. Lydia (Mrs. Duesler) resides on a farm near Hersey. Sarah (Mrs. Brockway) lives at South Allen, Hillsdale Co., Mich.

Mr. Pettibone was born May 30, 1830, in Farmington, Oakland Co., Mich., and was little more than four years old when his mother died. He was cared for by the family survivors and reared to the age of 18 years with few school privileges, owing to the pioneer condition of the country. On approaching manhood he realized keenly his deficiencies, and devoted every leisure opportunity to the acquirement of information to remedy the defect. Feeling that he was and should be in need of a thorough knowledge of grammar, he procured a copy of Brown's text-book on that subject, then holding a place of honor in the common curriculum of study, and committed not only the "Rules" to memory, but also nearly the entire work. A thorough familiarity with the book is in itself a liberal education. At the age of 21 he commenced teaching, which vocation he followed until he entered the military service of the United States, a little more than a year after the breaking out of the Rebellion. He enlisted Aug. 28, 1862, at Angola, Steuben Co., Ind., in the 74th Volunteer Regiment of that State. The regiment joined the Army of the Cumberland, and Mr. Pettibone participated in its chances until his discharge in the winter of 1864. He was under fire at Perryville and at Hartsville.

On obtaining his liberty once more he returned to Southern Michigan, and in the spring following (1865) he came to Osceola County. He secured a homestead claim in the township and near the village of Hersey, situated on the Muskegon River. At that period there was not a location made north of his place for many miles along the course of the river. His education and tastes fitted him to sup-







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J & Bevins



ply a peculiar demand of the place and period, and he at once gave his attention to land prospecting and surveying, in both which avenues he has continued to operate with gratifying results.

In 1875 he purchased 100 acres of land in the township of Hartwick, where he has operated as a farmer and been active in his professional duties. In political principle and connection he is a Prohibitionist. He has been County Surveyor three terms, Township Treasurer and Supervisor, and held all the minor local offices.

He was married in September, 1875, near Independence, Iowa, to Amelia Roberts. Of their five children one is deceased. The others are recorded as follows: Elva, married; Fred resides in Colorado; Emma and Frank live at home. Mrs. Pettibone was born in 1833, in Dexter, Washtenaw Co., Mich., and is the daughter of George and Temperance (Monroe) Roberts. Both her parents are deceased. She is a member of the Congregational Church.



ames E. Bevins, Judge of Probate and Postmaster at Le Roy, was born in the town of Conesus, Livingston Co., N. Y., July 27, 1843. He received a common-school education by working on a farm in summer and attending school in the winter: also attended high school at Bergen Academy, Genesee Co., N. Y., two terms. He came to Michigan in the spring of 1866; worked at the carpenter's trade during the summer in Kent County; went north in the fall and worked for J. H. Rogers in Mecosta County one year in a store. Built a store at Paris in 1867, and commenced mercantile business in partnership with his brother under the firm name of Bevins Bros.

Mr. Bevins was married to Miss Alice Haynes, Oct. 3, 1869. In 1870 he homesteaded in Osceola County; built branch store at Le Roy in fall of 1871 and moved on the homestead in Le Roy Township. He was appointed Postmaster in March, 1872, and still holds the office. He bought 80 acres of land where Le Roy stands, and platted the village in 1873. He has served two terms as Supervisor of his township, once by appointment and once by election.

He was agent for the United States Expressa Company four years. Was elected President in 1883, when Le Roy was incorporated as a village, and re-elected in 1884, receiving every vote cast at the election. He voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1864 and voted the Republican ticket ever since. At the Republican County Convention of 1884 he received the nomination for Judge of Probate, and was elected by 773 majority, running ahead of his ticket in the county and in his own township. In Le Roy he had 130 majority over both the Democrat and Prohibition candidates, the vote standing: J. E. Bevins, Rep., 179; D. McGovern, Dem., 34; W. A. Lewis, Pro., 15.

Mr. Bevins' parents were John and Olive (nee Hubble) Bevins. His grandfather on his father's side came from Wales, and his grandmother was a His mother's people came from Connecticut and settled in Conesus about the year 1812. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of 12 children, six boys and six girls. His mother died when he was six years old, and his father married a Miss Mary Ann Perry, about 1852, and by her had three children,—two sons and one daughter,—making a family of eight boys and seven girls. His father died in Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1864, at the age of 72 years, leaving all of his 15 children alive at the time of his death. Four of the children have since died, all being over 50 years of age at the time of their death. One of the children (a boy), by his second wife, was drowned at the age of 27 years.

Mrs. Bevins was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y. Her parents came from England and moved to Kent Co., Mich., when she was 12 years old. Mr. and Mrs. B. have had three children,—two girls and one boy. They lost their first child, a girl, when she was only five weeks old. They now have the two: the girl, Jessie M., is 13, and the boy, John W., 9 years old.

Mrs. B. is the Deputy Postmistress, and has attended the postoffice the most of the time for five or six years.

Ever since Mr. Bevins' advent into Osceola County he has been intimately identified with its growth and progress. In every enterprise looking to the better development of the country, the material advancement of its wealth and the welfare of its people, he is ever to be found in the van. Just such men are required to open up and settle a new country and develop its resources to the best advantage

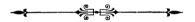
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While Mo Bevins is enterprising, he is also cautious, safe and judicious in all undertakings, bringing to bear rare good judgment and business ability in carrying out any plan. While serving himself and his family, he has also served his neighbors in various official capacities and always with that same devotion, earnestness and unselfishness he has served his own. In public positions he has ever won the favor and good will of the people, as in private life he commands the respect and wins the esteem of all who are fortunate enough to know him. As the subject of the foregoing brief biographical outline has proved himself a thorough representative of that class who rise in the world by adherence to good maxims, the publishers of this Album take especial pleasure in presenting his portrait in connection herewith, on the page preceding the commencement of this sketch.



ohn Lennon, farmer on section 25, Hartwick Township, and lumberman, was born Aug. 16, 1837, in County Carrol, Ireland. His parents emigrated to Montreal, when he was 11 years of age, in 1848. His father dying a few years later, Mr. Lennon found himself at the head of the family, he being the oldest of 10 children deprived of a father's care. He devoted his efforts to the discharge of the duty until he was 20 years of age, when he came to Michigan. He became a lumberman at Mill Creek, St. Clair County, where he operated three years, going thence to Lapeer County, following the same pursuit until 1876, the date of his coming to Osceola County and to Hartwick Township. He purchased 120 acres of land on sections 25 and 26, in a wholly wild condition, and later became the proprietor by purchase of a like quantity of land in addition. He has cleared and improved 70 acres and erected excellent farm buildings. The entire tract in his possession lies in a solid body.

He is a Prohibitionist in principle, and has served three years as Highway Commissioner.

The marriage of Mr. Lennon to Ellen J. McFarland took place at Goodwin, Lapeer Co., Mich., Jan. 27, 1861. They have had 11 children—May J.,

Margaret L., Anna, Deborah, Nancy E., James, John, Grace, William and Florence. One child died unnamed. Mrs. Lennon was born Feb. 28, 1844, in Ontario. Her father, Andrew McFarland, was a farmer in Lapeer County, where he died, in October, 1858. She was 10 years old when her parents removed to Ontario from Quebec, and five years later they settled in Michigan.



eorge H. Gilbert, proprietor of the Gilbert House at Reed City, was born in Schuyler, Herkimer Co., N. Y., June 19, 1843. His parents, Josiah and Tilda (Whitaker) Gilbert, were natives of the Empire State, and died there. Mr. Gilbert, when about 14 years of age, began to operate as a buyer and shipper of cattle, in which he was engaged 11 successive years. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 121st N. Y. Vol. Inf., under Capt. Fish, and went to the front as Third Sergeant. He was in the service until the close of the war, and was in the Army of the Poto-He was in the actions of the second Bull Run, Antietam, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Cedar Creek, Crampton's Pass. Frederick City, Winchester, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Sailor's Creek, or Oliver Mountain, and was present at the surrender of General Lee. Mr. Gilbert was discharged as Orderly Sergeant, and returned to the State of New York and passed two years in the vicinity of the city of Utica, on a farm. In the spring of 1867 he came to the village of Newaygo, in the county of the same name, and engaged in the meat business. He officiated as manager of the Jarse House two years, and in 1871 came to Reed City, where he bought a building site, removed the timber, literally "cleared the bush," erected a building and established a saloon and billiard-room. In the following year he built the hotel which he is now managing. It is 24 x 96 feet in extent, is two stories in height, with a basement, and has accommodations for an average of 40 guests. His hotel was destroyed by fire the morning of Jan. 17, 1885.

Mr. Gilbert is a member of the order known as the

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Princes of the Orient, and also of the Odd Fellows. Besides his hotel property he owns 90 feet front on Slosson Street, with a barn, 80 acres of land in Mason County and also 160 acres of land in Lake County.

He was married in Schuyler Co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1866, to Amoretta Sterling, and they have two children: Vara, born in January, 1870, in Newaygo; and Ira, born in July, 1879, in Reed City. Mrs. Gilbert was born in August, 1844, in Schuyler, N. Y.



avid J. Hood, Manager and Overseer of the County Poor Farm, located on section 28, Sylvan Township, was born in Crawford Co., Pa. He was reared to the age of 18 years on his father's farm and attended the common schools. On attaining the age named he devoted his abilities to the acquisition of the carpenter's trade, following it as a vocation in Pennsylvania and Missouri until 1876, the year of his removal to Osceola County. In August he came to Reed City and a few days later purchased of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad corporation a tract of land in Richmond Township containing 80 acres. It was in an unimproved condition, and he has now 45 acres under the plow. He took charge of the poor farm in Sylvan Township March 18, 1882. He has succeeded in conducting its affairs with satisfaction to all concerned. The occupants of the farm have numbered 17, the maximum. There are eight persons now in his charge. Politically, Mr. Hood is a Republican, with strong prohibition views.

He was married June 14, 1850, at Evansburg, Crawford Co., Pa., to Rosanna Stewart. She was born in that place Aug. 16, 1831, where in former days her father was a merchant. Later he removed to a farm where he passed the remaining days of his life. Her mother died also in Crawford County. Mrs. Hood was well educated and previous to her marriage engaged in teaching. She has been the mother of 11 children: J. Stewart is a manufacturer of pumps at Akron, Ohio. Melbourn resides at Reed City. Ellsworth lives at Rockford, Mich. Margaret (Mrs. Hoover) lives at Chase, Mich. Ray

and Clyde reside at home. Five are deceased,—Perida, Adelaide, an infant, Burton and Harry; the two last died at Reed City. Mrs. Hood is a member of the Congregational Church at Reed City.



arren A. Wagar, Supervisor of Sylvan
Township and farmer on section 28, was
born Aug. 17, 1840, in Yates Co., N. Y.
Charles Wagar, his father, was a native of
the same State and followed the pursuit of
agriculture in Yates County until his death,
which occurred in 1841, within the first year of the
life of his son. His mother, Sophronia (Wier) Wagar, is a native of New York, and is now a resident of
Wayne County in that State, and is aged 67 years.
After the death of Mr. Wagar she again married.

Warren was a member of his mother's family until he was 13 years of age, when he found a home with a young man named Gage. Between three and four years later, he became an inmate of the household of Morgan Gage, father of his former patron, with whom he remained until he was 22 years of age, attending school and obtaining a knowledge of the builder's trade.

He was married Aug. 27, 1862, in Yates County, to Mary A. Green. She was born in that county and died there in June, 1864, leaving one child, Charles, who was born Oct. 9, 1863. The wife and mother when dying urged his speedy union with a friend to whose care she wished to entrust her infant child, and in accordance Mr. Wagar was married Feb. 16, 1865, to Jennie M. Van Liper. She was born Nov. 9, 1845, in the State of New York, and is the daughter of Jeremiah Van Liper. One child constitutes the issue of this marriage, Elnora, born Sept. 23, 1866.

After his marriage Mr. Wagar was occupied at his trade, which he pursued with success until 1877 in his native State. In that year he concluded to seek a home in Michigan, which he did and made his location on the place where he now resides April 27, 1877. He at first purchased 120 acres of land, to which he added five acres soon after. Later, he sold 40 acres, and has about 20 acres of the remaining 85

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OSCEOLA COUNTY.

acres under the plow. He is the owner of a half interest in 80 acres of pine land on section 24. Politically he is a Democrat and has been Justice of the Peace two years; is the present incumbent.



enj. F. Gooch, continued, from page 287.

(The following items, concerning Mr. G.'s brothers, came too late for insertion in the proper place.) Amos Gooch volunteered, at Milwaukee, Wis., for the Mexican War, was in Gen. Wool's Brigade, and died in his country's service at Puebla, Mexico, July 30, 1847. In the great War of the Rebellion Mr. Gooch had four brothers, besides himself! Charles enlisted in the 14th W. Va. Vol., at Mannington, Marion

County, and was killed at Winchester, Va., near Harper's Ferry. Horace enlisted in the Sixth Mich. Cav. at Grand Rapids, and was killed July 14, 1863, in Major Weber's charge at Falling Water, Mo. John volunteered in the Michigan Regiment of Engineers and Mechanics, served his time and was honorably discharged. And still another brother volunteered in the 12th Regulars, was wounded and taken prisoner, served his time of enlistment and received an honorable discharge. Six brothers in one family!

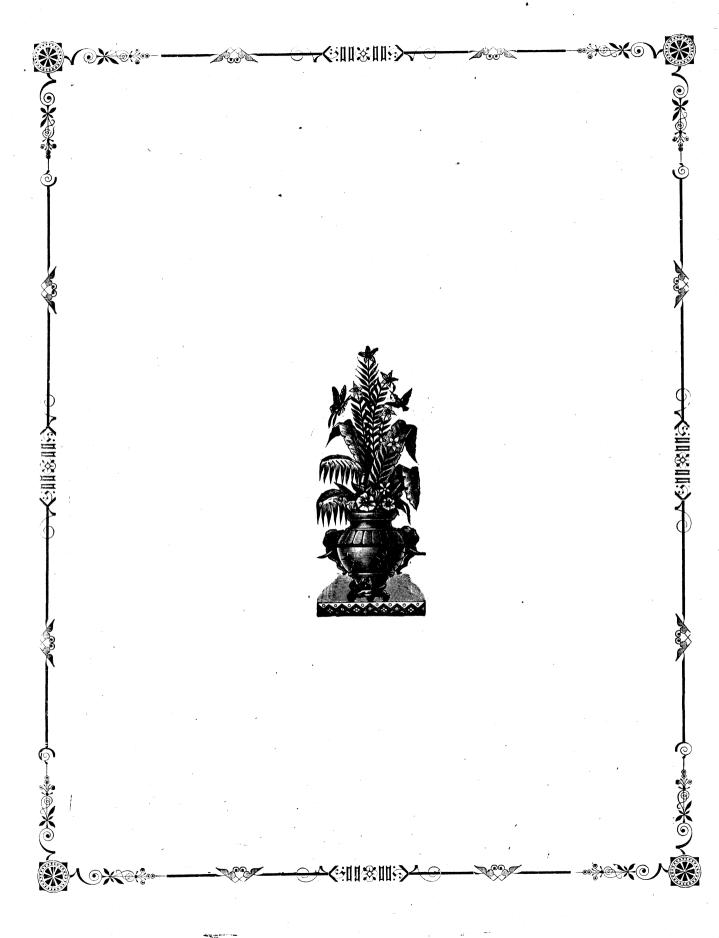
Scarcely another family in the whole State of Michigan can make such an exhibit of patriotism as that. Here are deeds that speak louder than words, giving evidence of a self-sacrificing heroism not describable in words; and all the surviving brothers still "vote as they shot" by a firm adhesion to the principles upon which the Republican party was founded.

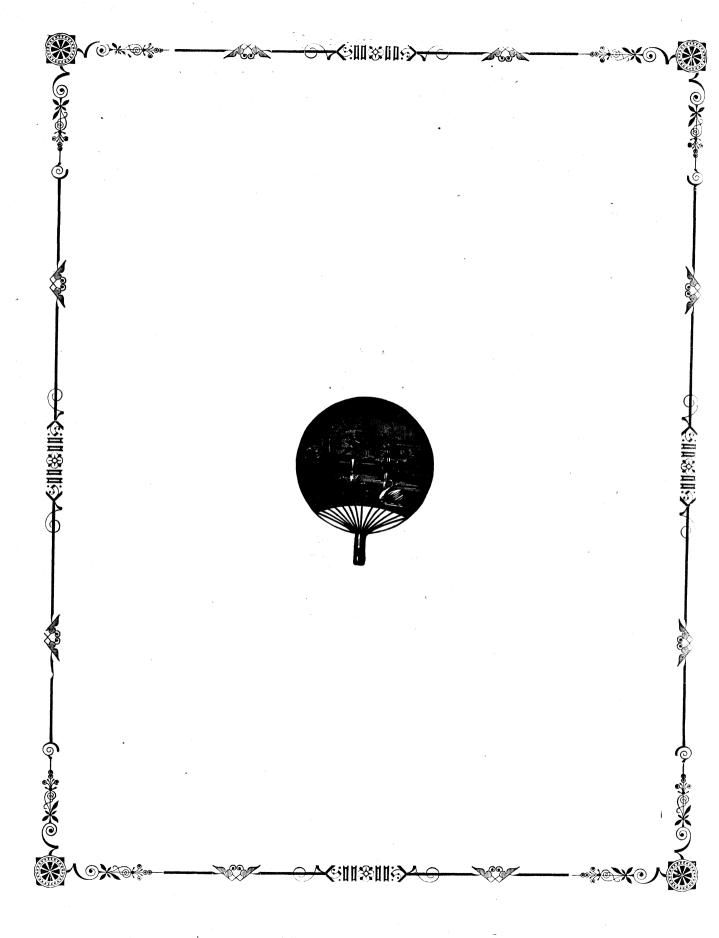


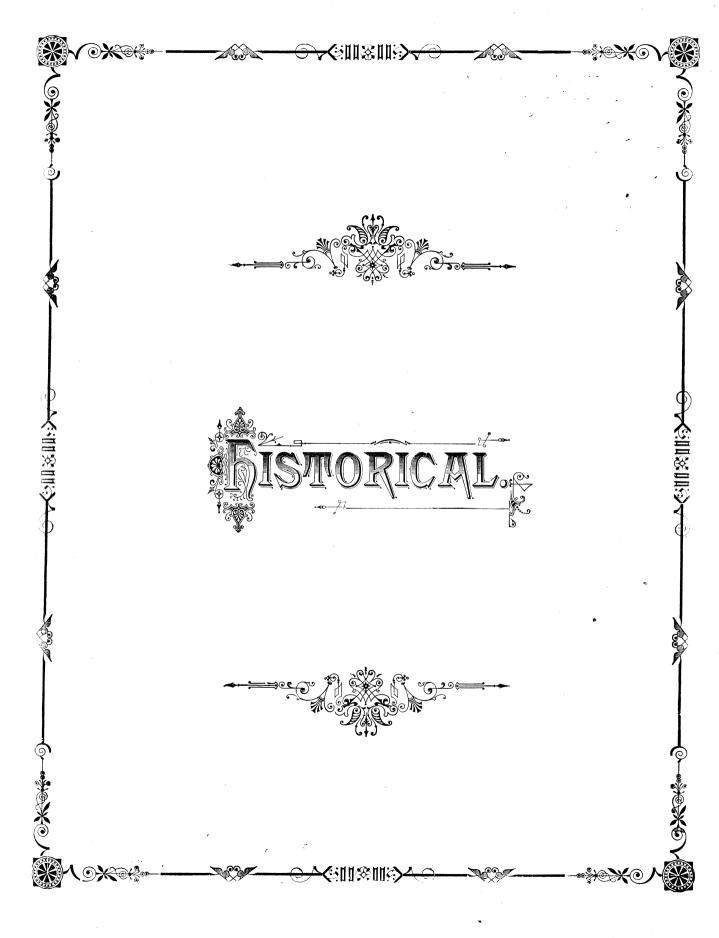


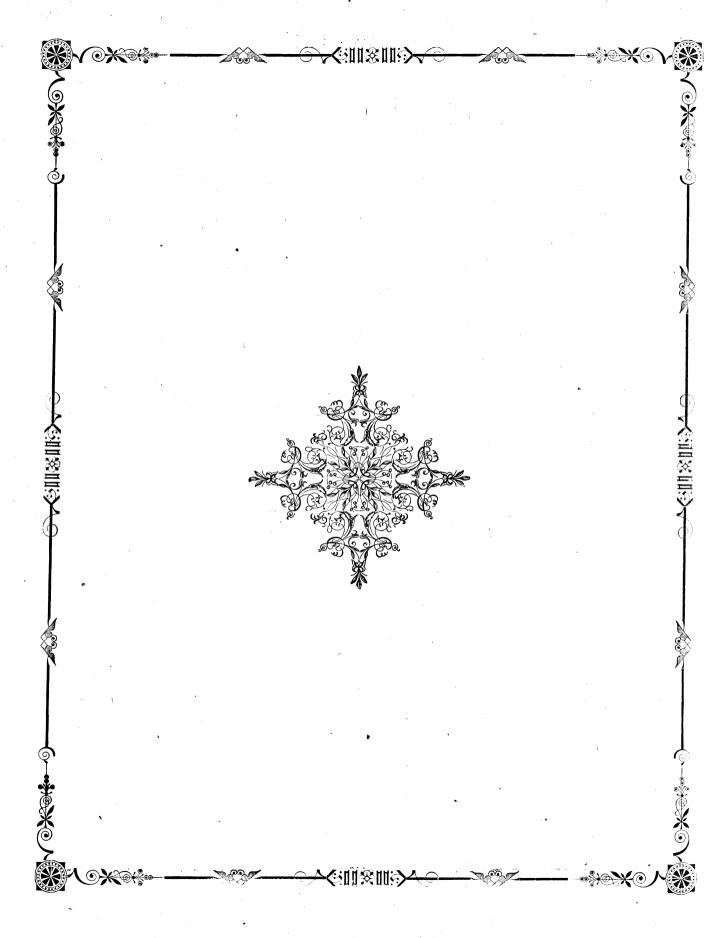














have been but recently subdued by the enterprise of a civilized race, preparatory to the establishment of comfortable and permanent homes for a dense popula-

tion. The early surveyors which the Government sent out to make the survey of this part of the State reported that it was an irreclaimable waste and not fit for cultivation in any quarter, the soil being of that character which precluded the propagation of cereals. The subsequent rapidity of settlement and enormous crops of everything

in the line of cereals has demonstrated conclusively their mistake, for no acreage surpasses Northern Michigan in productiveness. Notwithstanding the oft-repeated tales of want and hardships told by their sires, men of energy, with their families and all their earthly possessions loaded upon wagons drawn by oxen, pushed their way step by step, through the unbroken forests of Osceola, until they found suitable locations. With a spirit of heroism have they toiled until the forests were laid low, and their herculean labor is manifest in the broad acres of highly cultivated land, upon which stand palatial residences and

outbuildings of the most expensive character. Over the grounds where the red man chased the bounding deer, and the wildcats and wolves held their nightly vigils, may be seen herds and flocks feeding and reposing in content; where useless weeds and unused timber cumbered the ground, the husbandman may now be seen gathering the golden harvests; and where the savage's miserable wigwam occasionally appeared, now stands a dwelling which by comparison is a mansion, with here and there a schoolhouse or a church, the greatest distinctive feature of all in contrast with the aboriginal paganism. Transportation of goods by ox teams has given way to the power of steam, and a commerce has been opened up with all parts of the civilized world. Prosperity in a high degree has smiled upon her people, who, taking age into consideration, are fortunate in living in the most healthful, beautiful and productive States in the Union.

The history of this county is possessed of no small degree of interest. While other counties were connected with the frontier by large bodies of excellent lands, this seemed for a long time shut off from the gaze of shrewd speculators by reason of its heavy growth of timber. They were destined to become the heritage of an honest, industrious people, and the income derived from the timber and products of the soil has given many of the first comers a hand-some competency.











#### How Our Fathers Lived.

HE young men and women of to-day have very little conception of the mode of life among the early settlers of Osceola County. In but few respects are the manners of the present time similar to those of a quarter of a century ago. The clothing, the dwelling, the diet, the social customs, etc., have undergone a total revolution as though a new race had taken possession of the land. Pioneer life in Osceola County finds its parallel in almost every county in the State and throughout the entire Northwest. The land was to be cleared of forests, and the skill of human art used to transplant to the fertile region the civilization of the East. Cabins were to be erected, wells dug, and the rivers and creeks made to labor for the use of mankind.

As many living citizens can well remember, the pioneers had many difficulties to contend with, not the least of which was the journey from civilization to their forest homes. The route lay through a wild and rough country; swamps and marshes were crossed with great exertion and fatigue; rivers were forded with difficulty and danger, nights were passed in the dense forests, with mother earth for a couch and the trees and foliage for a shelter; long, weary days and weeks of travel were endured, but finally their eyes were gladdened and their hearts beat faster when a vision of their future home burst upon them.

The first thing upon his arrival was to set about building a cabin. While this was being done the family slept in the wagons or upon the grass, while the horses or oxen, tethered to prevent escape, grazed on the grass around them. Trees of a suitable and uniform size were selected, felled and prepared for their places. The day for the raising was announced and from far and near came other pioneers to assist in the labor. The structure went up, a log at a time, those engaged in the work stopping now and then to "wet their whistles," and soon it was ready for the clapboard roof, which was held on by huge weight-poles. A door and a window were

cut where the good wife directed, a chimney built, and the building was ready for its occupants. The space between the logs was filled with split sticks of wood, called "chinks," and then daubed over, both inside and out, with mortar made of clay. The floor was sometimes nothing more than earth tramped hard and smooth, but was commonly made of "puncheons," or split logs, with the split side turned upwards. The roof was made by gradually drawing in the top to the ridge-pole and on crosspieces laying the clapboards, which, being several feet in length, instead of being nailed were held in place by weight-poles, reaching the entire length of the cabin.

For a fire-place, a space was cut out of the logs on one side of the room, usually about six feet in length, and three sides were built up of logs, making an offset in the wall. This was lined with stone, if convenient: if not, then earth was used. The flue, or upper part of the chimney, was built of small split sticks, two and a half or three feet in length, carried a little space above the roof, and plastered over with clay, and when finished was called a "cob and clay" chimney. The door space was also made by cutting an aperture in one side of the room of the required size, the door itself being made of clapboards secured by wooden pins to two crosspieces. The hinges were also of wood, while the fastenings consisted of a wooden latch catching on a hook of the same material. To open the door from the outside, a strip of buckskin was tied to the latch and drawn through a hole a few inches above the latch bar, so that on pulling the string the latch was lifted from the catch or hook, and the door was opened without further trouble. To lock the door it was only necessary to pull the string through the hole on the inside. Here the family lived, and here the guest and wayfarer were made welcome. The living-room was of good size, but to a large extent it was also kitchen, bed-room, parlor and arsenal, with flitches of bacon and rings of dried pumpkins suspended from the rafters.

The old cabins are rapidly being superseded by modern frame and brick structures, yet with almost tearful eyes we watch them disappear. Every log and chink has a history; could they speak, they would tell us of the days of toil and privation undergone by our fathers, of the days made sacred by the

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birth or death of his children, of the religious services which were held there when no church was yet built in the neighborhood, or the merry-makings which the neighbors for miles around attended, when logs were to be rolled, and a dance given in the evening; the whole to conclude with a supper, the delicacies of which consisted of venison, maple sugar and corn bread. One by one of the old log structures are being removed; but it seems almost a sacrilege to tear them down, so closely have they been connected with the success of our pioneers, many of whom now state that although they are now wealthy and have every comfort and luxury that money can procure, yet the days spent in their primeval home and the kindness which everywhere prevailed among neighbors, brought more happiness than is now enjoyed, although their barns are filled with grain, their pockets with gold and their lands dotted with herds of cattle and sheep.



#### Value of Local History.

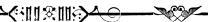
HE great dread of mankind from the remotest ages has been to be forgotten. The means employed to prevent this and to perpetuate his memory has been in proportion to the amount of intelligence he possessed. It has been conceded now by scientists that the principal object of the Egyptians in building their pyramids was to perpetuate the name and deeds of their great leaders and rulers. The walls in the extensive apartments beneath those huge stone monuments are covered with paintings illustrating the deeds, both in peace and war, of her illustrious princes, and in chronological order. These colors are as bright, apparently, as when they were first laid on, and the work shows great skill and artistic design. The exhumations made by the archeologist of Egypt from buried Memphis indicate a desire of these people to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. The walls of these palaces found buried here are decorated with historical emblems representing the lives and deeds of these people. In

Memphis they displayed a higher art. They carved out in marble elegant and life-like statues of their distinguished princes, accompanied with hieroglyphics, illustrating their deeds. The erection of those great obelisks were for the same purpose. Coming down to a later period we find the Greeks and Romans erecting mausoleums and monuments, and carving out statues to chronicle their great achievements, and carry them down the ages. It is evident that the mound-builders, in piling up their gross mounds of earth, had but this idea, to leave something to show that they had lived. All these works, these representations, though many of them costly in the extreme, give but a faint idea of the lives and character of those whose memory they were intended to perpetuate, and scarcely anything of the masses of the people that then lived. The great pyramids and some of the obelisks remain, objects only for scientists or curiosity seekers: the mausoleums, monuments and statues are crumbling into dust. The monuments, statues and other relics are being gradually conveved to the different museums of the world, and soon there will nothing remain in these countries to illustrate the lives of the people who once dwelt in them.

Generation after generation comes and goes like the leaves of autumn. Nations have been born, have had their rise and fall, and then passed away leaving scarcely a riffle on the great ocean of time to show that they ever existed, so imperfect and mutable has been their means to perpetuate their achievements. It was left to modern ages to establish an intelligent, undecaying, immutable method of perpetuating this history; immutable in that it is almost unlimited in extent, and perpetual in its action; and this is through the act of printing. Nations may become disintegrated and pass away, monuments and statues may crumble into dust, but books will live. This art has been rapidly advancing from its first inception until now it would seem that there were no longer any further ground for improvement. This is pre-eminently an age of printing, an age of books.

To the present generation, however, are we indebted for the introduction of the admirable system of local history and local biography. By this system every man, though he has not achieved what the world calls greatness, has the means to perpetuate







his life, his history, through the coming ages; so alike has every community.

We come now to the work before us. To our patrons, we say, that the scythe of Time cuts down all; nothing of the physical man is left; the monument which his children or friends may erect to his memory in the cemetery will crumble into dust and pass away; but his life, his achievements, the work he has accomplished, which otherwise would be forgotten, is perpetuated by this book through coming ages. Shakspeare has said:

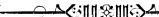
The evil men do lives after them; The good is oft interred with their bones.

Our aim in this work has been only to preserve the good. We have sought to gather from the best sources of information obtainable, the conditions and incidents of the early pioneer life, and to present that, together with the present development of the county. Many of the pioneers came into these primeval forests without a dollar in their pockets, and with but the ax on their shoulder to carve out their fortunes and build up a country. With undaunted hearts, and a courage equal to that of the great heroes of history, they began life.

The land where the wild animals once roamed undisturbed, where the Indian later on built his wickeup, has been transformed into cultivated fields, or is occupied by business houses, dwellings, schools and churches. Here now may be seen all the elements of an advanced civilization: the husbandman at his plow; the artisan at his forge; the merchant with his stock of goods; the railroad train steaming through the country; the youth gathering into schools, and the people into their places of worship.









NE of the peculiar phases of this country is the advancement of its settlement. Unlike any other country, at least in modern times, its

founders, and those who followed them, had a broad, almost unlimited expanse of territory uninhabited except by the aborigines. Step by step, from the Colonial occupation on the Atlantic shore to the present period, immigration has moved on its western march; one by one Territories have been laid out and States formed with

their accompanying county and township organizations; one by one has that bright galaxy, the Union of States, been increased in numbers; and one by one have the stars been added to that flag which resplendently waves over all.

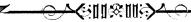
As the polar star has been, and is, to the mariner, so the Great West is to the adventurer,—the pioneer,—his hope. As the Mussulman turns to Mecca, so does the pioneer turn toward the setting sun. He, with his bold heart, advances westward, removing the primeval forests, subduing the virgin soil, and bringing it under ripe cultivation. Close upon his footsteps come manufactories and commerce; and then civilization, on its luminous wings, with its arts, its sciences, and its culture, follow, rounding up and completing the work he so ably began. The advent of the pioneer into this territory is not unlike that of others; in the history of this county, the experience of the early settlers are similar to those who have pre-

ceded them in the past. They have had their struggles, privations and sufferings, their defeats and their triumphs.

The location of Osceola County is in latitude 44 degrees north and longitude 8 degrees and 20 minutes west, in the middle of the Lower Peninsula. Its elevation is about 400 feet above Lake Michigan, and some 40 miles east of its shores. Wexford and Missaukee Counties lie on the north, Clare on the east, Mecosta on the south, with Lake County on the west. It was first laid off by an act of the Legislature approved April 1, 1840, and received the Indian name of Un-wat-tin. It retained this name until March, 1843, when it was changed by the Legislature to Osceola. Between these years Nathan Hersey came into the territory. He was a trapper, and according to tradition was the first white man to enter. During the years of 1857-9 it was attached to Newaygo County, for judicial purposes. In 1858 it was organized into a township with a part of Mecosta, and was called Green. In 1861 the Township of Richmond was organized, which embraced the entire county, leaving off that part of Mecosta to which the county had been attached. The meeting was held at the residence of D. A. Blodgett, which was the first election held in this territory. Nine votes were cast at this important meeting, the result of which was the election of D. A. Blodgett for Supervisor; James G. Robbins, Clerk, and Benjamin F. Gooch, Treasurer.

Having so far traced the organization of the county, we return to some of the first things.

Delos A. Blodgett was the first man to make a





settlement in the county, which was on the west side of Muskegon River, on what is now known as section 19 in the township of Hersey. This settlement was made in the spring of 1851. Mr. Blodgett cleared off a patch of ground and planted it in potatoes (the long pink-eye), which he brought up in a canoe from Croton, and this was the first crop of any kind planted in the county.

Benj. F. Gooch was the next settler to come in, which was in 1855. He located 160 acres of land on what is now section 25, Richmond Township, and has remained there to the present time.

The first women to settle in the county were Mrs. Dillornie and daughter, who were brought in from Plainfield by Mr. Gooch in the fall of 1855. They were hired to cook for a lumber camp.

In the spring of 1856 James G. Robbins, William and Anson Berger came in.

Mr. Gooch and Mr. Blodgett, with their men, opened the first road into the county, in the fall of 1855. It was built from north of Big Rapids. The first State road was constructed from Big Rapids, entering the township of Richmond in section 34, and running diagonally through the county along the west side of the Muskegon River. Mr. Blodgett carried the chain all the way through the county.

Mr. Gooch paid the first tax in the county, which was collected from Newaygo County. He also brought in the first cow, and the first hens. The hens were secured in this way: He went to Grand Rapids to purchase some flour. Arriving there he found that article very high. He was told if he would wait a few days he could get it cheaper. Accordingly he went back to his brother's, some eight miles, and helped him in planting. When he went away he said he would take his pay in hens, which he carried off with him.

D. A. Blodgett and L. O. Schofield put up the first grist-mill in the county. It was a log building and was located where the bridge now crosses the Hersey River.

Alice Jones taught the first school in the county, on section 25 in the township of Richmond. This school-house was put up by Benj. F. Gooch, a little way west of his residence, on his farm. The old building is still standing, a relic of the past.

The first child born in the county was Mary, daughter of J. A. Robbins, in 1860.

In 1856 the pigeons nested in this county; the air seemed to be full of them; so thick were they that the people could kill them with clubs.

In mentioning first things, it might not be just to leave out the first theft. There were people in those days, as well as the present, who liked to possess themselves of others' property. Farmer Gooch had secured a stock of meal which was the envy of a neighbor. A bag of the meal was missed, and the thief was suspected. Upon searching he found it in possession of his neighbor. There were no officers in those days, nor were there any courts in the county. Mr. Gooch constituted himself both, and ordered the man to take the bag on his back and return it to his store-room, a distance of three miles, which he did, Mr. Gooch following him! He was then requested to to get out of the county before the court sat (this was to be held soon), which he did, selling his farm.

A very good story is told by D. A. Blodgett of early pioneer days. Jack Daniel came into his camp to log one winter, and brought with him a negro by the name of Ike. Jack was a boasting sort of fellow, and claimed to be a great trapper and hunter, and one of the best judges of fur about the country. He had with him a big bear trap. One day he went into the woods and set the trap, chaining it to a tree. He then went off to Croton, telling the negro to watch it. The next day Ike went into the woods where the trap was and sprung it, cut off some of his hair (or wool) and put it in between the jaws. He then scratched the bark of the tree, tore up the ground around it in a fearful way, and went back to await events, telling the boys what he had done. The next day Jack came home and his first inquiry of the negro was if he had seen the trap. Ike replied that he had not. Jack then shouldered his gun and went out into the woods to look after it. Pretty soon he returned in great excitement bearing in his fingers the negro's wool, which he showed around to the camp, bewailing his misfortune in losing such a splendid piece of bear's fur! The joke of the negro was too good to keep, and Jack, in order to have any peace, left the camp.

A bill for establishing a mail route in the county was, through the efforts of D. A. Blodgett, passed by Congress in 1865. It provided for weekly service from "Hersey Branch," as it was then called, to

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Big Rapids. This route was opened in the fall of 1865, and was the first in the county. Mr. Blodgett was appointed Postmaster for Hersey, who was also the first man in the county to have charge of the Government mails.

In March, 1869, the county was finally organized by the Legislature, which included the east half of the present county of Lake. The townships at this time organized were, Richmond, Hersey, Lincoln, Middle Branch, Osceola and Sherman.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Osceola County was July 1, 1869, at Rooney's Hall, in Hersey. In 1871, the territory of Lake County was withdrawn, leaving Osceola with 16 townships and an acreage of 368,640.

Hersey was the first village laid out in the county, namely, in 1869, by D. A. Blodgett, which was made the county seat upon the organization of the county.

Judge Giddings held the first Circuit Court in the county, in June, 1870.

The first murder committed in the county was in November, 1869, by a man named James Daggett, who killed a negro of the name of Daniel White. White had homesteaded a piece of ground on section 30 in Highland Township. He was killed on section 36, in Sherman Township, a short distance from his home. The body was not found until the following spring, in May, when the snow had melted away. It was discovered in the northeast corner of section 36, near the line. It was supposed up to the time of the finding of the body that the negro had left the country or gone into some lumbering camp. Some time subsequent to the murder, Daggett, probably in a fit of remorse, told his father about the killing. At one time he drew his shot-gun on his father, fearing he would expose him. His father bared his breast and told his son to shoot, who thought better of it and dropped his gun. The negro had been shot and then his throat was cut. After the body had been discovered, the father, fearing his son, swore out a warrant against him, and he was arrested. After his arrest, he swore out a warrant against Isaac Reems, accusing him of the homicide. Reems was arrested, and, with Daggett, was taken to Big Rapids, where they were to be tried. The people of Sherman and Highland Townships had no doubt of Reem's innocence, but firmly believed in Daggett's guilt. Daggett had often shown his prejudice against the African race, and often boasted how he used, when in the army, to shoot The impression got abroad that the them down. court functionaries desired the conviction of Reems. He was acquitted, however, by a ready and unanimous verdict of the jury. After the acquittal of Reems, Daggett made a confession, acknowledging the killing of White. He was sentenced by the Court, without trial, to 99 years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The first death in the county was that of Pete Cameron, called "Scotchy," on the farm of Mr. Blodgett, in 1867. Mr. Blodgett sent to Big Rapids for a coffin. They sent back to know whether a preacher was wanted also. Blodgett replied that they did not. Funeral services were organized, and they went down to Big Rapids, Mr. Blodgett taking along with him Mr. Gamage to officiate, who was employed by him on his farm, and who was a sort of preacher, a man of considerable ability and a fine orator, though of eccentric habits. Arriving at Big Rapids, they held their funeral service, at which there were many people and several clergymen present. Mr. Gamage took his text and delivered a most powerful funeral oration, distinguishing himself pre-eminently by his brilliant eloquence, his biblical lore and his oratorical powers. After the services were over some of the clergy came to Mr. Blodgett (who is something of a wag and had planned for and anticipated this surprise), and inquired who this man was and where he came from. "Oh," said Mr. B., "I keep him up on my farm for just such occasions!"

The first store opened in the county was at Hersey in 1869, by James Kennedy.

D. A. Blodgett, as Justice of the Peace, married the first couple in the fall of 1860, the contracting parties being Theodore Lott and Mary McCarty.

Osceola County owes its rapid development to its grand forests of timber and her water facilities for transportation, and to the advent of the railroads. The Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, which runs east and west through the lower tier of townships, was the first to enter the county, which was in 1870; it was followed in 1871 by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, which enters the county on section 34 in Richmond Township, passes through the western tier of townships northward and goes out on section 6 in Sher-







man Township. These roads connect the county with the great commercial world, and have been potential factors in its growth. By these lines all important towns can be reached in the county in a few hours, and those of the State within a day. When the Toledo & Ann Arbor road comes in, which will be during the present year (1885), another impetus will be given to the development of the county. During its early days, and before the railroads came in, it was aided very much in its growth by the construction of State roads.

The territory of which Michigan is composed once belonged to the State of Virginia and extended to the western boundaries of that State, and was known as the "Northwestern Territory." In 1787, it was ceded to the general Government. Osceola County is of an alluvial formation, and, geologically speaking, of a recent date. Nearly all of the soil of the county was originally covered with dense forests. It varies somewhat in composition, from strong clay to light sand, with slight graduation from tile-clay loam to sand. But the great body, however, is clay loam. This loose material, or drift soil, according to the best geological reports, covers the surface of this territory from 200 to 300 feet in depth.

The forests of Osceola County were principally pine, with a liberal admixture in some sections of elm, maple, oak, ash, cherry, beech, hemlock and basswood.

It was thought, before the lands were brought under cultivation, that they would be poor farming ands; but experience has demonstrated to the contrary. These lands have been known to produce from two to three tons of excellent hay to the acre. The surface of the land throughout the county is generally rolling; but occasionally there are tracts of from 100 to 500 acres of level land.

Another favorable feature of this soil is its strength. Crop after crop seems to have no effect in diminishing its fertility. The wheat produced is plump, large, and excellent in quality, weighing above the average per bushel. Forty bushels to the acre have been raised on new lands. The statistics of 1880 give 5,413 acres of land in wheat, yielding 79,465 bushels, averaging 14.68 bushels to the acre. It has been demonstrated that upon the newest lands a good crop can be raised every year. The practice of farmers in the newer portions of the county, or on

the new lands, is to alternate the wheat with corn, oats, and other spring crops. In the older fields the practice of "seeding down" is adopted.

Lands are still comparatively low. Unimproved lands can be had for from \$3 to \$15 per acre, and improved for from \$15 to \$50. A comfortable log cabin can be built for \$50. Where the wood is burned, lands can be cleared for \$10 to \$15 an acre. Where the timber is put into a marketable shape, the land will more than pay the expense of clearing. Another favorable feature of this county is its freedom from destroying insects. Since the first settlements there is not an instance known where crops have been injured by these pests. Some of the farmers say that the best crop to raise is "almost everything." While this might be well enough to meet the eccentricities of some of the seasons, yet we believe the best crops for the farmers of Osceola County to raise are wheat and hay, and the most profitable branches of farming for them. would be dairying and stock-raising. The latter industry could be started very cheaply, as stump lands could be got at very low figures.

D. A. Blodgett, in Hersey Township and at Cadillac, has taken the lead in high breeding in the French, Norman and the Percheron, which he imported direct from France; and in the Short-horns and Jerseys.

The wheat is generally put into the ground from the middle to the latter part of September, and before snow falls it usually gets a growth of three or four inches. The Michigan winter furnishes usually a heavy covering of snow to protect it, and in the spring it comes out fresh and green. The White Winter seed is generally used. As has been stated, the wheat of this county—and it holds the same throughout the State—maintains a high rank in the markets, and has a separate standard. Michigan White Winter wheat flour is known in all the important grain exchanges of Europe.

The climate here is preferable to that of most of the Northern States. While Michigan is in about the same latitude as that of Southern France and Northern Italy, it is colder, on account of its higher elevation, being about 800 feet above the sea. This difference in altitude would not make the difference that exists between those countries and Michigan, in temperature, were it not for other causes. Scient-









ists give as another reason, that the climate of Michigan, like the American climate in general, has the peculiarities of inland regions, in its not being modified or controlled by the warm breath of the oceans. The influence of the large bodies of water that surround Michigan on three sides, is a source of protection from the ravages of the fierce storms and cyclones which afflict other portions of this continent, and serves also to mitigate the excessive heat and cold, and gives it that soft and balmy atmosphere peculiar to salt-water climates. While the Lower Peninsula is visited occasionally by late frosts in the spring, it is remarkable for its fine autumns, and its freedom from early frosts. These advantages make this country well adapted to fruit culture. Those who have tried fruit culture have met with success. Apples, plums, cherries, and all the small fruits are grown to perfection, and are remarkably free from insects. The wild berries are exceedingly rich and plentiful, and the harvesting and shipping of these products constitute during the summer months an important industry.

The rainfall about this locality is very evenly distributed. According to the report of the Agricultural College, the mean annual rainfall is a little more than 31 inches, and is ample for all crops. It is, according to this report, very evenly distributed through the year, though a little more than half falls during the five months of the most active growth, that is, from May to October. This equitable distribution of the rainfall is a very important consideration for agriculturists. The average fall of snow in this county during the winter months is four feet. but there is seldom more than 12 inches on the ground at any one time. About three months of good sleighing is generally had during the winter, which is very advantageous to farmers as well as the lumbermen. It enables the farmer to do his heavy teaming with less tax on the strength of his teams: and the latter to get his logs to the different water courses and the mills.

Osceola County is very liberally supplied with water courses. The great Muskegon River runs diagonally through the entire county, coming in at the middle on the eastern line, and going out in Hersey Township near the southwest corner. Besides this magnificent river, it has the Hersey, Chippewa, Middle Branch and Pine Rivers, and numerous other

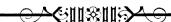
small streams and lakes. While the large forests have been somewhat depleted by the heavy draughts made upon them, yet the lumber business is virtually unceasing. Instead of this lumber passing down the Muskegon River and going out of the county, a large portion of it is now held by manufactories, and before going out is made up into different articles of commerce, thus retaining the profits of the manufacturer within the county, and establishing also a home trade. The estimated cut of lumber in the county for the year 1883 was 37,000,000 feet.

Most of the townships have lumber mills of one kind or other, which enable the farmer to exchange his products for cash or for some article of lumber. The laborers at these mills receive from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day, according to their skill or experience, or the kind of work in which they are employed. Not one-tenth of the facilities for manufacture has been vet utilized. Factories for making up the forests of hard-woods, as well as the soft, might be scattered all along the Muskegon River, which has an unexcelled water power. No county in the State can offer finer sites for manufacturing, and no county can furnish a better article of timber to be worked up. With such splendid water power, no wheat should be shipped out of the county until it is made into flour. The county has the raw material, the water power, the best of transportation facilities, and all that tends to make up a manufacturing community.

It is the great manufactories, and the smaller ones, that build up communities, towns and counties; and the people who husband their manufacturing resources, who make up their raw material before they let it go to the outside world, are the ones that will be prosperous. The manufacturer builds up the agriculturist and the agriculturist supports the manufacturer. Without one of these two elements no country can thrive; without either, a country would hardly advance beyond the condition of a wilderness. Osceola County has both; therefore her future may be well assured.

Since the first highway, or State road, was constructed by Commissioner D. A. Blodgett, running along nearly parallel with the Muskegon, new roads have been built in every township, and in many of the townships on almost every section line. It takes some time to build up good country roads, and many

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counties are old in settlement before this has been done. But Osceola people have felt the necessity of good roads and have advanced very rapidly in this direction. The old log causeways are fast disappearing for the bridges and stone culverts; and the delectable corduroy road, that horror of all travelers, is passing away and giving place to the gravel bed.

For a person of limited means, wishing to secure a home, there is no county in Michigan more desirable to locate in than Osceola. It is not so thickly settled but that he can find a place to meet his fancy, and that, too, at reasonable figures. If he comes in with courage, energy, and staying qualities, he will win. If he has not these, he had better stay out, for the people of Osceola County will not want him.

Persons settling here have many advantages which do not accompany the possession of low-priced lands further West, or in the Territories. They have really the benefit of a settled society. They have all the advantages of good schools, churches and societies, and are in communication with the great railways of the country. It is not an unorganized community, nor is the society that of a crude and wild country. It is in connection with, and has all the advantages of, an old and cultured community, and a prosperous and thoroughly established state. The laws are enforced, life and property are protected, a standard of morality is fixed, and the habits of the people have become settled. No State in the Union has better educational advantages. or devoted more care to the education of the young; and this system is extended and its influence felt in the remotest settlements. It permeates all parts of the State, and one of the first considerations of a new settlement after they have constructed habitations for themselves, is to provide a school building and a teacher for their children.

The county is also well provided with religious societies and places for worship. They are liberally distributed throughout the county. Some of the edifices are very elegant in construction, and display a cultivated taste by the designers.

Osceola County has no special Indian history. A few of these uncivilized people roamed about the forests for awhile after the white settlers came in, and then went out. Only one difficulty occurred with the Indian, which will be given in the history of Le Roy.

Having only about a score of people at the breaking out of the rebellion, the county could not be expected to have much of a war record. There was one enlistment, that of Benj. F. Gooch, from Richmond Township, the account of which will be found in his biography.

The population of the county is now estimated at about 15,000, and is increasing very rapidly. All the towns with but few exceptions are also on the increase.

Dotted all over its territory can be seen fine cultivated farms, with good dwellings and farm buildings. There is not a township now in the county but has some well established farms in it, and in the older townships they are quite numerous; most of the farmers, too, are out of debt, and are either increasing their acreage, their stock, adding to their buildings, or putting by a little money.

The people of the county have been very fortunate in conducting their municipal affairs, and in the selection of their officials. Its public buildings, though not expensive, are good, and meet the wants of the people, and are all paid for.

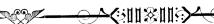
Osceola County is in the 28th Judicial District, in the 9th Congressional, and 27th Senatorial District, and comprises a Representative District of itself.

It is but a little while since the first settler came into the county; but a little while since the blow of the ax first resounded through its forests, and the wild animals roamed fearlessly and undisturbed beneath their tall trees. Only a few years have rolled around since the first log cabin was put up, and the family altar erected; and only a few years since the cry of the first babe was heard with the low, sweet notes of the mother's lullaby. All is changed now. The wilderness has disappeared and in its place broad cultivated fields are seen. The rudely constructed cabins, with their home-made furniture, have given place to fine dwellings, to stately homes, with elegant and cultured surroundings.

The buzz of the saw, the sound of the artisan's hammer, the shrill voice of the locomotive are now heard where once the only sound to break the stillness of the night was the howl of the wolf.

Some of the old cabins, with their rough articles of furniture, yet remain as a link between the past and the present, as a reminder of pioneer life with its struggles and privations. To their former occupants, hallowed memories cluster around them. Here were









their first beginnings; beneath these humble roofs they communed with each other, devising and maturing their plans for life's journey; and here the firstborn played around the light of the fire-place, with its bright, innocent face and chirping, musical attempts at speech.

As modes of conveyance the old ox-sled and cart, and the heavy lumber wagon, with most of the people, are among the things of the past, and fine carriages, easy road wagons, or sleighs, drawn by good horses, have taken their places. With many the elegant railway coach has been substituted. Good markets are now accessible to almost every farmer as well as to those who dwell in villages. The in-

habitants no longer have to depend on the wild game of the forest or the fish in their streams for subsistence; neither do they have to haul their supplies from Big Rapids or other distant markets. On the contrary, now, all that can be had in city markets can be had almost at their doors.

The settlement has been established, the experiment is over, the reality has come, and success is guaranteed. A complete social and political government, under American institutions, has been founded. With the pioneers of this county there is no longer any doubt or misgivings as to their venture. The clouds of uncertainty have passed 'away and before them and their children the future is bright.









Roy Township was set off from Le
Roy Township by order of the Board of
Supervisors. The first election was held
on the first Monday in April, 1871, at the
house of Calvin Woodworth, on section 34.
The Inspectors of Election were Calvin
Woodworth, M. B. Holton and W. J. Townsend.
Enoch Starks was elected Supervisor, George JW.
Somers, Clerk, and Wellington Starks, Treasurer.
Daniel Hewit, Stephen Allen and George Arnold had
the honor to be the first Trustees, with Lee Alden as
Constable.

This township is located in the northwest corner of the county, and is numbered 20 north, of range 10 west. Its boundaries are, Wexford County on the north, Sherman Township on the east, Le Roy on the south, and Lake County on the west. It is very liberally supplied with school districts, having seven school-houses, which are located as follows: School District No. 2, on section 27; District No. 3, on section 25; No. 4, on section 31; No. 5, on section 23; No. 6, on 9; No. 7, on section 17. Fractional No. 1 is located in Le Roy Township.

The first school meeting was held by the Inspectors April 30, 1872, at the residence of George W. Somers, in Tustin; and the second meeting was held at the house of Walter Tank, on section 13, May 2, 1872.

The surface of the land is rolling, and in some parts it might be called hilly. The soil is generally

a sandy loam, with a clay sub-soil. Elm, maple, birch and hemlock are the principal timber, which is interspersed with some pine. Pine River and its branches water this township, which, with the rolling nature of the land, affords ample facilities for drainage. In these streams there is excellent fishing, grayling, bass and other fish being plentiful.

Philo Newberry has the credit of being the first settler in what is now Burdell Township. He located on section 36, in 1865. The settlers who came in before 1870 were Stephen Allen, Henry Comings and John Byers, locating also on section 36; Patrick Downey, on section 34; Calvin Woodworth, William R. Simington, on section 28; S. Hewit and Enoch Starks, on section 20.

W. J. Townsend was the first man to bring a horse into the township. Miss Ida Jones opened the first school, in a log school-house on section 24, in 1871. Following this lady's efforts to impart knowledge to the young, came the Rev. Mr. Miller to administer to the religious wants of the older settlers, which was in the winter of 1871-2, holding his services at the house of John Mitchell, on section 26.

At one time quite an extensive lumbering business was carried on in the township, the lumber going out by the way of Lake County. Its means of transportation has been and is by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, which runs along the eastern line of the township, and which was completed through it

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in the early part of 1872. The trading place of the people is Tustin, which is also their postoffice.

The census of 1884 gives the population at 840, and the assessed value of the property in 1883 was \$192,000.

There are a few pretty well cultivated farms here, and the soil is regarded good for vegetables and grain. Hay and potatoes are the best crops. Fruit has not been cultivated very much. This part of the county being very heavily wooded, it required a great deal of hard work to clear up the lands and make them tillable.

In the early days there were some pretty "slashing" feats performed. John Lindburg, who located on section 30, in 1871, "slashed" 49 acres during the first twelve months, the timber of which was mostly hardwood!

As to business in this township, outside of Tustin, Henry S. Kelley has a saw-mill and shingle-mill located on section 1. William Bullock has a saw-mill on section 12; and a water-power grist-mill is operated on section 21 by McHugh & Bros. James E. Bevins has a saw-mill and shingle-mill on section 32. Section 7 has a shingle-mill owned by Mr. Slat; and section 36 a saw-mill by Allen & Bros.

The following named Supervisors have had the honor to look after this township's financial matters:

## SUPERVISORS.

| Enoch Starks,   | 187 I   |
|-----------------|---------|
| M. B. Houghton, | 1872    |
| O. F. McIlwain, | 1873    |
| W. J. Townsend  | 1874–7  |
| A. W. Ransom,   | 1878–9  |
| G. D. Cool,     | 1880-1  |
| W. J. Townsend, | 1882    |
| J. H. Anderson, | 1883-4. |



HIS village is located on the line of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, in the eastern part of Burdell Township. It was laid out upon the advent of this railroad, the first train of which gave a happy New Year's greeting to the pioneers January 1, 1872. Its site is on rolling ground, which affords the residents some very fine locations for dwellings. W. J. Townsend was the enterprising man first to locate here, who after settling had energy enough to cut the first tree. In the spring of 1872, a general store was opened by Daniel McGovern. About this period the Swedish colony of New Bleking located in and around here, with headquarters at the village. The railroad company, to encourage Swedish immigration, gave the colony 40 acres of land here for church and school purposes, and for building lots. There were in this colony some 80 families, numbering in all about 300 persons.

In the spring of 1875, Mr. Townsend erected and opened the first hotel, which was called the Tustin House. This building is still used as a hotel.

In 1880, the first Fourth-of-July celebration was held. A gentleman from Chicago delivered the oration, which is reported to have been very eloquent and patriotic. A liberty-pole was raised, games of various kinds were indulged in, and a grand old time was had.

Tustin has a population of about 350, and is a thrifty, growing town, sustained principally by the lumbering trade.

## BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Belsher & McGowan and Truman A. Stephens, have two good saw-mills in the place, which were started in 1883.

Sawyer & Knox are manufacturing bowls.

G. A. Estes is one of the old merchants, and has a large stock of general merchandise, with a thriving business.

Kennedy & Sons are manufacturers and dealers in flour, feed and grain.

George W. Bevins, who is one of the old settlers, has an extensive line of general merchandise.

Stokes & Co. deal in groceries, provisions, dry goods, drugs and medicines.

- D. S. Liddle is agent for Ransom & Giles, of Detroit, in general merchandise.
- A. J. Thompson has a full line of dugs and medicines, and is also a practicing physician.
  - I. W. Ransom has drugs and medicines.
- F. J. Luick deals in confectionery, fruits, tobacco and cigars.
- L. B. Stephens has a real-estate office, and is also a Justice of the Peace.

Stark Layman looks after the surveying interests.

S. S. Stephens has a billiard hall, and keeps "soft drinks."

P. L. Compton and J. T. Willner carry on the livery business.

Maxwell & Moore have a wagon and blacksmith' shop, and G. S. Deal does blacksmithing.

O. L. Knox handles groceries and provisions.

Charles Johnson keeps a restaurant, and A. J. Anderson wines and liquors.

The Commercial House is conducted by S. C. Jones, proprietor. He has recently purchased this house, and when completed will be one of the largest hotels in the county. He is an old pioneer of this part of the State. In early days he was an extensive trapper, and in this business having of necessity roughed it much, he now knows how to make his guests comfortable and at home.

The Tustin House, kept by J. T. Cavanaugh, is a good hotel, and the first opened in Tustin. Mr. Cavanaugh also keeps a meat market.

The postoffice was established here in 1872, with W. J. Townsend as Postmaster. He was succeeded by George W. Bevins in 1878, who is still in possession of the office.

Tustin has a flourishing and attractive school, with 85 scholars. They have a good school building, which cost \$1,250. Albert Demory is the present teacher.

# CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the spring of 1882, with 16 members, namely: L. D. Cool and wife, Henry D. Mowers and wife, Daniel McGovern and wife, Wm. E. Walker and wife, John E. Mitchell and wife, Mrs. Mary Stokes, A. M. Demory, Mrs. Alice Letson, Mrs. Jane Edgett and Mrs. Lucy DuBois. It was organized by Rev. Owen J. Golden, of LeRoy. This society has no church building, but hold their meetings in the building formerly occupied by the Swedish Church.

Services are held here every Sabbath by Rev. J. F. McKinley, of LeRoy. It has a membership at present of 25.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized April 10, 1874, with 10 members. Articles of faith are those of the Augsburg Confession, and accepted by the Scandinavian Augustana Synod, to which body this society belongs. This was the first Church organized in Tustin. In 1882, they

erected their new church edifice, which cost \$2,500. At present there are 225 members, having one of the largest congregations in the county. Rev. John Forsburg is their Pastor.

Episcopal Church.—This Church was organized soon after the town was settled, and embraced in its membership a part of the Swedish colony. Owing to some misunderstanding, the Swedish portion of the congregation withdrew and organized a separate society, known as the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, and erected for themselves a new church building. This action reduced the membership of the Episcopal Church to a very few. The society, however, still holds together, and is occasionally served by Bishop Gillespie, of Grand Rapids.

## THE PRESS.

The Tustin Echo is a six-column folio paper, published and edited by Frank J. Luick. The Echo is a very neat, newsy sheet. The editor says there is nothing miraculous about his paper further than that "it has come to stay." It first presented itself to the reading public Dec. 18, 1884. The office was formerly the plant of the Advance, which was established in 1878. It existed until Oct. 1, 1884, when its light was withdrawn from the world. Another paper was published in the office, called the Herald. It had a brief life and then its flickering light went out, to be rekindled by the Echo. The Echo will be independent in politics, enterprising, and faithful to its patrons. We bespeak for it a successful future.

## SOCIETIES.

Col. Stewart Lodge, No. 285, Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted Oct. 8, 1884. Charter members—A. Corwin, Daniel McGovern, Stark Lampman, S. N. Barron, M. B. Houghton, G. F. Naygle, Joseph G. Fenner, H. B. Chapman, John Byers, John Grove, John Mitchell, G. C. Taylor, Frank Allen, William Degart, Frank Edgett, Jerome Morgan, Charles Winchell and C. A. Bolin. The lodge has at present 20 members, with the following officers: Commander, M. B. Houghton; Senior Vice Commander, Stark Lampman; Junior Vice Commander, George Naygle; Quartermaster, John Grave; Adjutant, Areteus Cannon; Chaplin, Daniel McGovern; Officer of the Day, H. B. Chapman. This lodge has a good hall and is in good working order.

Odd Fellows, No. 372, was instituted in October,

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1882. Charter members-Oliver Platts, A. M. Demory, Stark Lampman, Davis Collins, Wm. Laughrae, James H. Anderson, Joseph H. George, A. J. Morgan, Irael Sherman, S. B. Root, Wm. Gage and W. J. Townsend. The lodge is in a flourishing condition and has now 38 members, with a good, well equipped hall. Officers-N. G., W. J. Townsend; Recording Secretary, D. R. Marvin; Treasurer, A. J. Thompson.

Rebecca Lodge, Florence, No. 64, was chartered April 6, 1883. Members-Oliver Platts, D. F. Collins, Stark Lampman, David Kennedy, A. J. Thompson, Wm. Byers, S. D. Cool, H. A. Morgan, George Hawkins, J. H. Anderson, George Clark, Henry Hoover and George W. Davis. Sisters -Mary R. Collins, Nellie Kennedy, Eunice B. Thompson, Alta Hoover, Maria George, Mary A. Townsend, Mary Byers, Lucy B. Cool, Jane Morgan, Mary M. Somers, Sarah L. Anderson and Elma Clark. Officers-Mrs. A. W. Somers, N. G.; Mrs. K. Anderson, Secretary; and Mrs. M. A. Townsend, Treasurer.

The lodge of United Workmen was instituted March 11, 1881. Charter members-Francis Smith, Daniel McGovern, W. J. Townsend. W. E. Walker, A. L. Cool, D. T. Jaques, Daniel Buse, H. D. Mauer, J. E. Graves and Oran Hewit. membership, 28. Officers-Master, M. W. Perry Secretary, S. B. Root; Treasurer, A. J. Thompson Chaplain, Daniel McGovern.





EDAR Township is number 18 north, of range 9 west, and is surrounded by the following named townships: Rose Lake, on the north; Osceola, on the east; Hersey, on the south; and Lincoln, on the west. It assumed the responsibility of self-government in 1871, under an order of the Board of Supervisors made in January, of the same year. The meeting was held the first Monday in April, at the residence of T. H. Slaybough. S. S. Reed, G. H. and S. Slaybough were the Inspectors. The following officers were chosen: G. H. Slaybough for Supervisor, S. Slaybough for Clerk, and Elisha Parker for Treasurer; for Highway Commissioners, S. Slaybough, S. S. Reed and E. W. Hayes; School Inspectors, E. Parker and E. W. Hayes; Constables, J. A. Worth and H. C. Parker.

G. H. Slaybough, Elisha Parker, Jacob Thomas and S. S. Reed are the first settlers in this township.

The township is watered by Cat Creek and branches, numerous other creeks and several little lakes. The surface of the land is rolling, with a clay and sandy soil. The principal timber is pine, which is interspersed with the hard-woods. For many years after the first settlement of this township the population consisted chiefly of those engaged in the lumber business. This business has somewhat diminished during the last few years, on account of the thinning out of the great forests, and consequently the population has decreased, being estimated at about 250. The farming lands are mostly stump lands. Number of

farms in the township, 18, with about 500 acres improved. Average number of acres in each farm, 88.

Cedar has four school districts, which contain 103 pupils. District No. 1 has a log school-house, costing \$150, and located on section 18, 1 and has 22 pupils on the list. District No. 2 has a frame house, costing \$450, located on section 6, and has 32 pupils on the list. District No. 3 has a log house, which is located on section 31, and cost \$150, with 16 pupils. District No. 4 has a frame building, costing \$250, is located on section 14, and has 13 pupils.

The Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, running east and west, and the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, running north and south, pass within a few miles of the south and west lines of the township.

On section 29, Beardsley & Davis have a shingle-mill, with a capacity of 40,000 per day. These shingles are hauled to Evart and are handled by C. L. Gray & Co.

At Strawberry Lake, A. Richardson has a saw-mill, shingle-mill and a box factory. Capacity for lumber, about 25,000, and shingles, 40,000. Mr. Richardson has also a saw-mill on section 26.

Cedar Township has been governed by the following named Supervisors:

# SUPERVISORS.

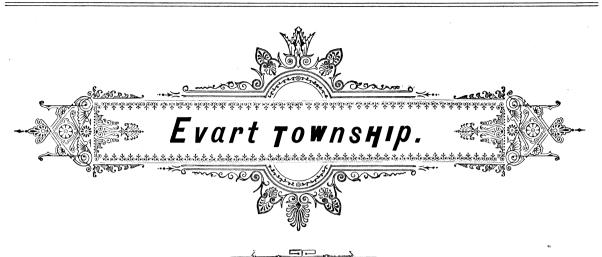
| G. H. Slaybough, | 1871-3  |
|------------------|---------|
| Jacob Thomas,    | 1874-82 |
| L. W. June,      | 1883    |
| Jacob Thomas,    | 1884.   |











ART is in the southern tier of townships, and is numbered 17 north, of range 8 west, with Osceola on the north, Orient on the east, and Mecosta County on the south, and Hersey Township on the west. The meeting for the organization of the township was held in the school-house April 5, 1870, under an order made by the Board of Supervisors. The Inspectors appointed were J. B. Smith, John Hoover and Stoel J. Tyler. The 26 votes that were polled elected William Bennett Supervisor, William C. McMullen Clerk, and John Smith Treasurer: S. J. Tyler, T. T. Beneway and John H. McMullen, Highway Commissioners: O. R. Winsor and Stoel J. Tyler, School Inspectors; J. H. Smith, Aaron Winsor, John Smith and Thomas Bennett, Justices of the Peace; John Brecknor, F. C. Yorks, E. H. Minier, Jeremiah Means and Thomas Bennett, Constables.

Evart has four whole school districts and one fractional, namely, No. 3, which is in Evart village. The school building in District No. 1 is located on section 14, and cost \$700; number of pupils on the list, 44. In district No. 2 the school-house is located on section 19, and cost \$800; number of pupils, 25. District No. 4 has the school-house on section 27, and cost \$200; number of pupils on the rolls, 23. In District No. 5, the school-house is located on section 15, and cost \$700; number of pupils on the list is 21.

The Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad passes through the upper portion of Evart Township, coming in at the line of the northeast corner, deflecting northward into Osceola and then southward to Evart, and passing south to the west between sections 6 and 7, Muskegon River; crossing south, it enters the township at Evart, and passing through the northwest part goes out about the middle of section 7.

Big Stone Creek, with its branches, head in this township and empty into the Muskegon. Upper and Lower Big Lakes, Tift, Wright and Saddle Lakes, with numerous little streams, give a liberal supply of water, and afford ample facilities for drainage.

Portions of the township are quite rolling, and others flat. The soil is clay loam, and sandy, with a clay sub-soil. There are some 70 farms, with about 2,500 acres improved. Wheat does very well in the township, the yield being estimated last year at about 5,000 bushels; but hay and potatoes are regarded as the best crop. In agricultural products it rates the sixth.

The trading point for the inhabitants is Evart, and to this place they go for their mails.

As to the early settlers, and where they located, we first mention Edward Manes, who came to the township in 1865, and located on section 23. J. B. Smith located on section 22 in 1866; John Smith on section 2 in 1867. Philander Peck and John Hoover took up homes in 1867, on section 14. Frank Evart and Wm. C. McMullen located on section 23 in 1867, and Jeremiah Manes on section 22, in 1867. During their pioneer life they obtained their sup-





plies from Big Rapids, and sometimes from the lumber camps.

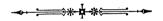
Other incidents connected with this township will be found in the history of Evart village.

About one mile below the village of Evart, J. Bowley, Jr., has a boom siding with a mill, where he manufactures lumber, shingles, and clapboards.

Evart Township has a population of some 1,200, which has been represented by the Supervisors named below:

## SUPERVISORS.

| Wm. Bennett,     | 1870-3 |
|------------------|--------|
| Wm. C. McMullen, | 1874-5 |
| Robert Sherman,  | 1876   |
| Wm. C. McMullen, | 1877   |
| M. L. Stephens,  | 1878   |
| F. E. McDougall, | 1879   |
| Wm. C. McMullen, | 1880   |
| M. L. Stephens,  | 1881-2 |
| Francis York,    | 1883   |
| W. H. Styker,    | 1884   |



## Evart.

PON the western banks of Michigan's noblest river, the Muskegon, is situated the pretty town of Evart, one of the most important commercial places in Osceola County.

It was founded by D. A. Blodgett and James Kennedy, in the early part of 1871, and named after Frank Evart, one of the pioneers of Osceola Township. Kennedy afterwards (1873), sold his interest out to the railroad company.

This village was organized and platted in 1872, and lies in Osceola and Evart Townships. At first it embraced section 36 in Osceola, and the northwest part of section 3 in Evart Township. It was afterwards extended and took in section 35 in Osceola Township. In 1873 it was incorporated, and reincorporated in 1875. On the 2d of March, 1872, the first election was held. Wm. A. Lewis was chosen President, Joseph Sayles Clerk, and E. C. Cannon, Treasurer; Trustees—Wm. A. Weightman, George E. Mills, Eugene L. Griggs, E. C. Martin,

Warren Merritt and N. O. Pettibone; Assessor, L. J. Lemert; Marshal, Richard Holden.

About the middle of September, 1871, the first train of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad steamed into Evart, and since that date it has had a steady, healthy growth.

The first store opened, and the first saw-mill started, were by James Kennedy.

The first Fourth-of-July celebration was held in 1873. Extensive preparations were made for this event, and for those pioneer days it was a grand affair. At this time the stumps had all been taken out of the street. Main was the only street then. The managers went to the woods, and they did not have far to go, and brought in a lot of small pine trees, from which they cut off a portion of the body and then set them out in rows along each side of the street. It gave a very pretty appearance to the town, and those who came in and were not privy to the arrangement, thought they were trees that had been planted there.

The first death occurred in the winter of 1872. There were no prayers said over the body, no sermon preached, no funeral rites; no sweet music to waft the soul across the grim river into the spiritland. There was no elegant casket to receive the corpse, nor any plumed hearse to carry it away; nor was there any monumental cemetery with broad avenues, shaded walks and fragrant flowers, in which to deposit it. It was placed in a rude box, put on a wagon with a wood-rack, and in this manner it was silently conveyed to mother earth.

Evart is splendidly located for a large and populous city. The Muskegon River, which penetrates an almost inexhaustible lumber region, and down which millions of feet of lumber pass annually, meanders around its streets, offering the best of facilities for manufactories; and the Flint & Pere Marquette (which has recently established a division here) connects it with the railway world. A movement is being made by the citizens to secure to this town the line of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan Railroad, which runs through St. Louis, and is to terminate at Cadillac, or some place in Northern Michigan. The route has been examined and favorably reported on by the railroad officials, and in all probability Evart will secure this import-Should this be ant auxiliary to her development.

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OSCEOLA COUNTY.

accomplished, it is believed that the county seat, which sooner or later will be moved, will be located here. Evart is very advantageously located, and is surrounded by a good farming country. Her citizens are wide-awake and enterprising, and in addition to their mercantile pursuits they are laying the foundation for an extensive manufacturing industry. With all these combining influences, the future growth of this city is well assured. Its present present population is estimated at 1,500.

## BUSINESS INTERESTS.

James Trip, lumber manufacturer, operates the oldest mill in the town, it being the one put up by James Kennedy. Capacity, 10,000 feet per day.

Gray & Curtis are among the leading manufacturers of Evart. They have a large saw-mill, planingmill and shingle mill; also a broom-handle factory. Capacity in lumber, 25,000 Established in 1871. feet; broom handles, 2,000; clapboards, 5,000 feet, and 30,000 shingles.

Charles Waffle has an extensive planing-mill, molding, sash and door factory.

F. H. Starkey has a shook factory. These he ships mostly to Cuba, which are put up into hogsheads for the sugar trade.

The Novelty Flour Mills are owned by M. Sherk, who is the pioneer flour manufacturer of the town. The mill has two run of stone, with a capacity of 300 bushels per day. Mr. Sherk also deals in grain.

L. J. Lemert also has a flouring-mill. It is a water-power, located on the Muskegon River about a mile from town. Mr. Lemert is going to adopt the roller system this year.

John McManus is the enterprising citizen who has established the Osceola Iron Works. He makes engines, plows, lumber and shingle machinery, brass goods, pipe fittings, etc.

Evart has added to its number the enterprising banker, Allen Campbell, who is cashier and manager of the Evart Bank.

C. L. Gray & Co., dealers in general merchandise and lumber, handle about \$120,000 in goods annually.

The Evart Land Company deals in pine and farming lands, and village property. Members-Allen Campbell, F. S. Postal, C. L. Gray and J. C. Creith.

Real-estate and insurance business is conducted by S. F. Dexter.

The Evart Hardware Company carry a general line of hardware, harness, saddles, sleighs, etc. R. A. Allured, manager.

J. J. Reik is a lumber dealer, and also has a livery stable.

G. H. Cannon & Co., O. M. Bush, J. M. Allen, Robert Ponsford and E. C. Thompson are general dealers in groceries and provisions.

A very important and creditable industry to Evart is the establishment of T. R. Johns, who manufactures a very elegant style of cutters, sleighs, wagons and carriages, and does a general business in blacksmithing.

M. Bellanger & Son are manufacturers of canthooks and lumbermen's implements.

· Mark Ardis is a dealer in dry goods, groceries, crockery and hardware.

A. Root is a general dealer in hardware, agricultural implements and flour.

Dwight Foston manufactures wagons, buggies, sleighs, etc.

James H. Valler and F. Hibbard & Co. keep drugs, medicines and a general line of fancy articles.

Evart is well supplied with an elegant stock of jewelry and other articles in line, by Frank A. True.

E. F. Shaw keeps a supply of boots and shoes, and lumbermen's outfits.

Howard & Davy carry a general line of clothing and lumberman's goods.

Furniture, parlor sets, pictures, sewing-machines and organs are sold by W. M. Davies.

Wolf & Bros. carry a line of dry goods and clothing.

Miss Maggie McFarlane, Mrs. O. H. Carus and Mrs. Carrie Benson are the joy of the fair ladies of Evart, who are supplied by them with millinery decorations and fancy goods.

George F. Andrews keeps a boot and shoe store; also Warren Clark.

Thomas Snyder and Luther Russell are manufacturers of boots and shoes.

Gustave Steinborn and J. Englund are merchant tailors.

Mitchell & Son, James Deacy and Cressey & Lincoln keep the people well supplied with markets.

B. F. Griffith carries on blacksmithing business.

Jesse Williams keeps a restaurant, and F. A. Heck a bakery and confectionery.









- F. E. Woodin is a printer and caricaturist.
- J. W. Turner and Mark Ardis have livery and sale stables.
- E. C. Martin and Frank Trumbull attend to surveying.

Evart is well supplied with hotels. The Evart House, Frank S. Postal & Bro., proprietors, was established in 1871, and since then the north wing and basement have been added. It has 36 rooms and 50 beds. Attached to the hotel is a bar, cigar store and fine billiard hall; also a barber shop. This hotel is well appointed, the rooms are large and airv. and the table is supplied with the best that can be had from the markets. The Postal Brothers are very popular among the traveling public.

The Commercial House, J. G. McDonald, proprietor, is another good hotel, and has a good share of patronage.

The National Hotel, kept by Thomas Ruby, is a temperance house. The traveler will always receive good attention at this house, and have a table supplied from a good larder.

The St. John candidacy does not seem to have closed up the saloons in this town, for it is well supplied.

Evart has a skating rink for the amusement of the old as well as the young. A town would not be thought much of in these days that did not furnish a place to whiz the roller skate.

The legal profession, so essential to the business man, and to governments, is ably represented by W. A. Lewis, Sayles & Trumbull, R. A. Bennett and Charles A. Rose.

The medical profession is represented by Drs. D. L. Dinmore, J. M. Wilkinson, R. C. Hepburn and F. S. Sovereen.

The postoffice was established in December, 1871, L. J. Lemert being the first Postmaster. He was followed by Ira R. Ennis and Joseph Taylor, the present Postmaster, who succeeded Mr. Ennis in 1880. It is a salaried office, with daily mails by rail, and weekly mails by stage from Millburn and Marion, and semi-weekly from Avondale.

## EDUCATIONAL.

The people of Evart have taken great interest in educational matters, and the result is that they have the best school and the finest school building in the county. The building is an elegant one, with all the

modern improvements, and cost \$6,000. It is heated by steam, with water conductors to the different rooms, and has a fire escape. A corps of able teachers are employed to instruct the pupils, who number about 300. In addition to this they have a well selected library. J. A. Smith is Principal, Jennie M. Johnston has charge of the intermediate, Anna Gibney, the grammar, Josephine Roche, the second primary, and Lizzie McFarlane, the first primary department. All the English branches are taught here.

#### CEMETERY.

The people of Evart look after the dead as well as the living. A cemetery has been established, the grounds improved, walks laid out and trees planted. Already there are some fine monuments to be seen upon the grounds.

## CHURCHES.

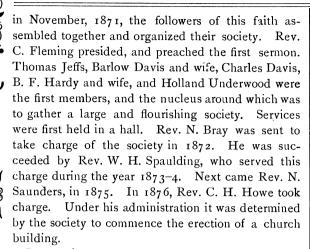
The First Presbyterian Church was organized Oct. 25, 1872, with Wm. M. Briggs and wife, Elias C. Martin, Mrs. Mary Bellows, Mrs. Eliza Feshpool, W. Bostwick and wife and Wm. A. Lewis and wife as first members. First service was held over Mr. Cannon's store, and afterwards in what has since been known as Presbyterian Hall.

As the society increased, the necessity for a good church building was felt. Accordingly, energetic efforts were made to bring about this result. Ground was secured and the building finally begun, which was completed in 1881 and dedicated in April, 1882, at a cost of \$5,000. It is a very pleasing edifice, and meets all the wants of this society.

Rev. L. M. Berge, of Grand Rapids, organized the Church. Rev. A. S. Badger was called in 1873, who came and took charge of the Church for one year. He was followed by Rev. Edward Dickinson, who served the society until the fall of 1875. For over two years the church was without a minister. In 1878, they were served for a few months by James Reid, a theological student. In 1879, another student served them for awhile. In June, 1880, the society was able to secure the Rev. J. N. Crittenden, who remained with it three years. He was followed by Rev. Wm. H. Hoffman, who is the present minister, and through whose labors new interest has been awakened and the membership increased. It has now 50 members, with a large Sabbath-school.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—On the first Sunday





Rev. Wright Barrett succeeded Mr. Howe in 1877, and remained until 1879. It was under his administration that the edifice was completed, and was dedicated Feb. 23, 1879, by Rev. J. S. Smart, of Bay City. Considerable enthusiasm was awakened at this dedication. Mr. Smart is a very eloquent preacher, or successful pleader. He acquired the reputation for the latter, at least, for at this meeting \$1,186.79 was raised with which to pay off the society's indebtedness. This amount left only a balance due of \$750. During the following summer the edifice was completed, at a cost of \$2,500.

Rev. J. C. Floyed was the next Pastor to serve this Church, who, on account of ill health, was relieved in 1880 by Rev. J. Berry. In 1881, Rev. C. G. Thomas took charge, and remained until 1883, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. Donnaldson, the present popular minister, who presides over a congregation of 150 members. A large and interesting Sunday-school is one of the attractive features of this Church. A good and comfortable parsonage has been added by this society, which is now comparatively out of debt.

Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart—Has had mission service here for about ten years. In 1880 a good substantial church building was erected, at a cost of about \$3,000. Membership consists of about 20 families. Services every two weeks, by Rev. M. T. Nysson, of Reed City.

Evangelical Association has a small membership in this township. Services every two weeks, by Rev. E. Weiss, of Hersey.

THE PRESS.

The Evart Review.—The people of Evart have

been wise in contributing liberally to the support of newspapers. Through this medium the advantages of their locality have been made known, and to them they are largely indebted for their present prosperity and the growth of their city.

In the brain of W. H. Hess the *Review* was conceived. Its printed sheets were cast into the reading world Oct. 17, 1872. In May, 1873, I. Chase came in as a partner. In October, 1874, the firm changed to I. Chase & Co., Hess going out and W. G. Cameron coming in as editor, in which capacity he remained until 1875, when Asahel Chase (father of I. Chase) took editorial charge. In the fall of 1880, Minchin & Bro. became proprietors, and continued the publication of the paper until Jan. 1, 1885, when G. W. Minchin purchased his brother's interest and became sole proprietor and editor.

The *Review* is a six-column quarto weekly paper, with a circulation of about 700. It is ably edited, bright and newsy, and Republican in politics.

The Osceola County Democrat—Is published by J. & L. J. Patterson. Its first issue was made Sept. 26, 1884, and has done remarkably well for the time it has been published, having at present a circulation of 500 copies. It is a four-column quarto paper, and well conducted. In politics, as its name indicates, it is Democratic, and is fortunate in having the same political views, and in being in sympathy, with the party that is soon to have control of the Government.

## BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF EVART

Was organized Dec. 13, 1883. President, E. C. Cannon; Vice-President, Allen Campbell; Secretary, Jesse T. Minchin; Treasurer, Walter M. Davis. Executive Committee—F. S. Postal, David Wolf, M. E. Parkinson, C. L. Gray, E. C. Thompson and D. L. Dumon. Present officers—Allen Campbell, President; W. A. Lewis, Vice-President: C. L. Gray, Second Vice-President; G. W. Minchin, Secretary; W. W. Davis, Treasurer. Executive Committee—Benj. Wolf, F. S. Postal, W. J. McIlwain and C. L. Gray.

The object of this association is to promote the business interests of Evart.

# OSCEOLA DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION

Was organized Nov. 15, 1882. It is a stock company, with a capital stock of \$2,000, representing 200 shares, par value \$10 each. President, W. R.

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Mapes; Secretary, F. A. True; Treasurer, Mark Ardis. It was organized with 40 members, and has now 86 members, and is in a prosperous condition. Its present officers are—President, L. T. Southwort; Secretary, F. A. True; Treasurer, W. R. Mapes. It has a good half-mile track, which is located on the Osceola County Fair Grounds, and several very interesting meetings have been held. The association has a good work before it.

## EVART FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In this department Evart has secured the Holly system, with the Walker improvement, which were constructed here in 1879, at a cost of \$16,000, as now completed. It is located on Main Street near the river. The building is well constructed, with dwelling-house attachments for the engineer and his family. There are three engines, with three pumps. The engines can make 355 revolutions a minute, and throw three gallons of water to each revolution. One-half of a cord of wood is all that is required for every 24 hours. Wood pipes are laid through the town, which form connections with 15 hydrants. The mains are 8, 6, 4, and 2-inch. Two wells, which are sunk to a depth of 12 feet, supply the water for the use of the town. When a fire breaks out the water is taken from a creek which runs near by. An alarm is placed in the engine house with wires connecting with alarm stations about the town. Edward Sith is the engineer in charge of this department.

This is a very superior system for extinguishing fires, as it is always ready and can be used at a moment's warning, and the power is sufficient to throw the water to any height desired.

Evart Hose Company, No. 1—was organized in 1884. Officers: Foreman, Wm. Phillips; Assistant Foreman, W. L. Stoddard; Second Assistant, G. W. Griffith; Secretary, W. L. Stoddard; Members—Thomas Snyder, Frank Duning, J. T. Minchin, Frank Chase, Erwin Chase, Mark Bentley, Haben Stewart, Wm. Davis and Fred Bowley.

Independent Hose Company, No. 1.—Organized in 1884. Officers: Thomas Sith, Foreman: Fred Mills, Assistant Foreman; Czar Dexter, Second Assistant Foreman, who is also Secretary; Members—True Andrews, H. Bush, Nelson Toby, John Carpenter, Fred Smith, Olem Smith, Sane Ford, Thomas Ford,

James Low, Fred Postal, Blank Quigley, Alden Shetler, Walter Gaunt and Joseph Gaunt.

These companies have together 1,200 feet of hose, and were organized to operate with the Fire Water Works.

F. B. Griffith is the Chief of the Fire Department.

## SOCIETIES.

Masonic Lodge, No. 320.—Dispensation was granted this lodge, giving it power to organize and work, June 28, 1873, and the organization was completed Dec. 27, of the same year. Charter members—Barlow Davis, W. H. Luncanshire, Charles F. Loasie, Joseph Sayles, E. C. Cannon, Thomas Hall, J. B. Sleezer, Frank S. Postal, John T. Peter, G. J. Hamilton, Henry Church, L. E. Cone and Warren Merrit. Officers-Barlow Davis, W. M.; W. H. Lancunshire, S. W.; Charles F. Loasie, J. W.; Joseph Sayles, Secretary; E. C. Cannon, Treasurer; Thomas Hall, J. D.; F. S. Postal, Tyler. Officers at present: D. L. Dumon, W. M.; C. O. Trumbull, S. W.; C. H. Rose, J. W.; B. G. Colton, Secretary; E. C. Cannon, Treasurer; G. F. Andrews, S. D.; C. L. Gray, J. D.; H. A. Tibbets, Tyler.

This lodge is in a good working condition, with a commodious hall, and is on the increase in membership, strength and influence.

Evart Chapter, No. 97, was instituted Jan. 19, 1876. Officers: Robert Laughlin, H. P.; John T. Peters, K.; Charles T. Loasie, Scribe; John W. Hyde, C. H.; F. S. Postal, R. A. C.; John M. Wilkinson, P. G.; Henry A. Davis, F. V.; Thomas Hull, S. V.; N. R. Taylor, T. V.; E. C. Cannon, Treasurer; Joseph Sayles, Secretary, and R. F. Dunning, Guard. Many of the members of the chapter have moved away, and only 28 members are now working with it.

I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 230, was instituted Jan. 9, 1874. Charter members and officers—W. S. Williams, N. G.; W. Nelson, V. G.; W. R. Livingston, Secretary; H. Bassingtwaight, Treasurer; Andrew Miller, Warden; Charles M. M. Green, Outside Guard; I. W. Leggett, Inside Guard; E. O. Taylor, Conductor; Edward J. Cox, R. S. N. G.; R. R. Rapp, L. S. N. G.; Franklin Porter, R. S. V. G. Present membership, 29. Hall 20 by 50 feet and well equipped. The lodge is out of debt and in a good working condition.

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Grand Army of the Republic, Sedgwick Post, No. 16, was established Aug. 19, 1880. Charter members: W. A. Lewis, Charles D. Hudson, Orville M. Bush, C. E. Demont, James A. Ross, Ira R. Ennis, C. C. Mills, Wm. Phillips, Andrew J. Rose, John H. Chase, W. J. Griffith, Henry S. Briggs, Leonard Simmons and J. N. Mapes. Officers: John Hughes, P. C.; Moses Jerome, S. V. C.; Sanford Skath, J. V. C.; Andrew J. Rose, O. M.; R. C. Dunn, Surgeon; Wm. A. Lewis, Chaplain; Wm. Phillips, Officer of the Day; Orro D. Morton, Officer of the Guard. Present membership, 19. Meetings are

held the second and fourth Monday in each month.

The lodge has a good hall and is prospering.

Evart W. C. T. U. was organized in March, 1877. Officers: Mrs. Howe, President; Mrs. Ada Sluzer, Secretary; Mrs. Brandow, Treasurer. Members-Mesdames P. S. McFarlane, O. M. Brownson, R. A. Allured, Wm. Sealey, Wm. Briggs, O. Spencer, A. D. Torry, Lucy Mills, M. E. Parkinson, Frank Trumbull, W. Bennett, J. E. Hudson, S. L. Gates, Frank McDougall, L. H. T. Dexter, A. Horton, J. McPhee, John H. Chase, W. J. Griffith and Thomas Jeffs. This society was instituted by the ladies of Evart for the purpose of promoting the cause of temperance, or perhaps more properly speaking, to establish prohibition. They meet every two weeks, and hold their sociables every three weeks, with Union service every month in the different churches.











ARTWICK Township was organized under authority given by the Board of Supervisors dated January 5, 1870. Acting under this authority the citizens assembled together at the house of Smith Hawkins the first Monday in April of the same year. Smith Hawkins and W. D. Welch had been appointed by the Board to preside as Inspectors of this meeting. Everything being ready, the polls were duly opened, and the ballots for the township officers were received. When the polls were closed, and the votes canvassed, it was found that the following named citizens had been elected: For Supervisor, Smith Hawkins; Clerk, W. D. Welch; Treasurer, Charles Peel; Highway Commissioners, J. W. Ricketts and L. C. Clark; School Inspectors, Smith Hawkins and J. Cail; Constables, J. Hoesfull, L. Ricketts and A. J. Mapes.

This township is numbered 19 north, of range 8 west. Highland lies on the north, Middle Branch on the east, Osceola on the south, and Rose Lake Township on the west. Hartwick is watered by the Middle Branch and the little streams putting into it, all of which head in the township. Besides these streams, there are several pretty little lakes—Long, Hicks, Goose and Heart Lake. There is considerable flat land in the township, but the major portion of it is rolling, and often quite broken. The soil is clay loam, and sandy. It is regarded as good lands for farming purposes. Originally it was heavily timbered, with pine and the hard-woods. A great deal of this timber has been carried off by the lumbermen, but there yet remains extensive forests of

pine timber awaiting the ax and the saw of the lumber operators.

Smith Hawkins is credited with being the first settler here, which was as early as 1866. Following him came J. W. Ricketts, W. D. Welch, Charles Peel, J. Cail, L. C. Clark, A. J. Mapes and J. Hoesfull.

The first child born in this township was Emma. daughter of L. C. and Sarah Clark, which occurred March 25, 1867. The event was regarded with considerable importance at the time, and Mrs. Clark was the recipient of many calls, which were made to see the "first" baby. Births were not so common in those days as to be received with indifference and consequently, the mother of this child was the object of no small degree of attention. Its gentle, sweet face, its soft cooings, may have seemed out of place out here in this wilderness, and not altogether in consonance with the wild surroundings; the fittings of nature, its unerring arrangement in properly blending in harmonious order all things, may have been seriously questioned by these people; this infant's cry may have startled the wolf as he was prowling around the cabin during the dark hours of the. night; nevertheless, here this little stranger was, here it came to stay, and must be cared for and protected.

Hartwick Township has four school districts, in each of which is erected very good school buildings. These buildings are located respectively on sections 23, 8, 2 and 22. School-house in District No. 1 cost \$600; number of pupils in attendance, 68. In District No. 2, cost, \$500; number of pupils attending, 41. In District No. 3, cost, \$225; number of pupils

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# OSCEOLA COUNTY.

in attendance, 9. In No. 4, the building cost \$200; number of pupils in attendance, 14.

It is estimated that this township has about 1,500 acres under improvement, with 60 farms; and with a production in the year 1884 of 2,500 bushels of wheat. Average yield per acre, 15.11. Population in 1884 was 427, showing an increase of 188 since 1880.

The nearest railroad station is Le Roy, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

There is one postoffice in the township, located on section 8. Alfred Davis is Postmaster, who also has a store here, and deals in general merchandise.

C. L. Gray & Co. have a lumber and shingle manufactory in this township, located on section 35. Capacity of shingle-mill, 40,000 per day. On section 36 they have another mill, with a capacity of 40,000 shingles and 5,000 clapboards per day. C. L. Gray

& Co. also operate Cox's lumber and shingle mill on section 29; capacity in shingles 40,000 per day.

A. J. McCarn has a lumber and shingle mill on section 35, with a capacity in lumber of 8,000 feet, and shingles 20,000 per day. C. L. Gray & Co., of Evart, handle their stock.

The names of the Supervisors, with the terms served, are given below:

## SUPERVISORS.

| Smith Hawkins, D. S. Shadley, Smith Hawkins, D. S. Shadley, N. O. Pettibone, D. S. Shadley, John Cockerton, D. S. Shadley | 1870-3<br>1874-6<br>1877<br>1878-9<br>1880<br>1881 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| D. S. Shadley, John Cockerton,                                                                                            | 1882<br>1883<br>1884.                              |
|                                                                                                                           |                                                    |











HIS township was granted an organization by the Board of Supervisors of Mecosta County April 6, 1868, and was attached to this county. Its organization was perfected a year before the county in which it is situated was formally organized.

P. S. Holdridge, A. J. Johnson and Nathan Pettibone were appointed Inspectors of the election. John A. Gamage was chosen as Clerk of the Board. They met at the residence of D. A. Blodgett, where they organized the meeting, and then adjourned to the house of S. P. Gamage. The polls were opened and the citizens of Hersey exercised their rights of suffrage here for the first time. It did not take as long then to count the vote as it does now, yet they might have had as much weight in shaping the destinies of this township as the more numerous vote of later days. When the ballot-box was opened, there were found to be 35 votes, which determined the election of the following officers: Edwin F. French, Supervisor; John A. Gamage, Clerk; George L. Laughlin, Treasurer; Nathan Pettibone, A. J. Johnson and Frank Evart, Highway Commissioners; Nathan Pettibone and J. B. Smith, School Inspectors; P. S. Holdridge, John Smith, S. P. Gamage and L. O. Schofield, Justices of the Peace, and Anthony Sample, John Hoover, C. J. Graham and Wm. Rose, Constables.

Hersey lies in the southern row of townships, and is numbered 17 north, of range 9 west. Its boundary lines are Cedar on the north, Evart on the east, Mecosta County on the south and Richmond Town-

ship on the west. It has four school districts, with the school-houses located respectively on sections 32, 23, 18, 4. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 have frame buildings, and No. 4 is a log house. Values of these school-houses are as follows: In district No. 1, \$500; No. 2, \$700; No. 3, \$450, and No. 4, \$190. The pupils on the rolls in No. 1, 26; No. 2, 62; No. 3, 72, and No. 4, 20. The pupils living in and about Hersey village, the site of which is taken from Richmond and Hersey Townships, attend the graded school at Hersey, which is in district No. 5, section 24 of Richmond Township.

The first settler in this township was D. A. Blodgett, who located on section 17 in the spring of 1851. Though Mr. Blodgett was the first settler in the county and was in the first organization of Richmond Township, which at the time embraced the entire county, the first settlement was given to Mr. Gooch, as he located in the territory now embraced by Richmond; and Mr. Blodgett is given the first settlement in Hersey, as his location was made in the territory now embraced by it.

Following D. A. Blodgett as pioneers, came Edwin F. French, John A. Gamage, L. O. Schofield, Nathan Pettibone, George L. Laughlin, Frank Evart, J. B. Smith, P. S. Holdridge, John Hoover, C. J. Graham and Wm. Rose.

The land in general is undulating. Along the north side of Muskegon River there is a great deal of level land. It was originally heavily timbered with pine and the hard-woods, with some grand elm and maple for-







ests. The principal business for many years after the first settlements was lumbering. The soil is very well adapted for agriculture, the bottom lands being rich and fertile.

Hersey is exceedingly well watered, having the Muskegon, which runs diagonally, with circuitous courses, through it. Big Stone, Cat, Two Mile and several other creeks, which head in this and adjoining townships, empty into the Muskegon. This river was, and is still, of great advantage to the lumbermen of this township.

Special attention has been given by the people of this township to public roads. Nearly all sections of the township can now be reached by good graded roads. It is also crossed by the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, which enters from the east between sections 1 and 12 and goes out westward on section 19. Hersey Township ranks the second in improved lands and in production.

The best stock and agricultural farm in the township and the best in the county is D. A. Blodgett's, which lies along the banks of the Muskegon in the the suburbs of the village of Hersey. But there are many other fine farms in the township, under good cultivation and with good buildings. It is estimated that there are nearly 4,500 acres under improvement, with about 145 farms. The production of wheat in 1882 was 11,590 bushels from 860 acres. In 1883 the stock statistics of the township showed 194 horses, 214 milch cows, 157 hogs and 141 sheep.

The population, according to the census of 1884, was 920. It has not increased as rapidly as some of the townships, owing somewhat to a change in lumber camps.

The trading town for most of the people in the township is Hersey village, which is also their post-office.

Hersey Township was named after Nathan Hersey, a trapper, who before 1843 came along up the Muskegon into this territory looking after his trapping interests. Something more of this township will be found in the history of Hersey village.

Hersey Township has honored the following named citizens with the office of Supervisor:

## SUPERVISORS.

| Edwin F. French, | 1 <b>86</b> 8 |
|------------------|---------------|
| L. D. Reynolds,  | 1869          |
| P. S. Holdridge  | 1870-1        |

| C. T. Derevage,  | 1872-3 |
|------------------|--------|
| P. S. Holdridge, | 1874   |
| Jacob Fenning,   | 1875-7 |
| Zerah Whitney,   | 1878   |
| H. D. Francisco, | 1879   |
| Jacob Fenning,   | 0881   |
| A. O. Temple,    | 1881   |
| Fred Temple,     | 1882   |
| A. O. Temple,    | 1883   |
| I. F. Proctor.   | 1884   |



## Hersey.

ted in a valley, surrounded by an elevated and beautiful landscape in the midst of a fertile country where the waters of the Muskegon and Hersey (sometimes called the Hersey Branch of the Muskegon) effect a confluence waters of the Hersey nearly divide the town

The waters of the Hersey nearly divide the town north and south before they become mingled with those of the Muskegon. It is laid off from the territory of Richmond and Hersey Townships. It was founded and platted by D. A. Blodgett in 1869—the plat embracing a part of his farm—and after the route of the railroad had been determined. The county having been formally organized this year, the county seat, through the efforts of Mr. Blodgett, was located here.

Hersey village was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature passed April 23, 1875, and was composed of lots 2, 3, 4, and the west fractional half of the southwest fractional quarter, the northwest fractional quarter of the northeast fractional quarter, and the northwest fractional quarter, of section 19, in township 17 north, of range 9 west, and the east half of section 24 in township 17 north, of range 10 west—in all, 641 1/4 acres. The election was held for the organization of the village government, Monday, May 24, 1875, at the Richmond House. A caucus was previously held at this house in the evening of the 20th, to nominate candidates for the election. Excitement ran high on election day, and every man that had a ballot to cast was looked up. Ninety votes were polled, which resulted





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in the election of the following named citizens: President, Josiah K. Heartt; Trustees—D. A. Blodgett, Henry Gerhardt, M. C. Burch, A. D. Wood, R. F. Lewis and Samuel D. Proctor; Clerk, Charles Clark; Treasurer, Charles Fuhrman; Assessor, L. F. Stephens; Street Commissioner, N. L. Gerrish.

## SOME FIRST THINGS.

The first settler in the territory embraced by this village was D. A. Blodgett, as has been stated in the history of Hersey Township, and he was followed by those mentioned there.

Blodgett & Schofield put up the first grist-mill, which was a log building, and was located where the bridge now crosses the Hersey River. It was started in 1858, but before a grist was ground L. O. Schofield sold out his interest to D. A. Blodgett.

In 1865, through the efforts of D. A. Blodgett, a mail route was established from Hersey to Big Rapids, with service once a week, and compensation at \$100 per annum. About the same time Mr. Blodgett received his commission as Postmaster. This was the first mail route established, and he was the first Postmaster appointed in the county.

The first Church society organized here was that of the Evangelical Association, in 1867.

James Kennedy opened the first store in 1869.

\* During this year the Richmond House was erected and opened.

In 1869 the survey records were first opened by Edward F. French, who was the first County Surveyor.

In June, 1870, the first Circuit Court was held, Judge Giddings presiding.

During the latter part of this year the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad was constructed through Hersey.

A Masonic lodge was instituted at Hersey in 1871, which was the first in the county.

In 1875 the Osceola County Agricultural Society was organized, and held its first fair at Hersey, with D. A. Blodgett as President. The fair grounds were afterwards established at Evart.

The court-house and jail were commenced in 1872 and finished in 1873.

From its foundation Hersey grew quite rapidly for several years, and was the most important town in the county. When the lumber camps changed their base, and the lumber interests were transferred to other and new localities, its growth was effected, and Evart and Reed City went ahead, and have now become the leading towns of the county. Its population was estimated on Jan. 1, 1885, to be 450. Hersey with her splendid water courses, could be made a large manufacturing town. Its transportation facilities connects it with the best bodies of timber and furnish the means of shipping its products. The streets are well laid out and adorned with beautiful shade trees. Many very fine dwellings may be seen in different parts of the town. The business blocks are also good and are well supplied with everything necessary to meet the wants of the people. These attractions, together with its pleasant surroundings, its railroad facilities, constitute Hersey a very desirable place of habitation.

## BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Hersey City Mills, A. M. Shank, proprietor. This mill was built by D. A. Blodgett in 1872. It was operated by him awhile when it passed into the hands of Mr. Burroughs, who transferred it to Mr. Root. In 1883 Mr. Shank bought in with Mr. Root. In September, 1884, Shank bought out Root's interest and became sole owner. This flour mill has been much improved by the present owner. It has now two sets of rollers and three run of stone, run by water power. Mr. Shank thoroughly understands his business, which with his fine mill enables him to manufacture a first-class article of flour. His capacity is now 60 barrels per day, which he proposes to increase the coming year.

R. W. Hall carries an extensive line of general hardware, stoves, tin and agricultural implements. He established himself at Hersey in 1875. With this business he has also a furniture store. He has a good trade and is thriving.

L. F. Diggins keeps a general line of dry goods and groceries. Mr. Diggins has a well assorted stock and with a prosperous business, which was started in 1880.

Hall & Manning, manufacturers and dealers in lumber and shingles, are successors to D. F. Diggins. Capacity, 35,000 feet per day.

O. E. Jones has a general line of drugs and medicines. Opened in 1870.

H. T. Lewis deals in general merchandise. Started his business in the spring of 1878.

J. D. Coleman manages the harness and saddlery establishment of R. W. Hall.

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John R. Ladd, general merchandise, boots and shoes.

J. Faist manufactures boots and shoes, and J. Quihl, clothing, for the people of Hersey.

James Aikin attends to the blacksmithing. Joseph Giles has a livery stable.

Meat markets are represented by McFarlane & Co., and Robert and John Wood.

As to the Bar, Hersey is not excelled by any town in the county. J. B. Judkins, M. A. Lafler, C. M. Beardsley and Frank Beardsley will ably and faithfully attend to all legal matters that may be intrusted to them.

- J. F. Radcliffe attends to land business.
- C. M. McCallum is Hersey's physician and surgeon.

The Richmond House is owned by A. Kincaid, who is an agreeable and attentive landlord. It is a spacious hotel occupying a pleasant location on Main Street, and a home-like place. It was the first hotel in Hersey, having been opened 11 years ago. It passed through several hands and finally became the property of Mr. Kincaid.

The Hersey House is another good hotel, where the wants of the traveler will be attended to. J. Sweet is the proprietor. A billiard room and bar is attached. Mr. Sweet is a pleasant landlord, and has had charge of this house since 1877.

# POSTOFFICE.

The first postoffice was opened here in 1865, with D. A. Blodgett as Postmaster, which was the first office established in the county. At this time the only mail was from Big Rapids. The office was held at Mr. Blodgett's farm-house. D. F. Diggins afterwards became Postmaster. On January 1, 1884, Stephen R. Jones qualified and took possession of the office, which he secured through the interest of the first Postmaster.

Daily mails by rail, semi-weekly mail from Penasa, and weekly mail from Cedar Township.

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Congregational Church.—In the spring time of 1870, a gathering was had of the followers of this Church at the house of L. F. Stephens, to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a Congregational society. At this conference there were present George L. Laughlin, Alex. McFarlane, Mrs.

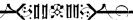
Clara L. Wood, Mrs. Lydia E. Gamage, Mrs. Mary E. Stephens, and Mrs. Harriet K. Dearin. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Leroy Warren, of Pentwater. It was decided at this conference that an organization should be effected; and accordingly a constitution, confession of faith and covenants were duly prepared and adopted. Those coming into the first membership were George L. Laughlin and wife, Mrs. Clara L. Wood, Alex. McFarlane, Mrs. Mary E. Stephens, Henry Dearin, Rodney W. Page, Mrs. Sarah Page, Mrs. Harriet Dearin.

The society having been organized, Rev. P. B. Parry was called to serve as Pastor for one year. As the society had no building, they held their services in a school-house. An edifice was begun in 1873, and completed and dedicated in 1874. Mr. Parry remained as Pastor until April, 1872, when he was succeeded by Rev. Alex. D. Stowell, who remained until April, 1873. Rev. Robert Houghton was then called to the Church, and remained until June. Rev. Elisha W. Miller took charge in July and presided over its destinies until July, 1874, when Rev. Otis B. Waters was called, who served until 1880. Rev. G. L. Beach was the next Pastor, and officiated until September, 1881, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Barnes, who served until June, 1883. Rev. E. Constant was then called, who is the present Pastor of the Church, which has now 30 members.

This society has a very elegant little church edifice, costing \$3,000. A Sunday-school is attached, in which there is a lively interest taken, with 70 members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized May 2, 1868. It belongs to the Michigan Conference, and the Grand Rapids District. Rev. Israel Cogshall was the Presiding Elder, with Rev. Frederick M. Deits Pastor. Members of the first organization—Anselm Farmer and wife, Joseph E. Young and wife, C. M. Andrews and wife, Rufus Morris, Esther Morris, John Morris, Elvore Morris, Phillip Windsor, Wm. H. Miller and wife, Thomas Jefts, J. W. Hamlin, A. C. Berry and Cyrus Thomson.

Rev. N. Saunders served this charge in 1872-3. From this time until 1882 the Church was without a pastor, when Rev. J. F. Mumford was sent by the Conference to preside. At this time there were some 15 members. They fitted up a hall in which to hold





their services. Mr. Mumford was succeeded by Rev. G. H. Lockhart in 1883, who remained until 1884, when Rev. George Gilleen, the present Pastor, was appointed. Mr. Gilleen has a charge in Schofield, services being held there at the school-house every two weeks, with some 20 members in attendance.

By the zeal of the present Pastor a new interest has been awakened within the fold of this society, and the membership is on the increase.

The Evangelical Association was the first religious society to organize in Hersey, which was in 1867. It was established by the Michigan Conference, and served by Rev. Carl Deike. First members—Henry Bittner, Henry Gerhardt, Adam Rupert, Daniel Faist, John Pfeffer and families.

The first quarterly meeting was held September 6, 1867, by Rev. Andrew Nickolai, in the house of Henry Gerhardt. In the spring of 1868, Rev. John Orth was sent to preside over the society and remained two years. He was succeeded by Rev. Stephen Henne, who remained until 1872. Rev. C. Roehm then took charge, and under his administration a church building was erected, and was dedicated Sunday, May 19, 1872, which cost \$3,000. Rev. L. Brum was the next Pastor, who came in 1873, and remained three years. Rev. T. W. Shaefer followed, serving one year, and then was succeeded by Rev. F. F. Meyer, who served two years. Rev. Wm. Berge then took charge until 1882, when he was relieved by the present Pastor, Rev. E. Weiss.

At present there are about 32 members. A large and interesting Sunday-school is connected with the Church. Services are held every two weeks, the pastor having other charges. They have a good, large, substantial edifice, and the society is growing.

# THE PRESS.

Osceola Outline.—The first issue of this paper was sent out to the reading public June 5, 1871. Norman Teal was the editor, and Blodgett & Teal were the proprietors. This partnership was dissolved in the fall of the same year, Mr. Blodgett (D. A.) going out. In 1872, J. F. Radcliffe purchased the paper and conducted it till 1876, when he leased it to W. G. Campbell, who had editorial charge one year. At the expiration of this time, Mr. Radcliffe again assumed charge, and has since been editor and proprietor. It was a folio up to 1875, when it was

changed to a quarto. In politics it is Republican. Circulation about 600.

The editor, Mr. Radcliffe, is an experienced newspaper man, and understands how to conduct a journal, giving to the people of Osceola one of the best papers published in the county. He has lately been honored by the people of the county, who have placed him in charge of their exchequer.

#### SCHOOL.

The people of Hersey have manifested no inconsiderable interest in the education of the young, by establishing a good graded school. They have erected a good school building and secured the services of competent teachers. At this school there are about 100 pupils in attendance. It is in School District No. 5.

## SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F., Hersey Lodge, No. 311, was instituted Jan. 17, 1873. Charter members—R. B. Sherden, James Rooney, John W. Mills, Jacob Finning and and D. E. Spring. Officers—R. B. Sherden, W. M.; John Mills, S. W.; A. D. Wood, J. W.; John Eastwood, Secretary; O. E. Jones, Treasurer; S. D. Proctor, Sr. D.; R. F. Lewis, Jr. D., and Norman Yorks, Tyler.

Present officers—R. B. Diggins, W. M.; H. T. Lewis, S. W.; A. L. Brooks, J. W.; James Aikens, S. D.; N. Shank, J. D.; R. W. Hall, Secretary; A. M. Shank, Treasurer, and Thomas Taylor Tyler. This lodge is in good working condition, with 34 members, and a good hall.

Hersey (John J. Bagley) Post, No. 97.—This lodge was chartered Dec. 27, 1882. Charter members—Wm. H. Miller, Marcus A. Lafler, G. V. Chamberlain, George Meyers, Oren E. Jones, M. B. Houghton, Benj. F. Gooch, E. A. Stephens, A. C. Berge, Henry Rose, Patrick McCann, John Lafayette A. O. Temple, Z. B. Pease, Charles Huff, Abraham C. Barkley and John Huff. Officers—N. B. Houghton, C.; Marcus A. Lafler, Sr. V. C.; A. O. Temple, Jr. V. C.; E. A. Stephens, Adj't; Oren E. Jones, Q. M.; Benj. F. Gooch, Q. M. Sergt.; A. C. Page, Officer of the Day; Harvey Hope, Officer of the Guard; Abraham Barkley, Chaplain, and G. V. Chamberlain, Surgeon.

This lodge is in a prosperous condition, and a lively interest is manifested in it, which indicates that Hersey is a patriotic village.

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AN. 5, 1870, the Board of Supervisors made an order for the organization of Highland Township, and appointed George Stump, W. W. Stewart and J. P. Gould Inspectors to preside at the election, which was held in the school-house. S. C. Jones was elected Super-

Highland is situated in the northern tier of townships, in number 20 north, of range 8 west. It is bounded on the north by Missaukee County, on the east by Marion, on the south by Hartwick, and on the west by Sherman Townships. The surface of the land is rolling, and the soil is a sandy loam. It is watered by the Middle Branch River and several streams which empty into it, and the west branch of the Clam River.

The first settler in this township was S. C. Jones, who came in the fall of 1866 and settled on section 18. He put up a cabin and the following winter devoted himself to trapping, at which he was an experienced hand. He followed his favorite pursuit that winter on the Middle Branch, Clam, Pine and other rivers and branches, and on Muscat Lake. His route was regularly laid out with stations, where he would have his shanties. He would time it so as to reach these stations about nightfall, visiting his numerous traps, killing his animals and taking off the fur, which he would put into his sack, throw it over his back and travel on. In order to make these stations he would often travel 50 miles a day.

In those early days trapping was a very profitable business. The principal fur caught was marten, beaver, mink, and sometimes they would take in a bear.

As other early settlers, Anthony Duddles, George Stump, Edgar Blaisdell, Joseph Holmes, located in 1867. Duddles on section 8, Stump on 18, Blaisdell on 20, and Holmes on section 30.

Highland is divided into seven school districts, with the school buildings located consecutively from district number 1 up, as follows: section 18, 4, 25, 27, 30, 12 and 7.

No. 7 is frame, the rest are log buildings. P. W. Mitchell teaches the school in district No. 5, and has nine pupils. This township is heavily timbered with maple, rock elm, black and white ash, beech, basswook, hemlock and some pine, which is being cut and sent to the different markets. Roads have been, and are being, built to meet the wants of the settlers, and schools are opened where there is sufficient number of pupils to make it worth the while. The township lies a little out of the line of the rapid settlements, yet its population is gradually increasing, having, according to the census of 1884, 311 souls, an increase since 1880 of 123. Assessed value of property, \$140,000.









Fruit, as far as it has been cultivated, is reported to do well. Potatoes are the best crop for vegetables, and oats the best crop for grain.

Highland is remarkable for its production of that medicinal plant known as gentian. Hundreds of pounds of the root of this plant are marketed annually.

Raymond Bebee has a saw-mill located on section 34.

The township has two postoffices, one located on section 26, called Milburn, and the other on section 4, which is known as the Freelingville postoffice. The trading point for the people is Tustin, in Burdell Township, and this place is their nearest railroad station.

In religious matters Highland has been quite progressive, it having established two churches.

The *Methodist Church* has two organizations, with services held in the school-house of Districts Nos. 1

and 2. The meetings are presided over by Rev. Mr. Green, from Wexford County; preaching every two weeks.

The Baptist Church has one organization in school District No. 1. Services are held every month at the school-house, and are presided over by Rev. W. P. Squiers, of Reed City. The society was formed in 1871, by Rev. Mr. Stillwell, and services have been held pretty regularly since. It has now some 15 members.

Highland Township, from its organization to the present time, has been represented by the following named

## SUPERVISORS:

| S. C. Jones,      | 1870-2  |
|-------------------|---------|
| M. W. Stewart,    | 1873-5  |
| George W. Culver, | 1876    |
| M. W. Stewart,    | 1877-82 |
| P. W. Mitchell,   | 1883-4  |











HIS township was organized from Lincoln Township by order of the Board. Its local government was established April 4, 1870 the election being held at the residence of Richard Toms. Thirty-two votes were cast at this meeting, resulting in the choice of Daniel McGovern for Supervisor, R. D. Simonton for Clerk, and George H. Bassett, Treasurer; Highway Commissioners-Daniel McGovern, Wm. Slaughter and J. R. Simonton; Justices of the Peace-Calvin Woolworth, Gideon A. Estes, John Frayer and Charles W. Worden: School Inspectors—George H. Bassett and Frank E. Payne; Constables-Wm. Snyder, R. D. Simonton, Richard Toms and John E. Guild: Overseers of the Highway-Henry Vandusen, George H. Bassett and Stephen Allen.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Le Roy has five organized school districts. The school buildings are located as follows: District No. I (fractional) on section I; No. 2, on section 9; No. 3, on section 7; No. 5, on section 13, and No. 6, on section 22. No. I has 100 pupils on the list; No. 2, 61; No. 3, 20; No. 5, 178, and No. 6, 58 pupils. The buildings cost, in No. I, \$600; No. 2, \$400; No. 3, \$300; No. 5, \$1,500, and in No. 6, \$400. There is no district numbered 4. District No. 5 is located in Le Roy village.

Le Roy Township is in the western row in number 19 north, of range 10 west. Burdell Township lies on the north, Rose Lake on the east, Lincoln on the south, and Lake County on the west. It is

watered by Beaver Creek—which heads in Rose Lake Township—and its tributaries; the Hersey River, which heads in this township; and the Pine River, running across the northwest corner. The country is rolling, and well timbered with beech, maple, elm, hemlock and a little pine. The soil is clay loam, and in some localities a little sandy.

The first settlers in the township are, Richard Toms, Daniel McGovern, R. D. Simonton, George H. Bassett, Calvin Woolworth, Gideon A. Estes, Charles W. Worden, John Frayer and E. M. Braden.

Le Roy ranks the fifth in population, and in the assessed value of property, its population according to the census of 1884 being 1,020, and assessed valuation \$232,000. It has now about 2,500 acres of improved land, with 120 farms. In 1882 it produced 3,522 bushels of wheat, 10,635 bushels of corn, 6,6c2 bushels of oats, and 10,663 bushels of potatoes, and 671 tons of hay. In 1883 it had 94 horses, 140 milch cows, 145 hogs, and 190 sheep. Wool production, 943 pounds. The average yield of wheat per acre is 1,414 bushels. The soil is regarded as productive and well adapted for farming purposes. Good roads are being constructed to meet the demands of an increasing population.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad passes through the township, entering on section 34, deflecting eastward and passing out north on section r. The village of Le Roy is the trading place for most of the inhabitants and also their postoffice address. At Dewing's Siding the Ashton Lumber Company

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have their lumber mill, and a general store. Capacity of mill, 30,000 per day. The members of this company are Dewing, Halladay & Watson.

The names of the Supervisors who have represented this township are given below:

## SUPERVISORS.

| Daniel McGovern, | 1870-1           |
|------------------|------------------|
| T. F. Delzell,   | 1872             |
| G. W. Bassett,   | 1873-4           |
| James E. Bevins, | 1875             |
| G. A. Estes,     | 1876             |
| E. M. Braden,    | 1877             |
| G. H. Bassett,   | 18 <b>7</b> 8–82 |
| Peter R. Grant,  | 1883–4           |



Le Roy.

BOUT the time of the advent of the railroad the idea was conceived by some of the business men of the township of Le Roy of starting a village, and knowing that no town could prosper in modern times away from a railroad, a site was selected on the line of the Grand Rapids & Indiana. During the summer of 1871, while the railroad was being constructed through here, James E. Bevins, W. W. and Charles G. Westfall, Samuel Kimball, James M. Brown and H. C. Booth, located here for the purpose of engaging in business, and this was the beginning of the town. It is situated near the eastern line of Le Roy Township in section 13, on Beaver Creek, which is a tributary of the Manistee River, and about 18 miles north of Reed City. The site is on rolling ground, and is quite attractive. Extensive forests of fine timber surround it, and its location is in the midst of what will ultimately be a rich farming country.

The first railroad train came in during the latter part of November, 1871, and from that time it became quite a lively town.

The village of LeRoy was incorporated by act of the Legislature passed Feb. 2, 1873, and the election under this act was held the first Monday in March following: J. E. Bevins, H. M. Patrick and G. W. Averill were appointed a board of registration. The election was duly held, resulting in the choice of James E. Bevins for President; L. C. Dill, Clerk, and G. W. Kellogg, Treasurer. G. W. Averill, H. M. Patrick and Anthony Wenzel were elected as Trustees; James C. Corbin, E. M. Braden, Godfrey Gundrum, George E. Merrill, Street Commissioners; Assessor, Walter L. Evans; Constable, M. W. Westfall. John Glerum was appointed Marshal, which completed the village government. The village was platted by James E. Bevins, its founder, Dec. 30, 1873, the plat embracing 40 acres.

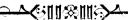
Samuel Kimball was the first man to open a store. M. W. Westfall, who was the first settler, put up the first house in the place; and Westfall Brothers opened the first hotel. This was all done in 1871.

The first child born here was a daughter to the wife of Charles G. Westfall, which event occurred during the latter part of 1871.

## MURDER.

One of the noted events of this part of the country was the murder of Charles G. Westfall, just mentioned, by two Indians, named Charles Powers and John Ka-the-way, which occurred Feb. 22, 1872. Mr. Westfall was thought a good deal of by every one who knew him, and this murder threw the entire country in this region into the greatest excitement. It was only by sober and conservative counsels, and probably from the fact that they were Indians, that saved these murderers (as both were supposed to have done the deed) from being lynched. Mr. Westfall had secured himself a homestead in Lake County, and in company with William A. Balcom was moving from Le Roy to his new home. He had an ox team and sled, which was loaded with their household goods, and which was also their only means of transportation. Balcom was acting as driver and was also looking after the little child. The Indians had been drinking at Le Roy, and had not started from town with the Westfall party, whose route took them by the Indians' cabin, and who were hauling some flour for them.

Some ways out of town and awhile before dark, the Indians came up, and, asking to ride, were allowed to get upon the sled. Soon afterward Powers became quarrelsome; and as the party proceeded on its journey, grew more so. About dark they all ar-









rived at Pine River, and soon thereafter at the point where the trail to the Indians' wigwam led off from the main road. Here the Indians' flour was put off and they still being quarrelsome—particularly Powers-Mr. Westfall stopped to parley with them, hoping thereby, as it was thought, to placate them. Balcom, with the team, went on to the house of Mr. Byam, where they were to put up for the night. The night wore on and Mr. Westfall not coming in, considerable uneasiness was felt in regard to his safety, particularly as Balcom had made known the condition of the two Indians.

Finally a party, with Balcom, started back in search of the missing man. They found him nearly where he had been left by the team by the roadside. with life almost extinct. He was unable to speak, and died within a few moments after he was found. The body was taken to Byam's, and upon examination was found to contain 29 stabs! Early next morning, a posse with guns started out for the Indians. They were found at their wigwam, arrested and taken before T. T. Delzell who committed them. There being no jail in the county, they were taken to Big Rapids and imprisoned there. Change of venue was finally obtained for them to Mecosta County, where they were tried for murder in the first degree. Excitement ran high during this trial, and people gathered to the court-house from all around the country.

Ka-the-way was acquitted, but Powers was convicted. He was sentenced by the Court to imprisonment for life. Before, however, he was conveyed to the Jackson penitentiary, he committed suicide by taking poison. This was accomplished by taking some bed-bug poison found in his cell, which was largely composed of corrosive sublimate. The people were ably represented by their counsel, and the defense was well conducted. Ka-the-way claimed that he was unconscious when he committed the murder, and knew not what he was doing. He bore himself during the trial with what people are wont, or more properly speaking, pleased, to call Indian stoicism, but which is only the absence of conscience, or a sense of moral responsibility. It was developed after the trial that some one had, at a time dating back many months previous to the trial, broken up the wigwam of these Indians, and that Powers believed that Mr. Westfall had done it, and held a

grudge against him for it. The name of the person who really did break up the wigwam was afterwards ascertained, which entirely exonerated the lamented Westfall of the act which was eventually the occasion of his murder.

## BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Wenzel Brothers are extensive manufacturers of. and dealers in, lumber and shingles. This firm was organized in 1882. The business was started here in 1880, under a different firm. Capacity in lumber, 40,000 feet, shingles, 400,000, per day. They have 200 acres of timber land adjacent to their mills.

J. C. Corbin, planing-mill, molding, matching, etc. Mr. C. has a large establishment; started his business in 1883; also deals in lumber.

A. Kimball has a flouring mill, and is a general dealer in flour and feed. Established in 1883, and has a capacity of 300 bushels per day.

James E. Bevins is a dealer in general merchandise, having one of the first stores opened in Le Roy. Is also an extensive dealer in real estate.

C. F. Walden carries a general stock of merchandise.

Patrick & Co., have a general line of merchandise. H. N. Babcock supplies the people with jewelry, clocks, watches, etc.

A. Shelander has a boot and shoe store.

J. H. Williams keeps a general store.

M. V. Gundrum carries a line of boots and shoes, crockery, drugs, groceries and dry-goods.

The fair ladies of Le Roy have not been forgotten, nor their wants, for Mrs. Wm. Herlan is with them with a fine stock of millinery goods.

B. S. Niles manufactures boots and shoes.

Le Roy meat market is kept by M. W. Westfall. Dell Roberts keeps a saloon and billiards.

J. W. Davidson carries on a general blacksmithing business, keeps shingles and does general wood work.

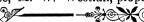
Wm. Herlan, general blacksmithing and horseshoeing.

Drs. J. W. Law and C. H. Andrews look after the health of the people, and I. H. Corbin attends to the legal business.

Grant & McQuarrie, contractors and builders.

Le Roy has also a restaurant, a barber-shop and a skating rink.

The Westfall House, M. W. Westfall, proprietor,



was opened in 1881, and is located upon the rising ground a little way from the depot. The house is well furnished and well kept. Landlord Westfall gives such attention to his guests that on leaving they feel like returning to Le Roy just for the pleasure of putting up with him.

The American House, H. J. Jenkins, proprietor, is also a good house. It has been recently re-opened, newly furnished throughout, and offers good accommodations.

Le Roy contains many good substantial buildings, has a population of about 350 souls, and is a growing village. Its people are industrious and energetic. This, together with the rich lands and splendid timber districts surrounding it, furnish all the elements necessary to a populous town.

Le Roy is the shipping point for the products of the great lumber mills of A. E. Sawyer at Sawyerville, in Rose Lake Township. A tramway is constructed from this place to Le Roy, a distance of some three miles, over which his lumber is freighted to the depot.

There are about or adjacent to Le Roy village eight shingle mills, owned by Charles Duray, Mr. Spere, Metcalf & Noles, H. Gowsey & Sons, L. Brown, Freeman & Morse, and Charles Jepson.

A postoffice was established at Le Roy in the winter of 1871. James E. Bevins was appointed Postmaster, and has retained the confidence of Uncle Sam from that time to the present day. Daily mails by rail, and once a week from Hartwick by stage.

# SCHOOL.

Le Roy has been attentive to the educational interests. The citizens have put up a good school building, at a cost of \$1,500, and have provided good teachers. This is in district number five, and is a graded school, with 178 pupils on the rolls. W. E. Jackson is Principal, and Alice S. Brown his assistant.

## PRESS.

Le Roy Independent.—This is a five-column quarto paper, established in September, 1884. Its first issue was Sept. 13th, and this date is an epoch in the history of Le Roy as well as in the life of the energetic, enterprising and talented editor and proprietor of this journal. Shakspeare has said that

There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. Omitted, all the voyages of their lives Are bound in shallows and in miseries. Mr. Jackson did not "omit the opportunity," but "took the tide at the flood." He is now afloat on the full sea of life, and he has but to keep a firm, steady course, and his venture will "lead on to fortune." We wish him the success he so justly deserves.

## SOCIETIES.

Osceola Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 300.—This lodge was instituted July 26, 1877. Charter members—R. C. Johnstone, William D. Clark, Frederick Shields, Charles Bradley, John R. Simonton, Godfrey May, D. B. Hamlin, Lewis Tupper, Joseph H. Forbes, S. E. Morris, Octave Decair, Thomas Hood, J. Randolph and J. G. Piper. Present officers—William Allen, N. G.; Joseph Allen, V. G.; W. J. Gaw, P. S.; John Kelley, R. S.; Samuel Bush, Warden; George E. Merrel, I. S. G.; John Byers, O. S. G.; J. G. Piper, R. S. V. G., and A. P. Bailey, L. S. V. G.

Encampment of Le Roy and Rose Lake, No. 6, was instituted Aug. 21, 1879. Charter members—W. D. Clark, Frank Shields, Edwin Smith, Oliver Platts, Melvin P. May, James E. Bevins, John Gore, John Kelley, George E. Merrel, Joseph H. Forbes and John R. Simonton. Present officers of the Encampment: George Merrel, P. T.; E. S. Bevins, C. W.; Joseph Allen, J. W.; Samuel Bush, H. P.; John Kelley, Scribe; A. P. Bailey, Treasurer, and Oliver Platts, G. D.

Victoria Lodge of Rebecca, No. 73.—This lodge was organized Sept. 24, 1884, with the following named charter members: W. J. Law, Miss E. V. Law, E. S. Bevins, Miss Permelia Bevins, A. P. Bailey, Elizabeth Bailey, Samuel H. Bush, Miss Martha Bush, F. Ripley, Miss Mary Ripley, Miss Julia Olekerk, M. W. Westfall, Miss Frances E. Westfall, N. J. Archibald and Miss R. H. Archibald. Officers of Rebecca Lodge: E. S. Bevins, N. G.; Miss Frances E. Westfall, V. G.; Miss E. V. Law, R. S.; A. P. Bailey, P. S.; Miss Martha Bush, Treasurer; S. H. Bush, Warden; W. J. Law, Conductor; Miss R. H. Archibald, R. S. N. G.; N. J. Archibald, R. S. V. G., and M. W. Westfall, L. S. V. G.

All these lodges have a good hall, are well equipped and in good working order.

G. A. R.—This lodge was instituted Aug. 3, 1883. Charter members—Arian Newcomb, M. W. Westfall, Henry Vandusen, Homer R. Peake, George Hinkley, Henry M. Evarts, J. E. Scribner, Christian

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Gugle, Joseph A. Braden, Levi S. Jackson, George E. Filley, Abraham H. Fox, William A. Boyer, Louis G. Hall, Reuben H. Bishop, George W. Averill and George Caslaw. Officers—William A. Boyer, C.; Lewis S. Jackson, Sr. V. C.; A. H. Fox, Jr. V. C.; Homer R. Peake, Surgeon; J. A. Braden, Q. M.; Lewis J. Hall, Chaplain; George Averill, Officer of the Day; J. E. Scribner, Officer of the Guard; A. Newcomb, Adj't; R. H. Bishop, S. M.; M. W. Westfall, Q. M. S. This lodge is prospering, is holding meetings regularly, and a good deal of interest is manifested.

## CHURCHES.

The First Baptist Church of Le Roy was organized Feb. 21, 1877. Names of the first members—William C. Burke, Mary E. Burke, Elizabeth Babcock, John Lockhart, Esther Lockhart, Gideon A. Estes, Lottie Estes, Henry Worden, Ann Worden,

Henry Hale, Mary E. Hale, Martin Burris, Margaret Burris, C. F. Price, Ann Price, William Wood, Amanda Miner, Lewis Hall, Angeline Sprague, Mrs. S. A. Newcomb and Marsena Brown. The first Pastor was Rev. O. S. Wolfe. He was followed by Rev. J. J. Martin, who was succeeded by Rev. N. Stilwell, the present Pastor. A good church building has been erected by this society, which was dedicated June 18, 1882, and cost \$1,650.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This society belongs to the General Synod of Illinois. It was organized July 3, 1883, by Rev. Charles F. Walden, with 42 members. Services once a month, which are held in the Methodist church.

There is a *Methodist* Society here, but, though repeated efforts were made to the presiding pastor on whom we had to depend, we were unable to get any further information regarding it.







INCOLN Township was organized under special act of the Legislature passed March, 1867. The meeting was held at the residence of T. M. Warren. James R. Carlisle was Chairman, C. A. Warren, Clerk, and James S. Donnelly, Moderator. Fifteen votes were cast at this election which resulted in the choice of James R. Carlisle for Supervisor, Martin Horan for Clerk, and Oswald Esner for Treasurer. James S. Donnelly, W. C. Burgess, James F. Denton and James R. Carlisle were elected Justices of the Peace; W. C. Burgess, James S. Donnelly and George Reed, Commissioners of the Highway; W. C. Burgess and T. J. Wilhelm, School Inspectors; Martin Horan, Asa L. Rice and Fred Media, for Constables.

The township is divided up into eight school districts, with school buildings located on the following sections: No. 1, on section 26; No. 2, on section 27; No. 3, on section 8; No. 4, on section 2; No. 5, on section 10; No. 6, on section 16; No. 7, on section 20; No. 8, on section 21. They are all good frame houses, averaging in cost \$600. School District No. 1 has on the rolls 26 pupils; No. 2, 54; No. 3, 61; No. 4, 33; No. 5, 74; No. 6, 94; No. 7, 52, and No. 8, 57 pupils.

William and Frederick Media, James Donnelly, Gardam Willson, Oswald Esner and J. W. Ash were the first settlers in this township.

It has for its northern boundary Le Roy; eastern, Cedar; southern, Richmond Township; and on the west lies Lake County. It is numbered 18 north, of range 10 east. The township of Lincoln is exceedingly well watered, having the Hersey River with its numerous branches, which meander through it; also

by several small lakes. It was once very heavily timbered with pine, hemlock and the hard-woods; but the great raid made on its forests by the lumbermen has made them look thin. The surface of the land is rolling, with a clay loam and a sandy soil. It is regarded good for farming purposes, and the township contains many fine farms, with good farm buildings. The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad runs north and south nearly through the center of the township, with a branch road starting from the junction and running northwest through it to Luther, which have done much towards its development.

It has three stations within its limits—Ashton, Milton Junction and Orono. These stations constitute the trading places for the people of Lincoln and furnish them the means of transportation.

In 1884 there were 1,269 inhabitants. It is estimated there are 3,539 acres under improvement, with 157 farms, each averaging about 68 acres. In live stock Lincoln Township makes, in comparision with the others, a very good showing. Horses, 168; horned cattle, 571; hogs, 347; sheep, 334. At Milton Junction, George Reed and William Tuttle keep a general line of merchandise. At Orono, about a mile south of Milton Junction, C. A. Warren has a general store.

Below are given the names of the Supervisors who have represented the township since its organization.

SUPER VISORS.

| James R. Carlisle, | 186 <b>7–</b> 8 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| J. W. Ash,         | 1869-70         |
| B. E. Westfall,    | 1871-2          |
| J. W. Ash,         | 1873            |
| Frayer Halladay,   | 1874            |
| J. W. Ash,         | . 1875-7        |



| Frayer Halladay, | 1878-80 |
|------------------|---------|
| J. W. Ash,       | 1881-2  |
| G. Willson,      | 1883    |
| Frayer Halladay, | 1884.   |
|                  |         |



## Ashton.

SHTON village is situated on the line of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, in Lincoln Township, on the north branch of the Hersey, and about six miles from Reed City. Its location is pleasant and healthy, surrounded by a very good farming country; but it is principally sustained by the business. It was started by Joseph W. Ash in 1870, after the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad route had been determined. This road was completed here in the latter part of 1871. Mr. Ash was the first Postmaster of the town, receiving his commission in the spring of 1870. He held this appointment seven years, when he was succeeded by Frayer Halladay, who has held the confidence of Uncle Sam to the present time. The first store opened in the town was by Lou & Balch. They were soon followed by E. G. Raymond, who also opened a store. It is quite a mart for lumber, shingles, telegraph poles

The population is now estimated at 180, and is on the increase.

## BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Frayer Halladay, who was one of the first to open a store here, carries a large stock of general merchandise, together with agricultural implements. He opened his store (then Halladay & Son) in 1870. His trade has increased from small beginnings until now he handles about \$20,000 worth of goods annually.

A. C. Adams has a general line of merchandise, with a good assortment of drugs and medicines. He

cast his fortunes with this people in 1875; was burned out once and rebuilt, putting up a very recherche establishment, one of the best appointed in the county.

Arthur Mulholland keeps a general store, with drugs and medicines.

James Verguson does the blacksmithing for the community.

There are two saw-mills near the village, which are operated by Purchase & Son, and Brett & Brothers.

The medical profession is represented by Drs. J. W. House and Herman R. Palmer.

The Exchange Hotel, T. A. Thorn, proprietor, is a good house for the traveler, and the landlord is painstaking in looking after his wants.

The Ashton House, Purchase & Son, proprietors, is the oldest hotel in town, and is well kept. The guests are well attended to, and everything done to make them comfortable, and to feel at home.

## SCHOOL.

Ashton has a good school building for the accommodation of its scholastic population, which number about one hundred. Henry Swem is the present teacher of this school.

## CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church. — The society was first organized in Ashton in 1870, by Rev. Mr. Deal, who preached the first sermon here or in the township. The first presiding elder was Rev. H. P. Peck, who was succeeded by Rev. H. P. Henderson. Rev. Mr. Russell followed, and after him came Rev. J. A. Sprague, who is the fourth and present Presiding Elder. They have a neat little church edifice, which was erected in 1882, at a cost of \$1,800, and 25 members who worship in it, with a flourishing Sabbath-school. Rev. James Anderson is the present Pastor.

The Baptist Church was organized several years ago, but the society became disintegrated, and for years had no meetings. It was re-organized about the first of January, 1884, by Rev. Wm. P. Squires, with a membership of 16. Services are held in the school-house every two weeks, and are presided over by Rev. Wm. P. Squires, of Reed City.

**LOXXXX** 













ARION Township was the last to organize and make up the full quota of townships for Osceola County. This was done by order of the Board of Supervisors made January 9, 1877. The meeting for the organization was held at the residence of C. Clark on the first Monday in April following. Ahira Chapin, J. R. Sawtell, and U. O. Chase presided at the meeting, which elected Ahira Chapin Supervisor.

This township is situated in the northeast corner of the county, in number 20 north, of range 7 west. It is bounded on the north by Missaukee County, on the west by Clare County, and the south by Middle Branch, and the west by Highland Township. It is watered by the Middle Branch and its tributaries, and other feeders of the Muskegon River. The land is mostly covered with hard-wood timber, there being but very little pine, except in the eastern part. It is rolling in the northwest portions, and rather flat in other parts. Soil, clay loam with some mixture of sand.

Population in 1884 was 194, showing an increase since 1880 of about 100.

There are about 700 acres of land improved, with some 22 farms. Hay is regarded as the best crop. Potatoes also do well.

Marion has six school districts, with two frame

and three log school buildings, and are located as follows: No. 1, on section 35, and cost \$275; No. 2, on section 1, and cost \$300; No. 3 has a log house and is built on section 30, and cost \$75; No. 4 has a log building which cost \$50, and is situated on section 17; No. 5, is log, cost \$100, and is built on section 6; No. 6 has no building. The scholastic population in this township is quite limited. District No. 1 has 20 pupils; No. 2, 26; No. 3, 4; No. 4, 14, and No. 5, 6 pupils on the rolls.

The lumbering business was carried on here at one time quite extensively. The timber was cut and hauled to the Middle Branch and from it floated down to the Muskegon River, and thence onward.

At Chesetopler Creek there is a saw-mill and a shingle-mill; also a supply store. There is another mill known as Clark's mill, where there is a post-office.

The nearest railroad station for the people of Marion is Tustin, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana. Immigration is coming in and the township is growing slowly.

It has been represented by the following named

## SUPERVISORS:

| Ahira Chapin, | 1877-8 |
|---------------|--------|
| Daniel Marsh, | 1879   |
| Ahira Chapin, | 1880-4 |







IDDLE BRANCH was one of six to come into the township organizations before the county was formally organized. This was in 1867, with J. B. McFarlane as Supervisor. It is situated in the eastern tier of townships, in number 19 north, of range 7 west. Its boundary lines are Marion on the north, Clare County on the east, Sylvan on the south and Hartwick Township on the west.

This township is very thinly settled, and the principal business by those who have come in has been lumbering. The timber was pine, hemlock and the hard woods. Originally there were some grand pine forest—unsurpassed by any of the townships—which have been depleted by the lumberman's ax. This timber was cut into logs, and then floated down the Middle Branch to the Muskegon River, and from along the course of this river they were taken up by the great saw-mills and manufactured into lumber. The forests of this township contain some fine cherry, which so far has been mostly preserved, the owners holding it for future markets.

Among the early settlers were J. B. McFarlane, U. O. Chase, H. A. Clark, A. W. Harrington, William Watson and J. M. Greer.

The surface of the land is rolling, except in the eastern part, which is flat. The major portion of the land is sandy loam, with a clay sub-soil; other parts—the eastern—is sandy.

There are three school districts in the township, with about 40 pupils attending. The school building in No. 1 is frame, located on section 10, and cost \$325; number of pupils on list, 17. District No. 2

has a frame building, costing \$300, and is located on section 13. This district has 13 pupils on the roll. The building in District No. 3 is located on section 30, and cost \$325, and is a frame building; number of pupils in attendance, 9.

This township had in 1883, 473 acres of improved lands, which was divided into 18 farms, with 1,589 acres of unimproved lands. The best crop to raise in this township is hay, and the next best is potatoes. The production in 1882 in wheat was 435 bushels, and in potatoes, 1,970 bushels, with 168 tons of hay. But very little attention, so far, has been paid to raising stock.

The census of 1884 showed a decrease in the population from that of 1880, giving only 153. For the last year, since the census of 1884, it has been slowly increasing.

The Middle Branch, with several little streams, meanders through the township and empties into the Muskegon River. There are four pretty good roads constructed, which run parallel with the section lines, and which meet the wants of the present inhabitants. Their nearest railroad station is Sears, in Orient Township, and at this place and Evart they do their trading and get their mails.

It has been represented in the Board of Supervisors of the county by the following named citizens:

# SUPERVISORS.

| J. B. McFarlane,  | 1867-70          |
|-------------------|------------------|
| U. O. Chase,      | 1871             |
| William Watson,   | 1872 •           |
| H. A. Clark,      | 1873-8           |
| A. W. Harrington, | 1879             |
| J. M. Greer,      | 1880 <b>-4</b> . |
| •                 |                  |







RIENT Township is situated in the southeast corner of the county, and is numbered 17 north, of range 7 west. It has for its northern boundary, Sylvan; eastern, Clare County; southern, Mecosta County; western, Evart Township. It was organized by order of the Board of Supervisors, and held its first meeting at the residence of Wm. Wescott, April 4, 1870. Wm. Wescott, Joseph H. Powell and Daniel Weigel took charge of this meeting, which resulted in the election of Nelson Ferguson for Supervisor, Lemuel P. Jones for Clerk, and Wm. Wescott for Treasurer; David Weigel, Joseph H. Powell and S. H. Gordon were elected Highway Commissioners; Amos F. Blair, Obadiah Lloyd, Hosea Brown and Ransler Beckweith for Justices of the Peace, and Andrew Noves for Constable.

The township has four school districts, with school-houses located as follows: District No. 1, which is fractional, on section 6; No. 2, on section 21; No. 3, on section 11; No. 4, on section 33. In all these districts there are good frame buildings, costing from \$400 to \$800. District No. 1 has 80 pupils on the rolls; No. 2, has 60; Nos. 3, 19 and 4 have 24 pupils.

The school at Sears, which is in District No. 1, is taught by J. B. Sleeger.

Orient Township is well drained by Chippewa

River and its branches. Big and Wright Lakes lie in the western part. The surface of the land is rolling, with a varied soil,—clayey, loamy and sandy. About three fourths of the land was heavily timbered with pine, a great part of which has fallen before the ax of the lumberman; the balance of the land was covered with maple, beech, basswood and hemlock.

Hay and potatoes are regarded as the best crop, though grain does very well. About 2,000 acres are improved, and the acreage is increasing yearly.

The first settlements were made in the spring of 1868. Lumber camps were established before this time, but the location on lands for farming purposes does not regard the lumber camps as bona-fide settlements, nor the lumberman a bona fide settler. They regard him as a sort of nomad,—here to-day and gone to-morrow.

The following named settlers came in 1868 and made their locations as given: David Weigel, locating on section 4; John West, on section 18; Wm. Tennant, on section 20; Obadiah Lloyd, on section 8; J. W. Powell and Wm. Wescott, on section 6; Amos Blair, on section 8; Samuel Gordon and Hosea Brown, on section 4; Andrew Noyes, on section 10; Nelson Ferguson, Henry Thetky and Lemuel P. Jones, on section 6.

The first school opened was on section 5, and was taught by Miss Clara Gordon in a log school-house.







The first marriage that was celebrated in the township was between Luther Elmore, Sylvan Township, and Clara Jones. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's father on section 6.

The first sermon preached was in the summer of 1869, by a Methodist clergyman, and was delivered at the residence of Samuel Gordon, on section 4.

About the last of September, 1871, the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad was completed through the township. It runs along the northern line, deflecting a little southward and passing out through the middle of section 12.

The first store opened in the township was at Sears, by Baker & Pratt, railroad contractors, in the spring of 1871.

The lumber camps came in before the early settlers, who used to depend on these camps for supplies until they could replenish their stock, which, before the railroad was built, they hauled from Big Rapids, a distance of some 30 miles.

More attention is being paid to farming than formerly, and new lands are constantly being brought under the plow. The population is estimated to be about 700, and is increasing. The township has two trading points, Sears and Chippewa, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad; the latter, however, is about broken up, owing to the withdrawal or change in lumber camps.

At Big Lake there is a lumber and shingle manufactory, operated by V. Chandler, and owned by C. L. Gray & Co., of Evart. The capacity of these mills for lumber is 1,200 feet; for shingles, 30,000 feet, per day.

At Chippewa there is a shingle and saw mill, owned by George Jackson; also a supply store. Capacity of the saw-mill per day is 12,000 feet, and that of the shingle-mill is 30,000.

Church services are held every two weeks in a school-house on section 21, by Rev. T. M. Huddle, of the United Brethren.

Orient has honored the following named citizens as

# SUPERVISORS:

| Nelson Ferguson . | 1870-3  |
|-------------------|---------|
| B. N. Kellogg,    | 1874    |
| M. J. Boreland,   | 1875    |
| J. H. Powell,     | 1876-7  |
| J. B. Slazer,     | 1878-9  |
| J. H. Powell,     | 1880    |
| G. W. Delamarter, | 1881-4. |



#### Sears.

HIS little hamlet was started before the advent of the railroad, which came in about the middle of September, 1870. Barker & Pratt started the business by putting in a supply store. They were soon followed by others, who opened stores, hotels, boardinghouses, saw-mills, etc. For awhile it was quite a flourishing place, with ambitious hopes; but when the railroad-which makes and unmakes townspassed through and on, carrying its commerce with it, this hamlet settled back again to a conservative ambition and reasonable expectations. It is located near the line of Orient Township, and on section 5. The site is pleasant and the country surrounding it is good.

A postoffice was established here in the winter of 1871-2, with Nelson Ferguson as Postmaster. Mr. Ferguson was succeeded in 1877 by C. V. Priest, who still holds the office. Daily mails are received by rail.

A Fourth-of-July celebration—which was the first in the township—was held here in 1872. C. Berch was the orator of the day. It was a great day for the patriots of Sears and the adjacent country, this Fourth-of-July, and it is still remembered and spoken of with pride and pleasure.

## BUSINESS INTERESTS.

C. V. Priest carries a large, general assortment of merchandise and agricultural implements: is also dealer in lumber, shingles, telegraph poles and cedar posts. He established his business in 1872, and handles about \$40,000 annually, in goods.

A. Pierce keeps a general store, which he has recently opened.

Henry W. Carsons keeps a hotel for the accommodation of the general public.

Quite an extensive charcoal manufactory is carried on at this place, by the Detroit Union Iron Works. Hard wood is used mostly in making this coal.

A little way from the town there are two saw-mills: one owned by Manly & Branderberg, located on sec-







tion 4; and the other, by J. H. Lanphear on section 5.

Nelson Willoughby and McFadden do the blacksmithing for the community.

Mark L. Borland makes boots and shoes for the people here, and has done so since 1871.

## SCHOOLS.

Sears is in School District No. 1, and the school-house is in the town. They have a good school, with some 80 pupils on the rolls.

## CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1871. First service was held by Rev. E. Fleming. Preaching has been supplied to this society from the Evart charge. Some 20 members belong to this congregation, who hold their meetings in the schoolhouse, and have preaching every Sabbath afternoon. An interesting feature of this Church is its Sundayschool, which consists of 80 members, and is presided over by G. W. Delamarter.



N 1860, on the 5th day of April, the people of Osceola Township assembled together for the purpose of electing their town officers. At that period, those who could cast the little ballot for those whom they wanted for their public servants, were not quite as numerous as they are now in this township; yet they felt the importance of this action as much as they do at the present day, if not greatly more. The result of this meeting was the election of the following officers: Samuel Fitzgerald, for Supervisor; Edwin Hulburt, for Clerk; James Wetson, for Treasurer. Justices of the Peace-Joseph Young, H. Underwood, Cyrus Moulton and Smith Hawkins; Joseph Staninger, David Shadley and R. H. Coon were chosen for Highway Commissioners; and A. J. Mapes, R. H. Coon, John Rickets and Joseph Staninger, for Constables. This meeting was held at the house of Isaiah Mauer. H. Underwood, David Shadley and Isaiah Mauer were the Inspectors of the Election, at which there were 34 votes cast. At this meeting, they also voted a bounty of \$5 for old, and \$2.50 for young, wolves, brought in, dead or alive. This liberal action of the voters was afterwards declared illegal.

Osceola is divided into five school districts, with the location of school-houses as follows: District No. 1, on sections 16 and 21; No. 2, on section 26; No. 3 (which is the Evart graded school), on section 34; No. 4, on sections 13 and 14; No. 5, on sections 19, 20, 30 and 29. In District No. 1 there are 66 pupils enrolled; No. 2, 41; No. 3, 434; No. 4, 37, and No. 5, 28. The school building in District No. 1 cost \$1,200, No. 2, \$450; No. 3, \$6,000; No. 4, \$100, and No. 5, \$470.

This township is numbered 18 north, of range 8 west, and is bounded on the north by Hartwick, on the east by Sylvan, on the south by Evart, and the west by Cedar Township.

The Muskegon River runs across the southeast corner of the township. The Chippewa Creek, and several other streams heading in the northern part, course through the township and empty into the Muskegon. Like most of the other townships, the land is rolling, with a clay and sandy soil. For many years the lumber business was the principal industry. Its extensive forests of timber was a paradise to the lumbermen, who reaped from them golden harvests. Lumber railroads were constructed in different parts of the township to facilitate trans-







# OSCEOLA COUNTY.

portation. Most of these tracts have been taken, and though the great bulk of the timber has been carried off, yet an extensive business is done in this line.

About 3,000 acres of land is now under improvement, with about 100 farms. It stands the fifth in stock-raising, with a rapid increase in this department of industry.

Among the earliest settlers were Isaiah Mauer, Samuel Fitzgerald, H. Underwood, David Shadley, James Wetson and Smith Hawkins.

James A. Lunney & Co. have a lumber and shingle manufactory about four miles north of Evart. Most of the timber now is brought to Evart and there cut up.

The people of this township do their trading at Evart, which is also their postoffice.

The Evangelical Association has a Church about three miles from Evart, with 40 members. It is presided over by Rev. E. Weiss. A new church edifice was erected last year, and dedicated Nov. 9, 1884.

Something more of the history of this township will be found in that of Evart village on preceding pages.

It has been represented by the following named

## SUPERVISORS:

| Samuel Fitzgerald, | 1869    |
|--------------------|---------|
| E. H. Underwood,   | 1870-1  |
| L. J. Lemert,      | 1872    |
| E. O. Martin,      | 1873    |
| J. W. Mathews,     | 1874–6  |
| C. A. Waffle,      | 1877-80 |
| E. C. Cannon,      | 1881–4  |











HE territory that is now embraced by Osceola County was attached to Mecosta County for judicial purposes by act of the Board of Supervisors of Mecosta County, by resolution passed Jan. 2, 1861, organized this territory into a township which was called "Richmond." Richmond was the maiden name of D. A. Blodgett's mother, and the township was named after her on account of her son, who, with commendable regard had requested it.

The election was held under the order of the Board, April 1, 1861, at the residence of D. A. Blodgett, in said Township. Alex. McFarlane and D. A. Blodgett were appointed Inspectors of Election. Sixteen votes were cast at this meeting, which resulted in electing D. A. Blodgett for Supervisor, J. G. Robbins for Clerk and Benj. F. Gooch for Treasurer. D. A. Blodgett and F. B. Haynes were chosen School Commissioners; Benj. F. Gooch, William Berger and Alex. McFarlane, Justices of the Peace; William Berger and Joseph Ryan, Highway Commissioners; John McBride, Charles Broth, Anson Berger and T. B. Haynes, Constables.

Richmond is located in the southwest corner of the county, is in number 7 north, of range 10 west, and is bounded on the north by Lincoln, on the east by Hersey, on the south by Mecosta, and on the west by Lake County.

Benj. F. Gooch takes precedence as the pioneer of this township, who located for himself a home on section 25, in 1855. After him came J. G. Robbins, Anson and Wm. Berger, Alex. McFarlane, T. B. Haynes, Joseph Ryan and John McBride.

Richmond Township has nine school districts and two graded schools,—one at Reed City and the other at Hersey. District No. 1 is located on section 34; No. 2, on section 30; No. 3, on section 6; No. 4, on section 17; No. 5, on section 24; No. 6, on section 3; No. 7, on section 16; No. 8, on sections 22 and 27, and No. 9, on section 11.

The land in this township has an undulating contour, with some very fine level fields. The soil is clay loam, and in parts sandy. It was well timbered with the hard-woods, with pine, hemlock and basswood. Red cherry is quite abundant in some portions of this township, which is held in reserve by its owners for future demands. It is drained by Hersey River and its branches.

The Flint & Pere Marquette and the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads pass through the township; the former enters from the east about the middle and passes out westward on section 7; the latter comes in about midway from the south, and runs northward nearly parallel with the county line, going out on section 4.

Good highways are built on nearly all of the section lines, and many of them are well graded. It ranks the first in improvements and in production. It is estimated that there are 7,500 acres improved, with about 175 farms. The statistics of 1882, the latest, gives 1,444 acres in wheat, with a yield of 23,700 bushels. The estimated number of acres planted last year (1883) in wheat, is 1,700, with a production of 67,250 bushels. The hay lands in 1882 numbered 1,393 acres, with a yield of 1,344 tons. The stock business is quite extensively carried on. In 1883 the number of cattle on hand

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was 907, and 353 horses. The production of wool this year was 4,752 pounds, which was sheared from 974 sheep.

In 1884 the population of the township was 3,510, and had an assessed valuation of \$820,000.

The first school taught in this township (and the first in the county) was by Alice Jones, on section 25, in 1862, and the first child born was Mary, daghter of J. G. Robbins, in 1866.

In those early days, as well as at the present time, there were people who liked to take what did not belong to them, particularly if they could get it on a dark night. They wished to reap whether they sowed or not, and with them, as with people from time immemorial, stolen fruit tasted much sweeter than any other. Mr. Gooch planted and cultivated with a good deal of care an orchard. But little benefit, however, did he derive from it. Orchards and fruit were scarce in those times. He set his wits at work finally, after many tedious nights of watching, and devised a plan which he executed. This was to string wires about and around his orchard, and connecting them with a wire running into his house. To this wire was attached a bell, which was placed directly over the head of his bed. This scheme worked admirably; and it was not necessary either for him to go out after the bell rang to fire off his shot-gun, for the fruit thieves fled with precipitate haste. Though this was before the days of dynamite, yet those moonshiners thought these wires connected with some infernal machine, and after that he had the pleasure of gathering his own fruit.

There are many fine farms in this township, with farm buildings above the average. Usually the farmers are out of debt, with their lands all paid for, and many of them in independent circumstances. It has two very thriving towns, Reed City and Hersey, where the people do their trading, carry their products and get their mails. The history of these two villages contains many incidents connected with Richmond Township, to which the reader is referred.

Richmond Township has been represented in the council halls of the county by the citizens named below:

## SUPERVISORS.

| D. A. Blodgett,  | 1861-5 |
|------------------|--------|
| Rufus F. Morris, | 1866–8 |
| S. E. Lane,      | 1869   |
| William Stiege,  | 1870-2 |

| Nathaniel Clark,   | 1873           |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Stephen Kissinger, | 1874           |
| R. W. Page,        | 1875           |
| William Stiege,    | 1876           |
| M. O. Green,       | 1877-80        |
| C. B. Dean,        | 1881           |
| Nathaniel Clark,   | 188 <b>2–3</b> |
| W. W. White.       | 1884.          |



## Reed City.

PON the pleasant banks of the Hersey at the junction of the Flint & Pere Marquette and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads, is situated the prosperous and rapidly growing town of Reed City, and, at present, the largest in Osceola County. The site chosen for this village was pre-eminently a good one. In the business portion the land is well adapted for business blocks, while around the business center, in the suburbs, are beautiful locations for residences.

No better location than this for a town could be found in the county, and none with superior advantages. With the clear waters of the Hersey meandering around it, offering, in addition to its attractions as a water course, the best of facilities for manufacturing establishments; with the junction of the two great railroads that traverse the State, and the lovely rolling grounds formed to gratify every taste for the location of homes, and shaded with grand old forest trees, it would seem that nature had left nothing more to be wished for.

While the track of the Flint & Pere Marquette was in process of construction, and early in the year of 1870, Devenport Brothers came here with a stock of goods and opened a general store. This was the first business house opened in the place. Mr. Gibbs came soon afterwards and also opened a general store. He was followed by E. Trout, who opened a drug store. Win. Blank came along about this time with a stock of liquors, and, attracted by the business features of the new town, concluded to cast his fortunes with it.

Nathaniel Clark, who is among the first settlers,



# OSCEOLA COUNTY.

came in the fall. He footed it up the railroad track from Hersey. Arriving at the town, he began the construction of a home by locating a site, cutting off the timber, clearing up the ground and building a dwelling.

The railroad was completed to Reed City, and the locomotive steamed up with its train of cars about the middle of November.

In the spring of 1871 Lonsbury & Crocker started a general store.

About this time the crossing of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad by the Grand Rapids & Indiana had been fixed at Reed City. This action of the latter company determined the future prosperity of the town and settled the question of its success, and from this period commenced its rapid growth. One business house was quickly followed by another, together with dwellings, and soon this site, which a few short months previous was but a wilderness, had the appearance of a thriving town.

Early in the fall of 1871 the Grand Rapids & Indiana completed its track through the village, and continued its construction northward.

The Baptist society was the first to erect a church building, which was in the early part of 1872; and this society was the first to hold religious services.

The first school taught in the town was by Miss Mary Clark, and was opened in 1872 in the Baptist church.

Reed City village was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature, passed Dece 3, 1872. The act of incorporation having been decided illegal by the courts, the village was re-incorporated in April, 1875.

The officers of the first organization consisted of Charles Clark, President; J. N. Crocker, D. M. Mc-Clellan, H. C. Stoddard, M. O. Green, J. L. Heath and John Moore, Trustees; O. V. Monroe, Clerk; and Stephen Kessinger for Marshal.

The village plat embraces one-half of section 9, one-fourth of section 10, one-half of section 16 and one-fourth of section 15. It is located 69 miles north of Grand Rapids, and 179 miles from Detroit.

The population now is estimated to be over 2,000, and is increasing very rapidly.

The location of the United States Land Office at Reed City was of great advantage to it, as it brought land dealers here and facilitated the settling up of the country.

At the time the town was platted, which was in 1872, it contained less than a score of people. Comparing this with the present number of inhabitants, it will be seen that there is scarcely a town in the country that has developed faster. It is surrounded by a finely located and rich farming country, and these farms are yearly increasing their acreage of cultivated ground. It has a good water transportation, and by its two railroads it is connected with all the great business interests of the continent. The manufacturing industries, though already extensive, are constantly enlarging. Liberal expenditures have been made in improving the streets, grading off the ground, laying sidewalks, etc. There are many firstclass business blocks, and they are well constructed for elegance and durability. Many of the residences, too, are conspicuous for their architectural beauty and the lovely and picturesque grounds which sur-There are also several quite fine round them. church edifices, and a large and handsome school building.

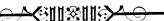
For sporting men, Reed City is a favorite headquarters. The grayling and other fish are quite plentiful in the waters of the Hersey, and the woods adjacent to the town are abundantly supplied with game.

The location is extremely a healthy one, and malarial and pestilential diseases are unknown. The people are wide awake and energetic, and endowed with that enterprise so essential to the building up of a great city; they are ready to take advantage of every opportunity that is presented which will increase their business or advance the interests of their town; they are also liberal-minded and hospitable. With these elements in her citizens, with her splendid location and fertile country surrounding her, with her extensive manufacturing advantages, and ready transportation facilities, Reed City can only look forward to a constant and rapid growth and a prosperous future.

## BUSINESS.

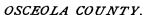
T. H. Peacock has an extensive planing-mill. He also manufactures sash, doors, blinds and moldings, and is a wholesale lumber dealer. He established his business in 1876, and has now one of the largest establishments in the county.

The Reed City Roller Mills, Morris & Martin, proprietors, were first started in 1876, with the old









buhr system. In 1882, they adopted the roller system, putting in eight sets of rollers. The machinery is run by water power, with a turbine wheel, having a 14-foot water-fall. The capacity of this mill is 100 barrels per day. The machinery of this mill is complete, and arranged with the skill which only experience can give. The flour manufactured is as good as any in the State.

I. Grant has also a flouring-mill, with three run of stone, where he manufactures first-class flour. Capacity, 300 bushels per day. In connection with this business Mr. Grant has a saw-mill and planing-mill, and a livery and feed stable.

William Horner is another of the large manufacturers of Reed City. He has a planing-mill, matching and molding machine; puts up boxes for shipment, and is a general dealer in lumber. He established his business in 1882. He is a young man and has the energy and strength to manage the large and increasing business before him.

Collins & Amspoker are extensive manufacturers of furniture, and is very creditable to Reed City. They established their business in 1876, and employ at present 15 men.

W. H. Whipple has a planing mill, also an elevator, and is a large dealer in grain.

The Reed City Woolen Mills is one of the prominent and valuable industries of the town, and was established in the spring of 1884, by William Lambert. The people of Osceola County can procure at this factory, at very reasonable rates, the best of goods in his line of manufacture, such as flannels, fulled cloths and woolen yarns. Mr. Lambert has four looms and employs from 12 to 15 men.

P. & J. Bittner have a water-power roller mill, situated on the Hersey a little below town. They have four sets of rollers. In town they have also a flour and feed store, and are dealers in grain.

Stoddard & Bros. are dealers in general hardware and mill supplies, of which they have a very large and complete assortment. They opened their business in 1873, and have now one of the largest hardware stores in the county. They put up the first brick block in town, which was in 1874.

Densmore & Bros. carry a well selected stock of dry goods and groceries.

Seymour & Smith deal largely in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes.

F. J. Tracy keeps dry goods, notions, etc.

Cook Brothers carry a general line of hardware and mill supplies.

Muehlig & Huss are dealers in hardware.

William & Kerry deal in groceries.

John M. Cadzow has general merchandise.

C. H. Coles is a jeweler with a well-selected stock and goods in line.

D. M. McClellan has a dry-goods and clothing establishment.

Edward Fletcher & Co. keep boots and shoes and rubber goods.

Fred Ballacker has a boot and shoe store.

Charles G. Loase has a banking house, established Jan. 1, 1880, and was the first bank opened in Reed City.

Marble and granite works by C. H. Mason.

The good ladies of Reed City are well supplied with milliners and millinery goods by Mesdames L. T. Bayliss, E. Gilbert and Connaut. The Misses Lamberts are dressmakers, and do fancy work. Miss Yates is a dress and mantua maker.

C. Rothweller and J. H. Auer are merchant tailors, and keep the gentlemen of the city well dressed.

There are three first-class drug stores in the village, which carry a fine assortment of goods in this line. They are represented by P. M. Lonsbury, E. R. White and P. H. Hoonan.

W. H. Smith has a general furniture store.

Another important branch of industry in this town is the manufacture of brick. This business is carried on by L. D. Webster and Wm. Jaching. A good quality of brick is made by them.

Bowie & Mills have a machine shop, where they attend to all business given them in their line.

- A. C. Barclay and Hawkins Brothers are dealers in groceries; so also is C. J. Fleischhauer.
  - G. W. Shay has a livery and sale stable.
  - H. Buergman, jeweler and gunsmith.

William Curtis supplies the town with news.

- T. H. Clayton is a dealer in furniture.
- R. L. Wilcox keeps a fruit stand.
- H. K. Smith and H. Gerhart have a large assortment of harness and saddlery, and goods in line.

McCulloch & Haynes carry a general line of groceries and provisions.

The bakery business is represented by John Russell and R. Reiners.



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town) and a saloon.

William Blank has a grocery (one of the oldest in sente

John Melvin has a furniture store.

Fred Fleischhauer, B. C. Curtis and C. E. Barnes have restaurants.

John Howden, H. Kelley and O. S. Buck supply the town with markets.

D. Adams is a dealer in real estate.

Avery & Williams has a pop factory.

Fred P. Atherson and Frank H. Nix have photograph galleries, and are skilled in their art.

There are two skating rinks in town, run by Higbe & Avery and Hamilton & Titus.

Also there are several saloons, with billiards, and several barber-shops.

Reed City is liberally supplied with hotel accom-Among the first of these stands the National Hotel, with E. A. Carroll as landlord. This hotel is a three-story building and is located on the best site in the town. The house is well appointed throughout; the cuisine is first-class and the service is attentive and good. This is one of those favorite hostelries that make a traveler feel at home and comfortable. Landlord Carroll is one's ideal of a host. He is ever cheerful and happy, and is always around to see that his guests are well attended to. If they are sad and lonely, he will cheer them up; if they are homesick, or have the blues, he will, in order to comfort them, take a game of pedro with This is a great resort for traveling people, and of those who want good living, good company and good cheer.

The Oaks House is a good hotel and has a fine location, being near the depot. It is kept by Messrs. Bradley & Gray. This house is well furnished, sets a good table and is well spoken of by the traveling public.

The Gilbert House, George Gilbert, proprietor, is located near the depot. The hotel is a good one, the landlord is a genial fellow and has many patrons.

At the depot there is a first-class eating-house, presided over by D. Adams, who is a very popular caterer. This is the best point on the railroad for the traveler to supply the inner wants.

Dentistry is represented by D. C. Felt and H. B. Peck.

Reed City has a very able Bar, which is repre-

sented by Messrs. Holden & Whitney, who are also extensive dealers in real estate.

In the same line are Cooper & Winsor, Melville Stone and W. E. Bellows.

The village is a very healthy place, yet it is well supplied with the followers of Esculapius. The M. D.'s are Collins & Nevill, E. S. Richardson, C. H. White, A. W. Miller, D. S. Taplin and Albert P. Heckman.

Reed City shows her musical taste by supporting a good brass band. It was organized in 1884, and has 16 members, with Q. D. Hoyt as leader. President, A. T. Amspoker; William Adams, Treasurer; John Auer, Secretary, and L. B. Avery, Drum Major

The United States Land Office is a consolidation of the Ionia and Traverse Districts, and was transferred to Reed City soon after it was laid out,—or a few years after,—being established in April, 1878. Nathaniel Clark is Register and W. H. C. Mitchell is Receiver. It embraces the western half of the State. There is yet to be disposed of in this district about 50,000 acres of Government land. The location of this land office at Reed City was a great benefit to the town.

The enterprising citizens of this place have organized an industrial association, the object of which is to further the interests of the town, but more particularly to assist worthy manufacturers who want aid in extending their business. They are clear-headed enough to know that if they build up the manufactories they are establishing the foundation for the future growth of their village. The president of this creditable organization is Charles H. Holden, an able lawyer and an extensive dealer in real estate, and a man who is aiding very largely in the growth of Reed City.

The Reed City Hospital and Sanitarium, a branch established by the Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota Hospital Company, was opened in 1884, and is established on the ticket system. A ticket is issued for one year and is sold for \$5, which entitles the holder to medical attendance during this period if sick. They have a large four-story brick building, centrally located, and constructed with all the modern improvements. There are 110 rooms in the establishment, many of them large and elegantly furnished, and all well fitted up. Each patient has a separate room, which is carpeted and contains a complete

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chamber set. A large dining hall is on the first floor, the tables of which are furnished with first-class table ware and supplied with the best that the markets afford. Patients that have no tickets are also admitted, and at reasonable rates. Dr. Norman Johnson is managing physician, and Dr. H. T. Jones is the resident physician and surgeon. This hospital is one of the attractive features of Reed City.

The postoffice was established in Reed City in 1872, and E. Traut received his commission as Postmaster. He held his position until 1877, when he was succeeded by James N. Crocker, who is the present incumbent. This is a salaried office. Mails daily, by the two railroad lines. This office handles more mail matter than any other in the county.

## EDUCATIONAL.

The people of Reed City have erected for the education of their children a fine, large two-story school-building, and secured the services of able and experienced teachers. This is the school district No. 7, in Richmond Township. The building cost \$5,500, and has a seating capacity of over 400; yet it is not large enough to meet the wants of the citizens, as they have to rent rooms outside. There are 412 pupils on the rolls. A full English course is taught and the school is thoroughly graded up to eleven grades. A. B. Perrin is Principal, and is assisted by Alvira Brown, Mattie Dalzell, Bertie Yorks, Nettie Thompson, Orell Brown, Euphrasia Johns and Lily Clark. The Principal seems to be a man born to instruct the young; if not, he is certainly well adapted for it, and understands the science of imparting in a pleasant way the knowledge he possesses to others. Besides these qualities, he is as much interested in this large family of children placed under his care for instruction as though they were his own.

# RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

St. Philip's Church, Catholic.—Mission service has been held here by this Church for about ten years. In 1880 they completed their church edifice, which cost \$3,000, and is a good, substantial structure. A station was established in November, 1883, and Rev. Father M. T. Nyssen was placed in charge. Membership, about 30 families. A parsonage is yet to be built. Services every other Sunday. Father Nyssen has charge of the Evart Church, holding service there every two weeks. The Catholics of Hersey come to Reed City for worship.

First Congregational Church.—This Church was organized Dec. 29, 1872. The members that formed the first organization were Daniel A. Lathrop, J. N. Crocker, Mrs. T. Clark, Mrs. Harriet Hart, Mrs. Loretta A. Smith, Mrs. Sarah J. Franklinberger and P. F. McClelland. The last mentioned was chosen Pastor. As this society increased in membership, the necessity of having a place of their own for worship was felt, and accordingly a movement was made in this direction, which resulted in the construction of a fine church edifice, at a cost of \$3,000. This was dedicated Jan. 26, 1879, by Rev. Wallcot B. Williams. Present membership is 75, with Rev. George L. Bench as Pastor. This society has a very neat church, and is in a thriving condition.

Methodist Episcopal Church .-- In 1878 this was in a circuit embracing Reed City and Crapo, with Rev. J. Turner as Pastor. Services were held in the Baptist church. Mr. Turner was succeeded in 1879 by Rev. J. B. Knott. In 1880 Mr. Knott was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Thompson, and during his administration the foundation of the church was laid. In 1881, Rev. J. W. Hallenbeck was appointed to take charge, who in 1883 was succeeded by J. W. H. Carlisle, under whom the church edifice was carried to its present stage. The next pastor to preside over this congregation was Rev. G. Daniels, the present worthy incumbent. The membership now numbers 125, and is increasing. The cost of the building so far is \$7,000. When completed, which is only to finish up the towers and some minor details, it will cost \$8,000. It is a fine edifice, built of brick, and constructed with architectural beauty. It is the finest church building in the county. A large and interesting Sabbath-school is attached to the Church.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1872. M. O. Green and wife, George Haycock and wife, Wm. Johnson and wife, Mrs. N. Clark, Mary, Emma and Ela Clark were the first members. The society was founded by Rev. D. L. Deland, of Saginaw. A church edifice was erected the same year of the organization of the society, and was the first built in the village. Later members—H. B. Peck and wife, Theodore Talbert and wife, S. F. Thomas and wife, Calvin Thompson and wife, and E. N. Traut and wife.

The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Chapman. They first organized as a "Church and Society." In 1881

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they organized under the new statutory law, as a Church, dropping the "Society." Previous to and after the change, Rev. O. S. Wolfe was Pastor. Rev. Wm. P. Squiers is the Pastor now in charge of the Church, which has a membership of 65. Cost of church building was \$1,500.

The Evangelical Lutheran Association was established in 1878, with 40 members. They have a church building under construction which, when completed, will cost \$1,600; lot and property, about \$3,000. The present Pastor is Rev. B. Merg. It belongs to the "Synod of Michigan." This church has two schools.—one in the village with about 45 pupils, and is a parochial school, with the other branches, together with the English. The other school is in the country four miles, and has 35 pupils.

Evangelical Lutheran, Synod of Missouri (Unaltered Confession of Augsburg). This society was organized in July, 1867, by the Rev. John Karrer. A church building was erected in 1881. Membership, 55 voters. Cost of building and property, \$1,500. Rev. H. Juengel is the present Pastor.

The Evangelical Association was established in 1879, with about 30 members. This society is completing a church which will cost about \$3,000, with the parsonage included. The church building was dedicated Nov. 28, 1884. Service every two weeks by Rev. E. Weiss, of Hersey. Present membership, 80, with an interesting Sabbath-school.

## THE PRESS.

Reed City, with all her advantages, would not have progressed very rapidly without the aid of the newspaper. The people were cognizant of this fact and have had one of these potent auxiliaries to the development of a new country with them from the organization of the village, and this is the Reed City Clarion, which was established in the spring of 1872, by C. K. Fairchilds. From that date it passed through several hands and was finally purchased by L. A. Barker, who is the present editor and proprietor. It is now a nine-column folio paper, published weekly, with a circulation of about 1,100. Mr. Barker has lately added a new power press, at a cost of \$1,000, and otherwise improved the establishment. This journal is ably conducted, and the editor is looking carefully after the interests of his patrons, and especially those of Reed City This paper is

Republican in politics, and has been so from its foundation.

The *Union Banner*, J. H. Whitney, editor and proprietor, is a weekly paper, was established in 1884, sending forth its first issue March 8. It is a Prohibition paper and has a circulation of about 400. It is a newsy little sheet.

## SOCIETIES.

Reed City (Masonic) Lodge, No. 363.—This lodge was instituted Jan. 21, 1883. Charter members—L. B. Winsor, Willis B. Slosson, Edwin Trump, John F. Twitchell, H. B. Peck, J. C. Tobias, Simon Vanakin, Calvin Thompson, Lewis J. Johnson, Fred M. Mason, Robert J. Johnson, James F. Hall, James R. Youngs, Isaac Peacock, Benjamin F. Reynolds, Jacob Bush, Charles Corwin, I. N. Thompson, Peter T. Morris and John Quinn. Present membership, 60. The lodge has a fine hall and is in good working order.

Chapter No. 112.—Instituted Jan. 16, 1884. Charter members—L. B. Winsor, Willis B. Slosson, A. B. Diggins, John F. Twitchell, John Densmore, Robert W. Hull, Edwin Trump, Lewis J. Johnson, Arthur B. Slosson, John F. Quinn, Charles I. Bellany, Jeremiah A. Tobias, Alonzo M. Shank, James A. Ladd, H. H. Hammond and Thomas Guilmer. This Chapter meets in the Blue Lodge hall, is well equipped and in good working condition.

Grand Army of the Republic, Steadman Post, No. 198.—This lodge was chartered Oct. 30, 1883, with the following members: C. H. Holden, I. Grant, A. G. Buck, G. H. Gilbert, P. M. Lonsbury, H. C. Stoddard, N. Clark, J. Q. Patterson, P. W. Vaughn, V. R. Coles, Louis Barrett, L. D. Webster, A. C. Loomis, Alfred Brown, J. C. Langdon, Isaac Watkins, C. M. Ferdon, John Mitchell, C. C. Church, E. A. Cross and Joseph Frankenberger. This post is equipped with 32 muskets. It has a good hall and is in a growing condition.

The I. O. O. F. No. 316 was instituted Aug. 12, 1878, with the following charter members: T. H. Peacock, T. H. Willson, G. H. Gilbert, J. Q. Patterson, J. F. Radcliffe, R. D. Simonton and George Mort.

Encampment No. 95.—This lodge was established March 29, 1883. Charter members—T. J. Amspoker, H. H. Freedman, G. H. Gilbert and C. E. Barnes.

These lodges are well equipped, have a good hall and are flourishing.



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Patriarchal Circle No. 12 was organized May 12, 1883. Members—J. N. Crocker, H. C. Stoddard, H. E Buck, Frank H. Nix, T. J. Amspoker, Charles J. Flinn, M. N. Witherell, J. C. Holden and J. H. Gilbert.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Reed City has been progressive in the establishment of its fire department. It has adopted the Holly system with the Dean improvement. Connected with this is also the water-works for the supply of town demands. The works are located on the banks of the Hersey. Here there is a fine spring of pure water, with a reservoir into which the spring water flows for a reserve supply. A pipe is extended from the pumps to the river for use in case of fire. Mains (eight-inch) are laid through the principal streets, with hydrants placed at proper places and connecting with them. Water is forced direct from the engine through the different mains, and is so arranged that all the force, if necessary, can be concentrated at any one given point. There are alarm stations about the town, with wires connecting with the engine house. The engine is about 45-horse-power, and is always ready. Cost; about \$10,000.

Operating with this system there is an organized hose department, with three hose companies and one hook and ladder company, which are organized as follows:

Cataract, No. 1.—Charles Vaughn, Foreman; Jacob Marzoff, Assistant Foreman; F. M. Mason, Secretary; John Twitchell, Treasurer.

Eclipse, No. 2.—H. K. Smith, Foreman; John Hamilton, Assistant Foreman; Burt Trumbull, Secretary, and T. J. Amspoker, Treasurer.

Tempest, No. 4.—Foreman, Miles Callahan; Assistant Foreman, Sherman John; Secretary and Treasurer, Will Fleischhauer.

Hook and Ladder, No. 3.—Foreman, W. M. Slosson; Assistant Foreman, F. J. Tracy; Secretary, L. B. Winsor; Treasurer, N. A. Stoddard.

These companies have 2,000 feet of hose to operate with in case of fire.

H. C. Stoddard is Chief of the Fire Department; T. J. Amspoker is Assistant Chief; L. B. Winsor is Secretary, and Charles Wolf, Treasurer.



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OSE LAKE was organized under authority of the Board of Supervisors given Oct. 12, 1870. The first election was held on the first Monday in April, 1871, at the house of Wm. McKinzie. Inspectors of said election were Wm. Wood, Wm. McKinzie and J. N. Miner. Officers elected—Wm. Wood, Supervisor; L. Price, Clerk, and G. W. Oliver, Treasurer; Highway Commissioners—G. L. Hinkley, D. Lanigan and S. A. Wells; School Inspectors—G. L. Hinkley and

S. A. Wells; Constables--W. G. Shepherd and J. N.

It is numbered 19 north, of range 9 west, and is bounded on the north by Sherman, on the east by Hartwick, on the south by Cedar, and the west by Le Roy Township. It has five school districts, with three school-houses, located as follows: District No. 1 school-house is located on section 29. Building is frame and cost \$800. Number of pupils in attendance, 79. No. 2 has a log school-house, which is built on section 3, and cost \$150, with 49 pupils in attendance. No. 3 has a frame building located on section 15, costing \$300. In this district there are 34 pupils. Nos. 4 and 5 have no buildings, and no report of school population.

About one-half of the lands in this township are

what is called stump lands. The pine lands are sandy, and rather flat; the hard-wood lands are clay loam with a rolling surface. It is watered by one of the branches of Pine River, which forms the outlet to Rose Lake. This lake is about two miles long, and from one-half to one mile wide, and is located in the northern part of the township, which is dotted over by numerous other little lakes. The principal business of this township is lumbering, which is carried on extensively. Comparatively speaking, but little farming has been done here yet, and the farming interests are secondary.

W. M. McKinzie, Wm. Wood, L. Price, G. L. Hinkley, S. A. Wells, J. N. Miner and A. E. Sawyer are credited with having made the first actual settlements. Its railroad station and principal trading place is Le Roy, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, which runs along near the western line of the township. The population, as shown by the census of 1884, is 673, an increase of about 200 in four years.

Business interests are centered principally in Sawyerville, which is situated by one of the little lakes on section 32. Here A. E. Sawyer has the largest lumber manufactory in the county. Operations were begun for this establishment in 1873, by cutting

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roads, etc. During the winter of 1873-4 the machinery was hauled in and a tramway was constructed from the mill to Le Roy, a distance of three miles. In the spring everything was completed and the saws were started. Average amount of lumber cut annually up to 1880, was 5,000,000 feet. In 1880, another saw and a steam feeder were put in, increasthe capacity to about 12,000,000 feet annually. The lumber is transported over the tramway to Le Roy. and from that place sent to the various lumber marts. Mr. Sawyer employs at times over a hundred men. He has a blacksmith shop here, mostly for his own use, and a general store.

Metcalf & Knowles have a saw and shingle mill on section 23, with a daily capacity in shingles of 40,000. This mill was moved from Sunrise Lake.

On section 13, Joseph H. Spiers manufactures

shingles and clapboards. Capacity of shingle-mill, 40,000, and the clapboard-mill, 5,000 feet, daily, which is handled by C. L. Gray & Co., of Evart.

A Methodist society has been organized at this place, and is served every two weeks from the Le Roy charge. Services are held in the school-house.

The following named citizens have served the township as

## SUPERVISORS:

| Wm. Wood,       | 1871    |
|-----------------|---------|
| B. G. Moulton,  | 1872-3  |
| Wm. Wood,       | 1874    |
| B. G. Moulton,  | 1875-6  |
| James McHugh,   | 1877    |
| O. L. Millard,  | 1878    |
| A. J. Archbold, | 1879-80 |
| O. L. Millard,  | 1881-2  |
| B. Monagan,     | 1882–4  |





HERMAN came into the union of townships in 1868, with H. Wiest as Supervisor. Isaac Reems, George and J. E. Grove

were the first settlers in the township, which was in the year 1866. Isaac Reems located on section 26, and the Groves on section 12.

Amos Bell came soon after them and settled on section 24. Oliver Platt located in 1868. He was a trapper and devoted his time to this business, catching mink, marten, fishers, etc.

Sherman is situated in the northern tier of townships, and is numbered 20 north, of range 9 west. Wexford County lies on the north, Highland on the east, Rose Lake on the south, and Burdell Township on the west.

It is watered by several little lakes, and two branches of Pine River, one of them sometimes called "Rose Lake Outlet." The timber mostly is the hard-woods, such as maple, beech, elm and cherry, with but little of the soft-woods. In the eastern part the soil is sandy loam and gravel, and in the western, clay loam. The surface of the country is quite uneven.

Sherman has six school districts, all of which have organized schools and school buildings. Three of these buildings are frame and three log, and are located respectively on sections 11, 25, 7, 5, 21, and 20.

The first school taught in Sherman was by Esau Deffenbaugh, on section 14.

About one-eighth of the land is under cultivation, which is divided into about 120 farms. In wheat production this township ranks the fifth, and in potatoes the second; in hay the third. The average yield of wheat per acre is 14.14, and the highest yield is 42 bushels. Stock-raising is receiving some attention from the people. In 1884 there were

200 milch cows and some 300 of cattle of other kinds. Fruit culture is increasing, and it does well, especially in the line of apples.

The early settlers had to cut their way into the township, by making their own roads through the wilderness as their settlements advanced. Now they have pretty good roads connecting with all the sections, and running on the section lines. It ranks the sixth in population, with a steady increase.

The gentian plant grows quite plentifully in the woods, which is gathered by the people in large quantities and sent to the markets.

The trading place for the people is Tustin, in Burdell Township, and here most of them get their mails. They have one postoffice in the township, called Dighton, which was established in the spring of 1884, and is located about four miles northeast of Tustin, on section 22.

There are some very good farms and farm buildings in the township. It is growing steadily, is in a prosperous condition and has an estimated population of 850.

The Methodist Church has an organization in the township, with a church building on section 14. It was erected in 1882 and dedicated the same year. Rev. Mr. Green is the Pastor. Services are generally held every Sabbath, with a good attendance.

This township has honored the following named citizens as

## SUPERVISORS:

| H. Wiest,      | 1868-g  |
|----------------|---------|
| Joseph Shank,  | 1870    |
| R. H. Jones,   | 1871-2  |
| C. O. Édwards, | 1873    |
| B. H. Jones,   | 1874-5  |
| Oliver Platt,  | 1876-7  |
| Wm. W. Convis, | 1878-84 |







YLVAN Township was organized by order of the Board of Supervisors made Oct. 12, 1869. The meeting was held on the first Monday in April, 1870, at the school-house. John H. Lanphear, M. Kelley and John E. Dearin, who had been appointed by the Board, presided at this meeting. J. H. Lanphear was chosen Supervisor; J. E. Dearin, Clerk; and W. P. Kelly, Treasurer; M. Kelly, G. Brooks and L. B. Bartholomew were elected Highway Commissioners; L. H. Gibbins and J. H. Lanphear, for School Inspectors; C. B. Smith, L. T. Elmore, L. B. Bartholomew, for Constables.

Sylvan is in the western tier of townships, within one of the southern line, and is numbered 18 north, of range 7 west. Middle Branch is on the north, Clare County on the east, Orient on the south, and Osceola Township on the west. The surface of the country is undulating, and in some parts quite broken, with a mixture of clay, sandy and loamy soil. It is exceedingly well watered, having the great Muskegon River, which comes in at the northeast corner of the township and, running in an oblique course, passes out near the southwest corner; the Middle Branch, which empties into the Muskegon, and several other large streams.

Sylvan Township is timbered principally with pine, and for many years a large lumber business was carried on here. Its numerous water-courses afford splendid facilities for the transportation of logs, and this was taken advantage of by the shrewd lumberman. The pioneer lumbermen in this township were D. A. Blodgett and Thomas D. Stimpson, who came up the Muskegon River in 1850 and located their camp where the Doc and Tom (which derived its sobriquet from their given names) River effects a confluence with the Muskegon. This was the beginning of the lumber business in this township, and in fact in the county.

Among the first settlers in this township are John H. Lanphear, John E. Dearin, W. P. Kelly, L. H. Gibbins and G. Brooks. It has four school districts with a fair representation of school children. The school houses are located as follows: District No. 1, on section 31, and cost \$700; number of pupils on the list is 66; No. 2 is located on section 7, and cost \$760; number of pupils represented is 33; No. 3 is located on section 34; cost \$650, and has 62 pupils on the rolls; No. 4 is on section 4, and cost \$250, with 20 pupils on the list.

Sylvan has about 1,500 acres of land improved and about 100 farms. Hay is regarded as the best











# OSCEOLA COUNTY.

crop. The township is better adapted for stock-raising, or dairying, than agriculture.

The first sermon delivered in the township was by Rev. Mr. Watson, of the United Brethren Church, in 1869. This society has now two organizations in Sylvan, on section 31, and on section 33. Services are held every two weeks in school-houses, and are presided over by Rev. T. M. Huddle.

Sears is the trading place for the people of Sylvan, and to this place—which is their nearest railway station—they come for their mail.

John H. Lanphear has a saw-mill, which is located about one mile from Sears. About two miles

from Sears, on section 28, the County Poor Farm is located.

Sylvan Township has now a population of some 500 souls, and from its first numbers to the present time has been represented by the Supervisors named below:

## SUPERVISORS.

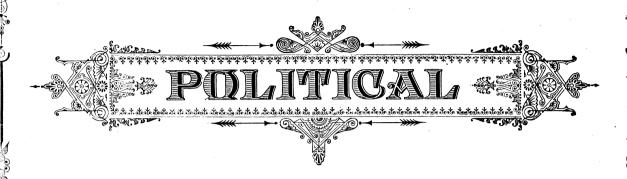
| J. H. Lanphear,  | 1870-3        |
|------------------|---------------|
| L. H. Gibbins,   | 1874-5        |
| P. A. Ferguson,  | 1875-7        |
| A. J. McCarn,    | 1878          |
| P. A. Ferguson,  | 1879-80       |
| L. H. Gibbins,   | 1881-2        |
| W. H. Sowles,    | 1883          |
| Warren A. Wagar, | 188 <b>4.</b> |











sceola County held its first general election in 1869. At this time existed no schisms from the two great political parties in this county, and the suffragists were held to their respective political faiths. The county, from its organization to the present time, has been most pronounced in its adherence to the principles of the Republican party. At times during the past decade the Greenbackers and the Prohibitionists have been recognized by a few voters in the county, but in

the main they have had too much political wisdom to trifle with that great gift to the freeman—the elective franchise—by casting their votes for a party that could not present, either in the present or any future time, the shadow of a hope of electing their candidates. From the first vote given by the county for Presidential candidates, which was in 1872, when Gen. U. S. Grant and Horace Greeley were running, to the last election, the county has given a large majority for the Republican candidate. The same has been the case with the State Governors and other State Officers, the members of Congress, and county officials.

Osceola County is in the Ninth Congressional District, and in the Congressional election of 1882 and that of 1884 gave its vote for Byron M. Cutcheon, one of the ablest members from Michigan.

The people in choosing their local officials have

been very fortunate in that they have been invariably worthy, efficient and honest. During the last campaign some interest was manifested by the people in the Prohibition movement, but the disastrous results of this movement to the country will, it is thought, prevent it from having any recognition hereafter.

The list given below represents correctly the vote given by the county from its organization up to and including the vote of 1884:

# ELECTION OF APRIL, 1869.

Probate Judge-James M. Foster.

Sheriff-Isaiah Manes.

County Clerk-John A. Gamage.

Register of Deeds-John A. Gamage.

County Treasurer-Rufus F. Morris.

Prosecuting Attorney-S. F. Dwight.

Circuit Court Commissioner-S. F. Dwight.

County Surveyor-E. F. French.

Coroners-J. W. Ash and E. H. Wood.

There were no party lines at that period, nor does the record give the number of votes each candidate received.

# ELECTION OF APRIL, 1870.

Circuit Judge Fourteenth Judicial District—A. H. Giddings, 283; J. B. Smith, 5.

# ELECTION OF NOVEMBER, 1870.

Governor—Henry P. Baldwin, Rep., 163; C. C. Comstock, Dem., 78.

Lieut. Governor-Morgan Bates, Rep., 170; J. A. T. Wendell, Dem., 1.

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Secretary of State—Daniel Striker, Rep., 170; J. W. Handers, Dem., 68.

State Treasurer-V. P. Collier, Rep., 170; A. J. Bowne, Dem., 68.

Auditor General-William Humphrey, Rep., 170; Charles W. Butler, Dem., 68.

Commissioner of Land Office—C. O. Edmonds, Rep., 171; John G. Hubinger, Dem., 67.

Attorney General-Dwight May Rep., 170; John Atkinson, Dem., 68.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Oramel Hosford, Rep., 170; Duane Doty, Dem., 68.

Congressman—Thomas W. Ferry, Rep., 169; Myron Rider, Dem., 69.

State Senator—S. C. Moffat, Rep., 170; J. W. Murdock, Dem., 1.

State Representative—E. D. Gray, Rep., 169; James Kennedy, Dem., 1.

Probate Judge—Franklin Cole, Rep., 25; no opp. Sheriff-J. W. Ash, Rep. 109; L. F. Stephens, Dem., 54.

County Clerk and Register of Deeds-John A. Gamage, Rep., 185; Joseph Newman, Dem., 68.

County Treasurer—R. F. Morris, Rep., 156; C. J. Perly, 38.

Prosecuting Attorney—S. F. Dwight, Rep., 156: E. W. Miller, Dem., 90.

Circuit Court Commissioner—S. F. Dwight, Rep., 156; E. W. Miller, Dem., 84.

County Surveyor-R. W. Page, Rep., 106; J. J. Temple, Dem., 127.

Coroners-D. A. Blodgett, Rep., 148; J. E. Smith, Rep., 148.

# ELECTION OF APRIL, 1871.

Justice of the Supreme Court-James V. Campbell, Rep., 310; D. D. Hughes, Dem., 97.

Congressman—special election—W. D. Foster, Rep., 313; W. M. Ferry, Dem., 104.

Superintendent of County Schools-Norman Teal, Rep., 314; W. C. McMullen, Dem., 88.

# ELECTION OF NOVEMBER, 1872.

President -U. S. Grant, Rep., 546; Horace Greeley, Lib. Rep., 175; Peter Cooper, Gbk., 27.

Congressman-Jay A. Hubbell, Rep., 542; Samuel P. Ely, Dem., 194.

Governor-John J. Bagley, Rep., 540; Austin Blair, Dem., 176; William M. Ferry, Gbk., 28.

Secretary of State-Daniel Striker, Rep., 541; George H. House, Dem., 176, T. C. Cutler, Gbk., 28.

State Treasurer-V. P. Collier, Rep., 541; J. A. Hallon, Dem., 165; C. M. Davidson, Gbk., 14.

Auditor General-William Humphrey, Rep., 541; Neil O'Hearn, Dem., 176; Cyrus Peabody, Gbk., 28.

Commissioner State Land Office—L. A. Clapp, Rep., 541; George H. Murdock, Dem., 176; Ira D. Crouse, Gbk., 28.

Attorney General-B. D. Ball, Rep., 541; D. D. Hughes, Dem., 176; William Allison, Gbk., 20.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—D. D. Briggs. Rep., 460; Willard Stearns, Dem., 176; A. J. Sawver, Gbk., 20.

Congressman—Jay A. Hubbell, Rep., 534; Samuel P. Ely, Dem., 194.

State Senator-Edgar L. Gray, Rep., 549; George F. Stearns, Dem., 8.

State Representative—E. O. Rose, Rep., 541; George F. Stearns, Dem., 67.

Probate Judge-M. C. Burch, Rep., 410; W. A. Lewis, Dem., 342.

Sheriff-M. B. Houghton, Rep., 417; R. F. Lewis, Dem., 345.

County Clerk and Register of Deeds-T. T. Delzell, Rep., 320; J. N. Crocker, Dem., 204; Peter Doran, Gbk., 174.

County Treasurer—E. G. Raymond, Rep., 281; R. F. Morris, Dem., 259; James Rooney, Gbk., 209.

Prosecuting Attorney-C. O. Trumbull, Rep., 592; G. M. Holton, Dem., 146.

Circuit Court Commissioner-C. M. Bradley Rep., 508; W. A. Lewis, Dem., 169.

County Surveyor-N. C. Pettibone, Rep., 455; J. J. Temple, Dem., 308.

Coroners-C. W. Goodale, Rep., 332; Daniel L. Dumon, Rep., 406.

# ELECTION OF APRIL, 1873.

Judge of the 19th Judicial District-S. F. White, Rep., 573; D. S. Hardy, Dem., 161.

Justice of the Supreme Court-Isaac P. Christiancy, Rep., 734.

## ELECTION OF NOVEMBER, 1874.

Governor-John J. Bagley, Rep., 568; Henry Chamberlain, Dem., 275.

Secretary of State—E. D. G. Holden, Rep., 570; George H. House, Dem., 275.





State Treasurer—Wm. B. McCreery, Rep., 570; J. M. Sterling, Dem., 275.

Auditor General—Ralph Ely, Rep., 571; J. L. Evans, Dem., 268.

Commissioner of the Land Office—L. A. Clapp, Rep., 570; C. W. Greene, Dem., 268.

Attorney General—A. J. Smith, Rep., 570; M. V. Montgomery, Dem., 269.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—D. B. Briggs, Rep., 570; Duane Doty, Dem., 269.

Congressman—Jay A. Hubbell, Rep., 573: Henry D. Noble, Dem., 142.

State Senator—E. L. Gray, Rep., 551; G. F. Stearns, Dem., 1.

State Representative—N. L. Gerrish, Rep., 550; G. F. Stearns, Dem., 208; Fitch Phelps, Gbk. 88.

Sheriff—M. B. Houghton, Rep., 802; Stark Lampman, Dem., 23.

County Clerk—T. T. Delzell, Rep., 822 (no other candidate).

Register of Deeds—Charles Clark, Rep., 571; Irwin Chase, Dem., 256.

County Treasurer—E. G. Raymond, Rep., 827 (no opp.)

Prosecuting Attorney—C. O. Trumbull, Rep., 823 (no opp).

Circuit Court Commissioner—Walter H. Palmer, Rep., 815; S. F. Dwight, Dem, 2.

County Surveyor—R. W. Page, Rep., 1817; S. Lampman, Dem., 2.

Coroners—J. N. Crocker, Rep., 701; Hezekiah Brown, Rep., 707.

# ELECTION OF NOVEMBER, 1876.

President—Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep., 804; Samuel J. Tilden, Dem., 620; Peter Cooper, Gbk., 297; George C. Smith, Pro., 22.

Congressman—Jay A. Hubbell, Rep., 800; J. H. Kilbourn, Dem., 637.

Governor—Charles M. Croswell, Rep., 793; Wm. L. Webber, Dem., 628.

Secretary of State—E. D. G Holden, Rep., 798; G. H. House, Dem., 618.

State Treasurer—W. B. McCreery, Rep., 785; J. G. Parkhurst, Dem., 656.

Auditor General—Ralph Ely, Rep., 790; F. M. Holloway, Dem., 651.

Commissioner of Land Office—B. F. Partridge, Rep., 783; J. B. Fenton, Dem., 635.

Attorney General—Otto Kirchner, Rep., 800; Martin Morris, Dem., 618.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. S. Tarbell, Rep., 824; I. W. McKeever, Dem., 617.

State Senator—M. C. Burch, Rep., 841; J. S. Lawrence, Dem., 573.

State Representative—W. H. Palmer, Rep., 1373; B. B. Chadwick, Dem., 849.

Probate Judge—Joseph Sayles, Rep., 822; Nelson Ferguson, Dem., 624.

Sheriff-J. W. Mathews, Rep., 758; Daniel Mc-Govern, Dem., 685.

County Clerk—R. D. Simonton, Rep., 800; M. W. Stewart, Dem., 625.

Register of Deeds—Charles Clark, Rep., 900; Samuel Delzell, Dem., 528.

County Treasurer—E. G. Raymond, Rep., 848; H. E. Whitney, Dem., 594.

Prosecuting Attorney—C. M. Beardsley, Rep., 891; W. A. Lewis, Dem., 544.

Circuit Court Commissioner—J. B. Judkins, Rep., 789; W. A. Lewis, Dem., 613.

County Surveyor-R. W. Page, Rep., 748; E. C. Martin, Dem. 682.

Coroners--M. B. Houghton, Rep., 814; G. W. Miller, Rep., 780.

# ELECTION OF APRIL, 1877.

Justice of the Supreme Court—Thomas M. Cooley, Rep., 708; H. F. Severens, Dem., 176.

# ELECTION OF NOVEMBER, 1878.

Governor—Charles M. Croswell, Rep., 598; Orlando M. Barnes, Dem., 220; Henry S. Smith, Gbk., 262; Watson Snyder, Pro. 132.

Secretary of State—William Jenney, Rep. 600; G. H. Murdock, Dem., 218; G. H. Bruce, Gbk., 262; Traverse Phillips, Pro. 132.

State Treasurer—B. D. Pritchard, Rep., 597; Alex. McFarlane, Dem., 222; Herman. Goeschell, Gbk., 260; D. H. Stone, Pro., 132.

Auditor General—W. J. Latimer, Rep., 600; W. T. B. Schermerhorn, Dem., 218; Levi Sparks, Gbk., 260; L. L. Farnsworth, Pro., 132.

Commissioner of the Land Office—J. M. Neasmith, Rep., 597; George Lord, Dem., 222; J. A. Elder, Gbk., 250; W. G. Brown, Pro., 132.

Attorney General—Otto Kirchner, Rep., 582; A. B. Morse, Dem., 250; Frank Dumon, Gbk., 254; D. P. Sagendorph, Pro., 124.

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# OSCEOLA COUNTY.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—C. A. Gower, Rep., 597; Z. Truesdell, Dem., 223; Daniel Parsons, Gbk., 261; M. V. Rork, Pro., 131.

Congressman—Jay A. Hubbell, Rep., 647; John Power, Dem., 230; George Parmelee, Gbk., 268.

Circuit Judge-A. V. McAlvay, Rep., 709; S. D. Haight, Dem., 447

State Senator—W. E. Ambler, Rep., 644; S. S. Conover, Dem., 222; Wm. Jefts, Gbk., 258.

State Representative—W. H. Palmer, Rep., 578; W. J. Morey, Dem., 460; John Giberson, Gbk., 153.

Sheriff—J. W. Mathews, Rep., 726; J. G. Piper, Dem., 480.

County Clerk--R. D. Simonton, Rep., 714; A. Chapin, Dem., 489.

Register of Deeds--Charles Clark, Rep., 655; W. W. Stewart, Dem., 423; J. B. Sleezer, Pro., 123.

County Treasurer—E. J. Raymond, Rep., 681; B. B. Chadwick, Dem., 406; W. F. Seeley, Pro., 124.

Prosecuting Attorney—C. M. Beardsley, Rep., 668; W. A. Lewis, Dem., 413; John Q. Patterson, Pro., 131.

Circuit Court Commissioner—M. A. Lafler, Rep., 623; W. A. Lewis, Dem., 453; John Q. Patterson, Pro., 130.

County Surveyor—R. W. Page, Rep., 631; E. C. Martin, Dem., 482; N. O. Pettibone, Pro., 3.

Coroners—Truman Sawdy, Rep., 633; E. C. Richardson, Rep., 624.

# ELECTION OF APRIL, 1879.

Justice of the Supreme Court—J. V. Campbell, Rep., 846; J. B. Shipman, Dem., 326.

## ELECTION OF NOVEMBER, 1880.

President—James A. Garfield, Rep., 1225; W. S. Hancock, Dem., 581; James B. Weaver, Gbk, 23; Neal Dow, Pro., 21.

Congressman—Jay A. Hubbell, Rep., 1234; E. S. Pratt, Dem. 577; George Parmelee, Pro., 20.

Governor—David H. Jerome, Rep., 1180; F. W. Holloway, Dem., 612; David Woodman, Gbk., 23; I. W. McKeever, Pro., 22.

Secretary of State--Wm. Jenney, Rep., 1230; Willard Stearns, Dem., 576; John Evans, Gbk., 21; I. D. Crouse, Pro., 20.

State Treasurer—Benj. D. Pritchard, Rep., 1230; I. W. Weston, Dem., 576; A. D. Powers, Gbk., 23, J. M. Norton, Pro., 23.

Auditor General—W. J. Latimer, Rep., 1231; Richard Morse, Dem., 574; S. Havollo, Gbk., 15; W. Snyder, Pro., 23.

Commissioner of the Land Office—J. M. Neasmith, Rep., 1230; J. J. David, Dem., 576; Porter Beal, Gkb., 23; J. A. Elder, Pro., 23.

Attorney General—J. J. Van Riper, Rep., 1230; H. P. Henderson, Dem., 576; M. M. Burnham, Gbk., 23; Wm. Newton, Pro., 23.

Superintendent Public Instruction—C. A. Gower, Rep., 1230; Z. Truesdell, Dem., 576; W. H. Moore, Gbk; 23; David Parsons, Pro., 23.

State Senator—W. B. Ambler, Rep., 1266; S. W. Fowler, Dem., 562.

State Representative—E. B. Martin, Rep., 1282; Robert Porter, Dem., 531.

Circuit Judge-J. B. Judkins, Rep., 1296; D. Cool, Dem., 3.

Probate Judge--Joseph Sayles, Rep., 1354; B. B. Chadwick, Dem., 484.

Sheriff—M. B. Houghton, Rep., 973; M. W. Stewart, Dem., 855.

County Clerk-R. D. Simonton, Rep., 1297; Z. Whitney, Dem., 539.

Register of Deeds—H. A. Clark, Rep., 1271; Luther Russell, Dem., 550.

County Treasurer—J. W. Matthews, Rep., 1288 I. J. Noyer, Dem., 546.

Prosecuting Attorney — Ransom Cooper, Rep., 1253; W. A. Lewis, Dem., 579.

Circuit Court Commissioner—C. H. Rose, Rep., 1262; W. A. Lewis, Dem., 577.

County Surveyor—N. O. Pettibone, Rep., 1230; E. C. Martin, Dem., 607.

Coroners—C. H. White, Rep., 1258; J. F. Rad-cliffe, Rep., 1257.

# ELECTION OF APRIL, 1881.

Justice of the Supreme Court—Isaac Marston, Rep., 819; A. C. Baldwin, Dem., 165.

Circuit Judge, 19th Judicial Dist.—J. B. Judkins, Rep., 1023 (no opp.).

## ELECTION OF NOVEMBER, 1882.

Governor—David H. Jerome, Rep., 731; Josiah W. Begole, Dem., 495; D. P. Sagendorph, Pro., 125.

Secretary of State -H. A. Conant, Rep., 852; Wm. Shakespeare, Dem., 435; M. V. Rork, Pro., 88.

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State Treasurer—E. H. Butler, Rep., 859; L. S. Connan, Dem., 439; E. S. Brown, Pro., 91.

Auditor General--W. C. Stevens, Rep., 849; Jas. Blair, Dem., 428; J. S. Osborn, Pro., 90.

Commissioner Land Office-M. S. Newell, Rep., 853; J. F. Van Devanter, Dem., 437; E. C. Newell, Pro., 87.

Attorney General--J. J. Van Riper, Rep., 854; T. C. Tarsney, Dem., 435; J. H. Tatem, Pro., 86.

Superintendent Public Instruction—V. B. Cochran, Rep., 841; David Parsons, Dem., 436.

Congressman—Byron M. Cutcheon, Rep., 950; Stephen Bronson, Dem., 386.

State Senator-Fitch Phelps, Rep., 880; S. W. Fowler, Dem., 464.

State Representative—E. B. Martin, Rep., 901; E. C. Martin, Dem., 444.

Sheriff—A. M. Shank, Rep., 918; Z. Whitney, Dem., 431.

County Clerk-Oliver L. Millard, Rep., 889; J. H. Anderson, Dem. 465.

Register of Deeds-Henry A. Clark, Rep., 916; A. Chapin, Dem., 440.

County Treasurer—J. W. Matthews, Rep., 938; E. C. Thompson. 417.

Prosecuting Attorney—Ransom Cooper, Rep., 930 (no opp.).

Circuit Court Commissioner—C. H. Rose, Rep., 908 (no opp.).

County Surveyor—Frank Trumbull, Rep., 871; S. Lampman, Dem., 484.

Coroners—C. H. White, Rep., 923; J. F. Radcliffe, Rep., 911.

## ELECTION OF APRIL, 1883.

Justices of the Supreme Court-Austin Blair, Rep., 862; T. J. O'Brien (to fill vacancy), Rep., 868; J. W. Champlin, Dem., 430; T. R. Sherwood (to fill vacancy), Dem., 422.

# ELECTION OF NOVEMBER, 1884.

President-James G. Blaine, Rep., 1497; Grover Cleveland, Dem., 792; J. P. St. John, Pro., 273.

Congressman-Byron M. Cutcheon, Rep., 1457;

S. S. Fallas, Dem., 801; H. P. Blake, Pro., 285. Governor-Russell A. Alger, Rep., 1466; Josiah W. Begole, Dem., 768; David Preston, Pro., 324.

Secretary of State—Harry A. Conant, Rep., 1466; William Shakespeare, Dem., 785; G. Chase, Pro.,

State Treasurer-Edward H. Butler, Rep., 1461; James Blair, Dem., 789; A. B. Cheeney, Pro., 310.

Auditor General—W. C. Stephens, Rep., 1466; G. P. Sanford, Dem., 786; O. E. Downing, Pro., 310.

Commissioner of Land Office—M. S. Newell, Rep., 1464; J. H. Dennis, Dem., 787; W. W. Barcus, Pro., 311.

Attorney General---Moses Daggart, Rep., 1467; F. W. Cook, Dem., 784; J. H. Tatem, Pro., 310.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. R. Goss, Rep., 1467; David Parsons, 784; J. B. Steere, Pro., 311.

State Senator-Fitch Phelps, Rep., 1439; S. W. Fowler, Dem., 802; A. V. Sunderlin, Pro., 314.

State Representative—E. C. Cannon, Rep., 1382; Stark Lampman, Dem., 691; M. L. Stephens, Pro., 473.

Probate Judge-James E. Bevins, Rep., 1481; Daniel McGovern, Dem., 708; W. A. Lewis, Pro., 351.

Sheriff--Alonzo M. Shank, Rep., 1235; James Mc-Lean, Dem., 1001; George Hicks, Pro., 302.

County Clerk-Oliver L. Millard, Rep., 1423; David Redmond, Dem., 703; William Hawkins, Pro., 427.

Register of Deeds-Henry A. Clark, Rep., 1415; Luther Russell, Dem., 837; J. B. Sleezer, Pro., 294.

County Treasurer--John F. Radcliffe, Rep., 1441; A. Y. Smith, Dem., 808; G. Willson, Pro., 299.

Prosecuting Attorney-Ransom Cooper, Rep., 1544; Joseph Patterson, Dem., 757.

Circuit Court Commissioner—Frank Beardsley, Rep., 1484; Joseph Patterson, Dem., 769.

County Surveyor—Frank Trumbull, Rep., 1480; E. C. Martin, Dem., 718.

Coroners—H. P. Lewis, Rep., 1479; A. W. Miller, Rep., 1481.















be away from railroads in modern times would be to live away from civilization.

They have become the necessary adjuncts to the development of a country, and no community now of any

proportions think they can exist without them. Osceola County has had the advantages of railroad communications almost from its first organization as a county. It is now traversed by two leading Michigan lines which run nearly at right angles with each other, north and south and east and west, and intersect at Reed City. These

lines are the Flint & Pere Marquette, and the Grand Rapids & Indiana. There is another railroad coming into the county,—the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk,—but its route has not yet been fully determined.

The people of this county are alive to railroad interests. They appreciate the advantage of these potent factors in the development of their resources, and will do all they can to encourage them. Upon these transportation companies they mainly depend for the disposition of their surplus products.

The Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad.



HIS road came through the county in 1870, passing east and west. It is one of the longest lines in the State. The main line commences at Ludington, on the western shore of Michigan, and passes through the counties of Mason, Lake, Osceola, Clare, Midland, Saginaw, Genesee, Oakland, Wayne and Monroe, to Monroe City. By adopting this route the road served a large belt of new country, rich in resources, which since its construction has been rapidly developing and increasing the wealth and population of the State. This line has branches extending from Manistee to Manistee Junction on the main line; from East Saginaw to Bay City; from a point near East Saginaw to South Saginaw, and from Flint through Otter Lake to Fostoria. This corporation also operates the Saginaw & Mt. Pleasant Railroad, which is a narrow gauge, running from Coleman on the main line to Mt. Pleasant; and the Saginaw & Clare line connecting it with Harrison, the county seat of Clare.

As will be seen, this is one of the most important







railroads in the State, as it is not used simply as a means of transit from one State to another, but goes into a country to develop it, and bring out its products.

The company holds a large amount of land yet undisposed of, granted to them by the Government, under acts of Congress of 1856-7 and 1864, which they hold at from five to ten dollars per acre, where they are strictly farming lands. Their terms are liberal,—one-fourth down and from three to five years for the remainder. Smaller cash payments are often received, however, where a settler in good faith is seeking a home.

The total length of this company's line, including its branches, is 345 miles.

The Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company was the first company that adopted any practical method of opening up the northern part of the Southern Peninsula. The company was organized Jan. 21, 1857. The work of grading the road was begun in August, 1858, and track-laying was commenced at East Saginaw, Aug. 11, 1859. There are now several branches of this road running in many directions and contains, together with sidings, almost 500 miles of track.



The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

HE road extends from Petoskey, near the upper end of Lake Michigan, almost due southward through the counties of Antrim, Kalkaska, Grand Traverse, Wexford, Osceola, Mecosta, Montcalm, Kent, Allegan, Kalamazoo and St. Joseph to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where it connects with the great Pennsylvania Railway system, leading to the Atlantic coast. From Petoskey the line has been extended to the Straits of Mackinac.

The Government granted to this company 1,160,-

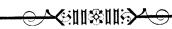
382 acres of land for the purpose of constructing this road. The track was completed through Osceola County in the early part of 1872, and to Petoskey in 1873. On the 25th of November, the company had an excursion party, celebrating the completion of this line, and carried over its road into Northern Michigan, Governor Bagley, General Cass, Stephen S. Cobb, the State Railroad Commissioner, and a party of distinguished gentlemen from New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other cities. The track was examined and found to fill all the requirements of the law. The grant of the land was transferred to the company several months in advance of the time required by the Legislature for the completion of the road.

This road is the most important of the Northern Michigan lines, and has been a great factor in the development of the northwestern portion of the Lower Peninsula. At the time it was constructed Northern Michigan was but a wilderness. To traverse this country before the construction of this line was regarded as a heroic task, and one that many shrank from; now the traveler can pass through this country with ease and comfort. All along this line now can be seen thriving towns, built up chiefly by the great lumber interests of the country. This railroad penetrates a country which for its extensive forests of timber is unsurpassed by any in the world.

The total length in Michigan of the lines owned or operated by this company is 341 miles. They have yet thousands of acres of farming lands, some of which are in Osceola County, which they hold from \$3.50 to \$7.50 per acre. They require one-quarter down and the remainder in five equal payments, at seven per cent. interest. Ten per cent. discount is allowed when the price is paid in full at the time of purchase.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad is one of the leading roads of the State. The enterprise of building it was inaugurated before the war, but fell through on the Union Army being defeated at the first battle of Bull Run. After the war closed the project was revived and the work commenced, the objective point, from Fort Wayne, being Little Traverse Bay. The work dragged along slowly, meeting many obstacles, and in 1872 was finally completed through Osceola County.

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HERE is no organization, perhaps, that tends more to promote the interests of a county or a community than an agricultural society, if properly conducted. Such a society is of inestimable

a society is of inestimable advantage, almost, to farming and also stock-raising. It brings the people together with their products and their stock, to exchange notes with each other, and to compete for the prizes that may be offered. This stimulates a laudable ambition and produces a desire to excel,—to have the best butter or the best cheese; to have the finest

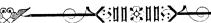
corn and the plumpest wheat; to have the largest potatoes and largest and most luscious fruit; to place on exhibition the highest breed of cattle or horses, and to contest around that most charming circle—the race-course—for the prize awarded to the fastest racer or trotter. All these things advance farming and stock interests much more than what is generally conceded or believed by those who have not been intimately associated with such matters.

Holding these views, the people of Osceola County

determined to have an agricultural association. A thing once determined upon, it is said, is already half accomplished. However, having determined on having an agricultural association, the people got together and completed the organization, which was done in April, 1875. The officers were, M. L. Swem, President; E. J. Raymond, Secretary, and Henry Gerhardt, Treasurer; W. D. Houghton, H. E. Whitney, J. K. Hartt, Charles B. Churchell, M. L. Swem and E. J. Raymond were selected as a Board of Directors.

The first meeting was held at Hersey, Sept. 29 1875. It was held at Hersey the following year and the fair grounds were located at Evart. The first meeting held at Evart was in September, 1877, with D. A. Blodgett as President. Since the grounds have been located at Evart, the Association has been increasing in numbers and interest, and have been making extensive improvements on their grounds. In the first place they purchased 20 acres of ground, near Evart, and inclosed it with a substantial fence. They have constructed a half-mile course, which is said by turfmen to be one of the best in the State. They have also erected buildings, stands, etc., necessary to meet the wants of such an association. Amount expended so far is \$4,000, and it has been well laid out. They have had at these grounds some interesting meetings by the Driving Park Association, and some splendid time has been made.







These grounds are centrally located, and are accessible from all parts of the country by the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad. Through the good management of the Directors the financial condition of this Association is good. Present officers: J. W.

Ash, President; A. Kellogg, Vice-President; E. C. Cannon, Treasurer, and William L. Stoddard, Secretary. Board of Directors—C. V. Priest, A. B. Knapp, J. E. Bevins, H. E. Dearing, J. A. Lunney and Milton Moffitt.



# County Poor Farm.

T the annual session of the Board of Supervisors in 1872, it was determined, after a short conference, that the proper thing for the county to do was to make some provisions for its poor. Accordingly a committee was appointed to select and purchase suitable grounds for this purpose. Acting upon this authority, the committee selected and purchased 160 acres on section 28, in Sylvan Township, about two miles north of the village of Sears, at a cost of \$2,000. The first building was erected in 1873. Since this time many improvements have been made, and the farm has been brought under good cultivation. The rooms are comfortably furnished, and are amply sufficient to meet the present demands on the county. The poor that are sent here are kindly treated, and their wants attended to. Such institutions speak well for a county, insomuch as they represent the charity and benevolence of its people.

We would have been much pleased to give further details regarding this institution, and made repeated

efforts to secure this information while at Hersey and since, but failed, because the parties to whom we applied, and on whom we had to depend, did not respond to their promises.



# The Court-House.

organized and the county was formally organized and the county seat located at Hersey to the completion of a court-house, the county rented a building for a court room and offices. During the winter of 1871-2, or early in the year of 1872, Mr. D. A. Blodgett (to whom the county is much indebted for many benefits conferred) proposed to the county, through its Board of Supervisors, to donate a block of ground in the town of Hersey and \$3,500, toward the construction of a court-house, if the county would give



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the balance. This liberal proposition was accepted by the county, and the erection of the court-house was begun. It was completed in 1873, about midsummer, and was formally taken possession of and the officers duly installed in their respective office rooms. The cost of this structure is estimated at \$8,500.

It is a two-story square frame building, with a commodious court-room and other offices for the various uses of the county. The County Clerk's and Register of Deeds' room has a good vault for the safe, keeping of the records, etc. It is in the center of the block, and is an ornament to the town.

The Jail.

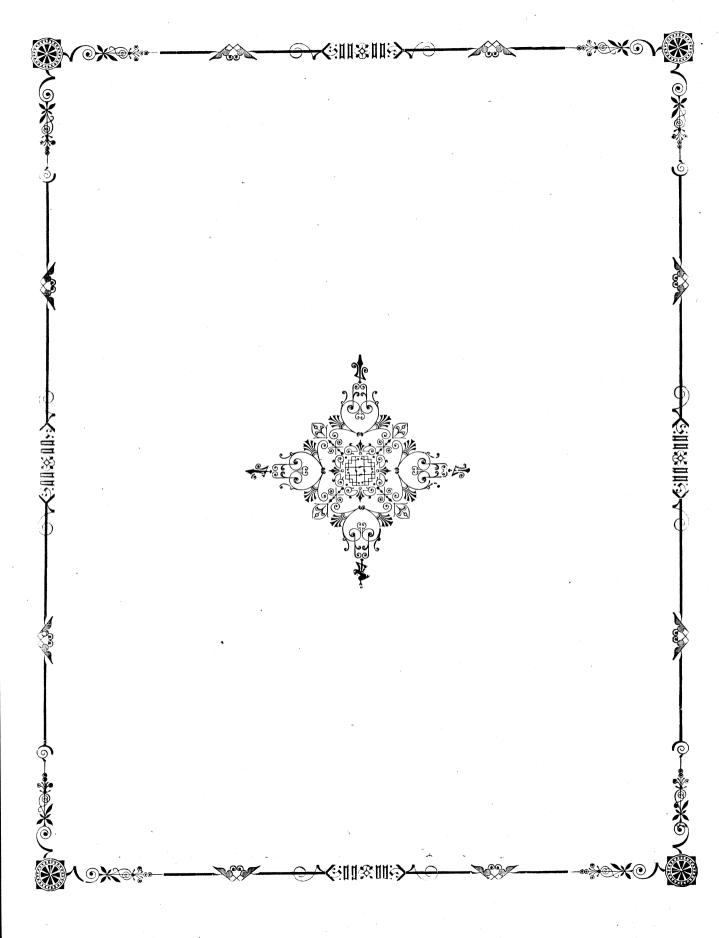
HIS is a less imposing building, but it is adequate to meet all the wants of the county and holds all the prisoners that have been placed within its walls. The people of Osceola County are not very criminally inclined. The structure is located in one corner of the court-house block, is made of wood, and contains three cells, with family apartments for the sheriff. It was erected at a cost of \$3,500.















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